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THE
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ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

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BEING AN ANALYSIS OF THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1865-66.

VOLUME X.

SERAMPORE:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Governments of India publish, on an average, a volume every four days. From reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a *cutcha* bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast is, however, widely scattered. The Records of one Presidency are scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are, like all other blue books, dry, ill digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact, and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

The object of the Editor is to remove this defect, to do for the official information of India what Mr. Leone Levi is doing for the blue books of England. The Annals comprise every fact, and almost every opinion of importance, in the Records of the year. A copious Index enables the reader instantly to refer to the subject of which he is in search, and any peculiarity of opinion and even of style is carefully retained.

A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the Records the Editor has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last.

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was 12 days. In the Magistrates' Courts fines to the extent of Rs. 40,184 were directed to be paid to the injured parties, in compensation for loss or damage sustained; 34 per cent. of this amount was realized. In the Sessions Judges' Courts Rs. 6,717 were similarly imposed, of which 5 per cent. was realized. 1,431 Sessions' trials and 2,427 appeals were disposed of by the 18 Sessions Judges. By them were passed 72 sentences of death, which were referred for confirmation, 159 of transportation for life, 40 for more than 14 years, and 150 for more than 7 years; 206 of rigorous and 2 of simple imprisonment and 1 of imprisonment with fine from 14 to 7 years; 530 of rigorous imprisonment and 84 of imprisonment with fine from 6 to 3 years. 514 criminal trials and 178 miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut. The average duration of each trial was 16 days. The sentences of death passed by that Court were 61 against 60 in 1863, of transportation for life 11 against 17, of transportation from 7 to 14 years 30 against 12, of imprisonment above 5 and under 10 years 14 against 13, and under 5 years 104 against 60. In the Ajmere and Mhairwara districts the number of persons for trial was 2,260, as compared with 2,489 in 1863. This decrease was confined to persons accused of heinous offences. 55 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. Almost the whole amount of the fines imposed was realized. 15 cases committed for trial, and 22 appeals, were disposed of by the Commissioner and Sessions Judge. In the Terai district the number of persons for disposal amounted to 103, as compared with 132 in 1863. The number of offences committed increased from 241 to 250; of which 95 were bailable, and 155 non-bailable.

Police.—The total number of offences cognizable by the Police reported was 59,010. The number of persons arrested was 78,466 of whom 24,529 were brought to trial. Of these, 34,806 were acquitted. There was an increase in all offences against life and property except robbery by administration of poison. There were 295 murders against 243 in 1863, 477 against 345 dacoitees and robberies, 14,050 lurking house-trespasses and 30,848 against 26,189 thefts. The value of property stolen was Rs. 10,22,800 against Rs. 9,86,067 and of [illegible] recovered Rs. 3,17,935 against Rs. 2,40,208. Distress [illegible] price of food was the main cause of this [illegible] still much to be accomplished

before the present police system could be pronounced satisfactory with regard to the detection and prevention of crime. The *morale* of the police had greatly improved.

Jails.—The total number of prisoners was 60,155 against 58,546 in 1863. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,94,536. The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 11-6-4, being an increase of Rs. 5 8 2 over the previous year. Full particulars will be found at page 376 of Volume IX.

REVENUE.—*Land.*—The season was favourable, the average rain-fall being 39·3 inches. The demand was Rs.3,90,39,783 against 3,90,52,795 in 1863. This small decrease was owing to the grant of jageers to Rajahs Sheoraj Singh and Jaswant Rao and to the appropriation of lands for the railway. The collections were Rs. 3,85,06,345. The outstanding balances were reduced to 33¼ lakhs, nearly 5 lakhs having been collected and 16½ lakhs remitted. Since the close of the official year 16 lakhs had been adjusted. The demand on account of revenue not on the rent-roll was Rs. 11,49,494, and the collections Rs. 10,34,937. The number of dustuks issued, 1,95,942, was rather less than in the previous year. 3 sales of land, 12 farms, 14 transfers and 6 sequestrations on account of arrears of revenue, took place. This, together with the very large percentage of collections, showed the lightness of the Government demand. The number of suits under Act X. of 1859 was 54,409 against 46,350 in 1863. This was chiefly attributable to the increased facilities afforded to the people by the Tuhseelee Courts, which continued to be popular. In the Non-Regulation districts 1,828 summary suits were instituted, an increase of 674 over the previous year. The number of proprietary and Mal guzaree mutations of land was 34,588 against 32,297 in 1862-63. The Sayer revenue increased from Rs. 91,766 to Rs. 1,14,954. The sale of confiscated estates fetched Rs. 7,16,514. Some estates in Rohilcund sold at 18 years' purchase, a proof of the moderation of the Government demand and of the prosperity of the people. The total number of business cases disposed of was 3,53,423 showing an increase of 39,292 and the percentage of the expense of collection was Rs. 2-12-2. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 38,662. The total demand on account of land revenue in Ajmere and Mhairwara was Rs. 3,84,909, of which all but Rs. 1,135 was realized. The rain was scanty, but the necessary [illegible] having been completed before the

were generally good, although prices remained very high, in consequence of the scarcity in neighbouring districts.

With regard to Settlement operations, the assessments in Saharunpore were revised and many complicated claims to proprietary right adjusted. In this district, as in Mozuffurnuggur and Boolundshuhur, the assessments were being adapted to a permanent settlement, and the statements remodelled with reference to the amalgamation of the Road, School, and Dâk cesses. In Bijnour, Budaon, Furruckabad and Etah, the measurements and preparation of the preliminary papers were in progress. In Jhansie the measurements had been revised and the final statements were being prepared. In Jaloun the records were being completed, Putwarees' circles arranged and appeals against new assessments examined. Assessments and the preparation of records of rights were proceeding in Lullutpore. In Goruckpore the settlements of circles V. and VI. were being completed. In Meerut, the village measurements were expected to be completed by the end of January. Data for the preparation of assessment rates were being collected. The Gurhwal Settlement was completed, and the report was in the hands of the Commissioner. The result of the assessment was an increase of Rs. 27,446 on the former jumma, making the revised demand Rs. 95,626. In Kumaon, the khusreh measurements were being made. In Bareilly and Azimgurh, operations were about to commence. These operations cost rather more than 13 lakhs. About 23 lakhs more will be required to complete the settlements.

From November 1863 to August 1864, the price of cotton at the principal marts was Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a maund. In September it began to fall, in consequence of rumours of peace in America; and by the end of October it was Rs. 18 to Rs. 22. The quantity of land under cotton cultivation was said to be 1,730,634 acres, which, had the season been favourable, would have produced nearly two million maunds; but, owing to the scarcity of rain, the actual out-turn was only 1,65,000 maunds. The increased cotton area was obtained chiefly by the displacement of the autumnal crops, but the prices of other produce were not materially affected. The native manufacture of cotton was generally depressed, and the trade in European fabrics [illegible]. As prices fell, however, it was believed that the trade [illegible] manufacturer would revive; and although in the [illegible] at present compete with England,

the coarser and heavier articles could be produced at a much lower rate in this country.

Customs.—The total receipts were Rs. 99,49,942 of which Rs. 44,83,390 were from the North-Western Provinces. The receipts from Salt were Rs. 85,67,900 and from Sugar Rs. 13,48,984. This shows an increase in total receipts of Rs. 7,28,089.

The *Income-Tax* was levied at 3 per cent. in 1863-64 instead of at ¼ per cent. as in 1862-63. The number of persons taxed was 39,905 against 41,055 and the amount of the tax Rs. 16,60,029 against Rs. 22,71,263.

Stamps.—The receipts were Rs. 23,75,750, giving an increase of Rs. 1,08,074 in the gross receipts and Rs. 98,953 in the net receipts. 88,618 papers were impressed at the Allahabad Stamping Press and the receipts were Rs. 15,395.

Excise.—There was an increase in receipts of Rs. 3,44,851, although the receipts from still head duty had diminished. The increase was chiefly exhibited in License Fees; the shops for the retail of liquor, which were strictly limited in number, having been put up to auction. There was an increase of a lakh of rupees on drugs, and half a lakh on opium.

The total revenue for the official year was:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land-Revenue, Current, ...	3,84,41,708	3,83,29,580
Ditto ditto Outstanding Balances, ...	8,88,924	6,96,492
Excise, ...	17,24,841	21,10,943
Income-Tax, ...	17,61,872	14,59,278
Stamps, ...	20,72,778	22,87,367
Customs, ...	43,75,103	44,83,390
Customs under Act XXXI, of 1861, ...	1,44,418	1,53,217
TOTAL, Rs. ...	4,94,08,639	4,95,20,267

If we add the receipts from the sale of confiscated lands, Saver and surplus Tuinkanah, (which are given for the Revenue of 1863-64 and 1862-63,) we have a total [illegible] against Rs. 5,01,11,840.

was satisfactory. The number of students on the rolls of the ... Benares was 204, the average daily attendance 170 and the ...dates sent up to Calcutta, the whole of those for the Entrance ... 9 for the First Examination in Arts, and the only two for the ...ows the attendance at, and expenditure on, schools:—

	No. on the Rolls, 1864-65.	Average daily attendance.	Total Expenditure.	
			Imperial.	Local.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	1,175	1,077·90	90,873 3 2	7,127 0 4
	2,801	2,432·56	29,598 3 5	17,396 5 6
	18,871	15,374·37	40,170 13 9	24,727 11 6
	89,861	8,008·36	28,214 8 3	2,18,672 0 8
	6,886	6,175·93	5,555 15 0	6,283 3 11
	460	439·00	37,752 9 7	2,155 3 8
	1,20,054	1,05,584·13	2,35,267 5 2	2,76,361 9 7

...he middle, or Anglo-vernacular class were established and parti-

A number of schools set on foot by private bodies, and most of [illegible]ment, also sprung up. The most important movement in this [illegible] schools by the Suth Sabha, a society of influential Hindoos [illegible]ols was 477 with an attendance 9,138. The Maharajah of [illegible]ajah of Vizianagram Rs. 7,000, to found scholarships in the [illegible] the private institutions under Government inspection:—

	Average No. on Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.	
			Imperial Grants-in-aid.	Local.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
[illegible]	1,175	877·5	13,800 0 0	29,578 1 0
[illegible]	1,039	796	12,900 0 0	14,770 5 9
[illegible]	4,893	3,861	46,486 0 0	46,528 0 0
[illegible]	57,390	52,689·4	4,756 7 11	2,52,906 15 0
[illegible]	1,132	1,057	8,352 0 0	13,130 14 6
[illegible]	30	29	5,400 0 0	2,876 0 0
[illegible]	65,655	59,909·9	91,694 7 11	3,56,691 3 0

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 80,936 were given to 72 Institutions. Three lakhs and seventy thousand volumes of books were printed for, or purchased by, the Department of Public Instruction. Most of these were in the Vernacular, and their average cost was 1½ anna per volume. 1,85,470 books were sold.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works Department proper was divided into three circles of superintendence, and advantage was found from this in the improved working of the Department. At Allahabad Rs. 55,000 were spent on Block No. I. of the Public offices and about Rs. 53,000 on Block No. II. The Presbyterian Church was completed at a cost of Rs. 53,000. Forty out of the 60 miles of the Agra and Bombay road between Goonah and Beoura were covered with kunkur laterite or disentegrated trap. The Superintendent considered that the reason traffic did not take the new line was the absence of chowkees and serais. The contract system had worked satisfactorily. The approximate expenditure of the entire department was Rs. 66,20,487 of which Rs. 13,21,391 was for establishment.

Irrigation Works.—The income from the Ganges Canal was Rs. 9,86,410 against Rs. 7,73,390, (the largest then known,) in the previous year, an increase of 28 per cent. This was due chiefly to the development of irrigation and freedom from accident. The Northern Division of the Canal consisted of 4½ miles of river above the head bunds, 50¼ miles of main canal, and 388 miles of rajbuhas, or 442¾ miles in all, besides torrents and drainage works; the Meerut Division consisted of 842 miles of which 110 were main canal and 732 rajbuha; the Allygurh Division of 547 miles, of which 118 were main canal and 429 rajbuha; the Cawnpore Division of 518 miles (besides escape channels,) of which 123 were main canal and 395 rajbuha; the Etawah Division of 459 miles, of which 124 were main canal, 277 rajbuha and 58 escape and drainage cuts; the Futtehgurh Division of 452 miles, of which 83 were canal, 343 rajbuha and 26 escape; the Boolundshuhur Division of 220 miles of which 45 were canal and 175 rajbuha. Major Crofton's project for re-modelling the Ganges Canal, at an estimated cost of Rs. 52,68,063, was submitted to Government, North-Western Provinces, on the 23rd of November, and to the Government of India on the 10th of December. Rs. 1,00,000 were granted by Government, and were spent in preparations for the work, construction of boats and materials. Working drawings also were in hand. The gross income from the Roorkee workshops was

Rs. 1,19,587 and the expenditure Rs. 62,695. The net profit of Rs. 56,892 was equivalent to a return of 6·19 per cent. on the capital standing against the workshops at the end of the year. The orders received were Rs. 3,42,708 and the value of work turned out Rs. 2,94,554. The gross income from the Eastern Jumna Canal was Rs. 3,39,458 against Rs. 2,65,022 in 1863-64. The increase was 28 per cent. The largest income previously known was Rs. 2,76,097, in 1860-61—the famine year. This canal is 130 miles long with 602 miles of rajbuha and 8 miles of river channel above the heads, or 740 miles in all. The Doon canals consisted of the Beejapoor canal, 11¼ miles long; the Rajpoor, 12 miles; the Kullunga, 12 miles; the Kutta Putthur, 19⅓ miles; and the Jakhun, 12 miles; or about 66⅓ miles in all. The gross income was Rs. 27,357; the previous year's having been Rs. 21,531. There was an increase 27 per cent. on the latter. Rs. 12,881 were spent on original works, and Rs. 15,466 on repairs. The Rohilcund canals consisted of the Kylas canal (unfinished) from the Dewa; the Bygool canal, 108⅓ miles long; the Kitcha and Dhora water-courses, 32¼ miles long; and the Paha canal, 13 miles long; in all about 153½ miles of irrigating channel. The gross income was Rs. 42,120 against Rs. 38,711 in 1863-64, showing an increase of about 9 per cent.

Educational.—The number of students at the Roorkee Engineering College was 128 against 82 in 1863-64, and the average daily attendance 111 against 78. The cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 440 against Rs. 592. There was a decrease of two students in the senior department, and an increase of two in the first department; of 34 in second, and of 12 in the third. Of the 128 students in the College, 1 in the senior department, 4 in the first department, 26 in the second, and 21 in the third, were expected to pass out by the end of the session on the 1st September and 21 men of the second department by the 1st December. Out of 86 out-sider candidates for appointments in the Accounts' branch, 26 passed in the October and April examinations. The conduct of all students was excellent.

FINANCE.—The receipts were Rs. 5,46,88,449 against Rs. 5,41,22,200 in 1863-64 and Rs. 5,71,65,040 in 1862-63. The disbursements were Rs. 1,81,27,095 against Rs. 2,15,78,985 in 1863-64 and Rs. 1,78,33,493 in 1862-63.

RAILWAYS.—The year extended from 1st July 1864 to 30th June 1865. There were 782 miles of the East Indian Railway Company's system under the control of the North Western

Provinces Government, viz., 560 miles, with branches, of the main line and 222 of the Jubbulpore extension. In August 1864 the section from Boolundshuhur to the left bank of the Jumna at Delhi was opened for traffic; and in June 1865, the last span of the great bridge over the Jumna at Allahabad was launched. And, on the 15th August, the entire length from the river Kurumnassa, near Buxar, up to Delhi, was opened to the public for traffic. Four spans of the bridge over the Jumna at Delhi were erected, and the remaining eight spans were expected to be completed before the 30th June, 1866. The agent of the East Indian Railway Company introduced a single and uniform audit and management for the whole line at the headquarters of the Agency in Calcutta, and the office of the Deputy Agent, North-Western Provinces, at Allahabad, was closed. The Audit Office of the Consulting Engineer North Western Provinces was likewise abolished. The total expenditure required for the completion of the main line was estimated at Rs. 5,617,069. During the year 3 passengers, 15 railway employés and 4 other persons were killed, and 12 passengers, 11 railway employés and 2 other persons injured. There were 21 collisions, 30 cases of trains or waggons thrown off the line, 42 fires in trains, and 19 animals run over. All these were from natural causes. The number of passengers of all classes on the line between Allahabad and Delhi was 9,42,936½, or 2,334, per mile against 6,30,543, or 1,500 per mile, in 1863-64. The progress made by the contractors of the Jubbulpore extension was satisfactory. As the line was to be constructed into the Jubbulpore cantonments, the distance will be increased, and some heavy work entailed; but this would not very materially influence the total cost per mile. The new site for the terminal stations of the East Indian Railway, and Great Indian Peninsular Railway Companies at Jubbulpore, was fixed by a committee composed of the Chief Civil and Military Authorities, and attended by the Chief Engineers of the two Companies, and by the Deputy Consulting Engineers of the Governments of Bombay and North-Western Provinces. The new site would be convenient for the Civil and Military station; and though not so convenient for the city as the original site, the former possessed the important advantage of being more easily defended in case of necessity than the latter. There seemed every likelihood of the Jubbulpore extension being opened at the date fixed, 1st April 1867, and it was hoped that the Directors and Agent would by that time have secured, rolling stock at the cost of £2,300 per mile to earn a profit of £40 per mile per

week. Little progress had been made with branch railways. Experimental lines were surveyed from Benares *vid* Jounpore to near Azimgurh, and from Shahjehanpore to Moradabad in Rohilcund; the latter resulted in fixing that the best crossing of the river Ramgunga would be at a point near Bareilly.

FORESTS.—The total Receipts were Rs. 6,68,463 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,20,737, giving a net revenue of Rs. 2,80,392. This was the first year since the application of strict budget principles to the Forest Department, with a sanctioned establishment of Deputy Assistant Conservators, Head Rangers and Patrols. The result promised a considerable revenue to the State, and the due preservation of forests would be secured.

AGRICULTURE AND POPULATION.—The Government tea plantations yielded 54,527 lbs. of tea and 2,848 maunds (or 101 tons 10 cwt.) of tea-seeds. The expenditure on plantations and factories was Rs. 59,199. 66 tons and 5 cwts. of tea-seeds were distributed gratis to applicants, and 77,308 lbs. of tea sold at an aggregate price of Rs. 52,430. The plantation and factory of Bhim Tal, Kumaon, was sold by public auction, and realized Rs. 34,500. Upwards of 1,00,000 lbs. of tea was bought by Cabul and Cashmere merchants;—partly for consumption in the Punjab, and partly for exportation to Affghanistan and Cashmere. 50,743 fruit trees, 47,094 timber trees and shrubs and 2,172 parcels of seeds were distributed from the Seharunpore Botanical Gardens. 1,000 parcels of seeds were forwarded to the soldiers' gardens of 69 Regiments and batteries. 1,539 lbs. of extract, and 164 lbs. of dried leaves, of hyosciamus, 130 lbs. of oak bark, 42 lbs. of kamilla powder, and 784 lbs. of atees tubers were to the medical depôts. Cotton and flax were cultivated on a considerable scale; and large quantities of acclimatized seeds raised and distributed. About 100 cinchona plants, received from the Neilgherries, were forwarded to Gurhwal. The site chosen proved too high. Some of the plants were destroyed by the heavy rains; and of about 50 planted out in the open air, nearly all were destroyed by frost. The remaining plants were removed to Dehra Doon, where the experiment would be continued;—additional plants having been sent for from Darjeeling. An Agricultural Show was held at Agra in February and prizes to the value of Rs. 4,000 were distributed. The estimated population of the Provinces was 28,575,626.

POST OFFICE.—The mail-cart establishments were withdrawn from the lines between Benares and Allahabad, and between Chola and Delhi, on the extension of the rail to Allahabad and Delhi, on the 1st May and 1st August, 1864, respectively. The

mails on the lines between Agra and Muttra, and Roorkee and Futtehpore, formerly conveyed by foot-runners, were conveyed by horse dâk established by contractors. The mail cart establishments were also abolished between Boolundshuhur and Meerut, and Delhi and Meerut. The down country mails to and from Meerut were conveyed *viâ* Ghazeeabad and runners were placed between Khoorja and Meerut. During the first six months of the year, the delivery of district post correspondence through the agency of the Police having been altogether stopped, almost all the letters intended for delivery in the interior of districts were treated as unclaimed, and forwarded to the dead-letter office; but since the re-organization of the district post, under the control and management of the Post Office department, a great improvement was made, and the number of covers received in the dead letter office during the previous six months reduced considerably.

The SURVEY party was engaged on the topographical survey of the territories of the Nawab of Rampore in Rohilkund. About 650 square miles were surveyed in the year ending on 30th September 1865.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—In the Benares and Bareilly Asylums 492 lunatics, of whom 102 were females and 39 criminals, at a cost to Government of nearly Rs. 39 per head. 74 were cured and 17 improved and transferred to friends. There were 89 deaths of which 42 resulted from contagious typhoid fever in the Bareilly Asylum. 18 students of the Agra Medical School gained diplomas as 1st class native doctors. 71 candidates were admitted to study at the school, which had been fairly successful. Rajah Kali Shunker's Asylum for blind and destitute persons had an invested capital of Rs. 66,500. The average number of inmates was 137, and the annual cost Rs. 39 per head. A hospital for destitute Europeans and Eurasians was erected at the cost of Baboo Gooroo Dass Mitter. The Maharajah of Rewah presented Rs. 1,000 to the asylum. 96 main and branch dispensaries were in operation at the close of 1864. One was a new branch opened at Jiroha in zillah Furruckabad. The expenditure was Rs. 1,50,683, of which Rs. 32,170 came from native and Rs. 7,059 from European subscriptions. The number of patients was 4,84,757 against 5,32,498 in 1863 and the number of surgical operations 23,178 against 34,038. The year 1864 was, on the whole, more than ordinarily healthy. The number of successful operations was 77,135 out of 163,473. From the Kumaon and Gurhwal vaccine depot there were distributed 16,445 crusts and 1,856 tubes.

POLITICAL.—His Highness Mohummud Yoosuf Ali Khan, K. S. I., Nawab of Rampore, died on 21st April and was succeeded by his son Nawab Mohummud Kulb Ali Khan. There were 18 vernacular newspapers with a circulation of 5,366 copies. Two papers were started during the year, of which one, the *Meerut Gazette*, had a circulation of 2,236 copies. Little literary ability was displayed in the articles. 349 books were reported to have been published, but the list was not complete, as there was no law to compel the proprietors of presses to supply lists of works published by them. Only 4 were new books, the rest reprints or translations. 84 works were educational, 36 religious (Mahomedan), 78 religious (Hindoo), 46 stories, 4 essays, 7 history, 13 medicine, 18 law, 12 music and 51 miscellaneous. This does not include the vernacular works published by the Department of Public Instruction. 33 editions of such works were printed—the total issue of volumes being 2,68,500, at a cost of Rs. 19,869.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The lines from Meerut to Roorkee, and from Roorkee to Mussoorie, were re-constructed with ¾ths Hamilton iron standards. The line from Meerut to Roorkee was formerly on the bank of the Ganges Canal, but was removed to the Grand Trunk Road; that from Roorkee to Mussoorie followed the new road through the Mohun pass, instead of the old road *viâ* Hurdwar, as heretofore. The offices at Mussoorie and Nynee Tal were permanent and would be kept open throughout the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The state of the "Wards' Institution" at Benares was very satisfactory. There were 15 wards in residence. Their health was good and there was a gradual improvement in moral character especially among the younger boys. Fair progress was made in their studies by the majority of the Wards. A public Museum and Library was established at Allahabad. Upwards of 2,400 volumes of books were transferred to the Library from the Secretariat and the Roorkee College libraries, and a donation of above 320 volumes was received from the Hon'ble Mr. Muir. A number of standard works was ordered from England. The progress of the Museum was not so great.

The Government Press earned Rs. 2,70,334 and cost Rs. 2,06,197 leaving a profit of Rs. 64,137. The total number of Government books in store on 30th April 1865 was 1,380,410 valued at Rs. 4,62,021. Between 1st January 1864 and 30th April 1865 the number of books and maps sold was 313,926 of the value of Rs. 70,444; of these, 300,333 were educational works.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

1864-65.

Dr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Survey, reports that during the year progress was to a considerable extent arrested by the absence of several of the members on separate duties. Mr. Medlicott was away on detached duty in Assam, for the entire season; Mr. Fedden in Burmah was directed to join a surveying expedition up the Salween river; while in Bombay the state of Mr. Wilkinson's health compelled him to resign his appointment. In addition to this diminution of numbers, the vastly increased cost of every means of carriage, and of every article of food and labour, most seriously interfered with the facilities for carrying out the examination of the country. In many cases the allowances granted to the Assistants for a whole month's travelling, only covered their expenses of moving during a few days. An increased rate of allowances for travelling was sanctioned, which enabled the survey again to resume its wonted rate of progress.

Bengal.—Mr. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Bengal party of the Geological Survey of India, was deputed, in compliance with the urgent request of the Government of Bengal, to make a cursory and general examination of Assam with a view to determine whether the coal known to occur there existed in sufficient quantity, and of sufficiently good quality, to justify any extended workings being opened out. He came to the two conclusions, that nothing has yet been discovered tending to show the existence of any workable coal in the districts lying to the north of the river Brahmapootra, at least in British territory; and that to the south of that river, there are widely-spread and highly valuable beds of coal, of the most excellent quality, superior to any other known Indian coals, which offer promise of yielding a plentiful supply of good fuel. He also endeavoured to trace out the geological relations of the rocks in Assam, to those already known in the Cossya (or Khasi) Hills. His Report was published. Mr. W. L. Wilson was engaged steadily carrying on the examination of the country westwards from the Raneegunge district, and extending both north and south of the Great Trunk Road towards Burhee. The Surveyor General supplied photographed copies of the original maps of this and adjoining parts of the country, which enabled the Survey to map in a large area of which the regular maps

have not yet been published. Mr. Hughes extended his work of last year in the Jherria coal field into the fields of Hazareebagh, and nearly completed those near Ramghur and the Bocaroh. He also touched upon those forming the interrupted continuation of the same fields into Palamow. Mr. Hughes also carefully revised the whole of the Jherria coal field, which had been examined last season. Mr. Ball was fortunate enough to discover lying on the surface in the Jherria coal field a chipped implement, similar to those found in Madras, manufactured of precisely a similar material (a very hard dense quartzite,) and not distinguishable in general character from many of those found in Madras. Others (fragments) also were found, and one not quite so obviously the result of intelligent manufacture was subsequently found. These facts are of much interest, as proving the extension of these evidences of a stone period over the northern as well as over the southern portions of the Peninsula of India. Mr. William Theobald has also traced the existence of stone implements, but of a later type, in British Burmah, from which he has brought some interesting specimens.

Central India.—Mr. Mallet was deputed to carry out a careful revision of the boundaries of the Vindhyan rocks to the north of the Nerbudda valley. This he accomplished from Hurdooa, lying northwest of Jubbulpore, to Burwai, where these rocks cease to appear, being covered up by the great flows of trappen rocks, a part of the vast Deccan area. This was a length of about 260 miles; the total area examined amounting to about 2,200 square miles. Among the valuable results of this revision is the fact that the group of rocks so prevalent in the country of the upper Sone, and which had been called lower Vindhyan, do not appear any further to the west than Kuttungee, north of Jubbulpore. Towards the western extremity of the Nerbudda valley also, the intimate relationship of the coarse breccias, limestones, &c., of Dhar and near Pallassi, with the schistose series of the Nerbudda and Sone valleys, and their entire unconformity both with the underlying gneiss and the overlying Vindhyan rocks, has been fully established. A similar series has been noticed by the Bombay party of the Survey in the adjoining districts, as will be seen below. Mr. C. A. Hackett completed the geological examination of the country included in the first sheet of the Gwalior map, and subsequently closed in the examination of the country included in the sheet No. 70 of the Indian Atlas. No trace of the lower Vindhyan rocks is found in the Gwalior country, the upper group of this great

series (the Vindhyan) resting with extreme unconformity upon rocks supposed to represent the still lower series of the Bijawur rocks. Dr. Oldham devoted a large portion of the season to a general examination of the rocks from Gya to near Bhaugulpore. Researches in the Soane valley and in the Nerbudda district, made since this part of the country was first examined, rendered it necessary that it should be all revisited ; and the difficulties attending a full development of the structure of these rocks are such that it will not be possible to issue a final map for some time.

Himalaya.—Dr. Stoliczka, who had acquired experience in the Geological Survey of Austria, and Mr. Mallett were sent, in the monsoon, to the higher Himalaya, with a view to work out still further and more carefully, than had previously been done, the structure of those very interesting regions. The occurrence of well preserved fossils in the districts of Spiti and Rupshu had been known for nearly half a century. Undoubted representatives of acknowledged European series, the Silurian, Carboniferous, Triassic, Rhætic, Lower and Middle Lias, Jurassic (probably of three distinct periods) and Cretaceous, have been proved to occur in these mountain heights. The existence of several of these was unknown before, and that of others had been questioned. To the brief general descriptions is added a careful general revision of the entire series of fossils from these districts, both those known previously and those now added for the first time. Some two hundred varieties or so-called species have been passed under review. Of these, only 32 are new. And the value and importance of such a revision, made to a large extent on the spot, may be judged from the fact that, in one group alone, the Cephalopoda, (of which in all 54 species have been described from the districts, out of which number only three are new or now described for the first time, leaving 51, to which names had been previously given,) no less than 24 (very nearly one-half) have been proved to be the same fossils described by different persons under different names, so that the total number of true species or varieties is reduced to 30. Similarly with other classes. The total number admitted to stand is 164. There still remains a large area of country to be examined, stretching up towards Leh and Skardo to the north-west : and also to the south-east between Spiti valley and Ngari Khorsum, adjoining the north of Kumaon.

Bombay.—Mr. Blanford and Mr. Wynne mapped in a large area including the northern declivities of the Nerbudda valley from Bagh to Baroda, a distance of more than 100 miles, and of

the southern declivities from the Toorun Mull Hill to Doomkhul, in Rajpipla. The portion north of the Nerbudda includes Allerajpur, and the southern part or the Panch-Mehals and of Rewa-Kanta. The portion south of the Nerbudda includes the districts of Akrani, Kanti, and a part of Rajpipla. The whole contains an area of about 5,000 square miles. And this completes the examination of the western portions of the Nerbudda valley. In addition to this, a considerable area lying to the east of Bagh and stretching from that to near Mandoo was examined. The survey of that part of the Southern Konkan, on which Mr. Wilkinson was engaged, was also completed up to the parallel of *Rutnagherry*. In May, at the close of the official year, the same Assistants examined a part of the country near Baroda, which it was unsafe to visit early in the season owing to the denseness of the jungle; and completed a considerable area in Guzerat, between the Mehye and Nerbudda rivers. In the area examined, the prevailing surface rock of the country, excepting the alluvial deposits, was trap, parts of the enormous Deccan area of that rock. The tertiary deposits which occur to the south of the Nerbudda, do not recur immediately to the north of that river. The basement or bottom rocks of the country are chiefly varieties of granitic and gneissic masses. And between them and the overlying trap, the principal beds which intervene are sandstones and limestones of cretaceous age, the equivalents or representatives of those previously examined near Bagh. This cretaceous series has been, this season, found to include the beds in the Rajpipla Hills, the age of which had been left doubtful in the work of 1862-63. The series has now been traced from the neighbourhood of Baroda to Poonassa, in Nimar, and although not yet entirely proved, there appear good reasons for supposing it to be identical with the great Mahadeva group of the Puchmurri hills. On this group the Deccan traps rest unconformably, this unconformity, although marked in some places, being however only local, not general. A peculiar group of breccias, limestones, and slaty beds, forms a very marked feature in the geology of the Nerbudda valley east of Burwai. And a similar series was found associated with the metamorphic rocks in two places near Bagh. Another group of semi-crystalline rocks (slates, quartzites, and conglomerates) intervenes between the trap of Powagurh hill near Baroda, and the granitic rocks of Chota Oodipur. These are now under examination. Although clear identifications of such groups of unfossiliferous and altered rocks are scarcely possible, these beds may prove equivalents or representatives of those peculiar groups described by Mr. H. B.

Medlicott, to the north of the great Bundlecund plateau, (the Semri and Bijawur groups.) In Western India there has now been completed the examination of the whole Nerbudda valley from Hosungabad to the sea, the northern watershed of the Taptee from Boorhanpoor to the sea, and the district of Surat so far as it lies south of the Taptee, and also a considerable tract south of Rutnagherry, along the west coast, to near Goa.

Madras.—Messrs. King and Foote continued the examination of the quartzites of the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts up to the Kistna, and then turning southwards brought down their lines again towards Cuddapah. It has been ascertained that the whole group, hitherto considered as one, is divisible into two well marked series, each distinguished not only by difference in texture and structure of the rocks, but each marked by distinct mineral contents. About 1,200 square miles of this country were examined. Mr. Oldham carried out the examination of the rocks in continuation of those around Madras, extending up towards Triputty, and from that extending into the south-west corner of the sheet No. 77 of the Indian Atlas.

Burmah.—Mr. Theobald completed the examination of the country represented on the second sheet of the Pegu Survey map, embracing the districts of Bassein, and west from that along the coast to Gwa, and also the range between the coast and the Bassein river in this part.

Publications.—Four parts of the Palæontologia Indica were issued, in continuation of the splendid series of fossil Cephalopoda from the cretaceous rocks of Southern India. This series is now approaching completion. Of Cephalopoda, in all, it describes no less than 148 species. These are distributed thus: Belemnites 3; Nautili 22; Ammonites 93; Scaphites 3; Anisoceras 11; Helicoceras 1; Turrilites 6; Hamites 2; Hamulina 1; Ptychoceras 3; and Baculites 3; a Cephalopod fauna from a single limited district, and from beds of one geological epoch, perfectly unequalled in its richness, and variety, by that from any known and local group of rocks. Of this total number, 38, more than one-fourth of the whole, are identical with species known in Europe and elsewhere. Of these 38, not less than 32 belong to the middle cretaceous series of Europe, while out of those 32 not less than 22 occur in India in the lowest groups (Ootatoor and Valudayur,) thus giving tolerably clear evidence as to the general geological age of these groups of rocks. At the same time this rich fauna exhibits some remarkable deviations from the commonly accepted laws of distribution of such fossils, based on researches in Europe and America. The

presence in the cretaceous rocks of Globosi Ammonites, hitherto only known from the Triassic beds of Europe, the occurrence of Armati, Macrocephali, and Planulati, which are for the most part jurassic forms, and of forms of Lævigati, which are closely allied to the Falciferi of the Lias, these are all most important and most interesting additions to our knowledge of the laws of distribution of these organic remains. The full understanding of their value must await the detailed examination of the whole of this wonderfully rich and varied fauna, of which as yet only the Cephalopoda have been subjected to careful revision. Of the Memoirs of the Survey, a small part, containing Mr. Medlicott's report on the coal of Assam and his brief notes on the geology of that Province and of the hills lying to the south of it, was issued. A catalogue of the fine collection of fossil Echinodermata in the Museum was also issued, and of the specimens of Meteoric stones and irons, now amounting to sixty-four falls or varieties.

Museum.—Dr. Oldham had prepared a complete catalogue of all known or described Indian fossils up to date, and from time to time proposes issuing, in connection with the catalogues of the museum, the various portions of this general catalogue which refer to the several Natural History groups so catalogued. To the catalogue of the Echinodermata already issued, there is in this way appended a complete list of all fossil Echinodermata described as occurring within the limits of the Indian Empire, such as are represented in the Calcutta Museum being indicated by a distinctive mark. The whole series of N. W. Himalayan fossils has been reduced to order, examined, and arranged. The entire group of Cephalopoda, both European and Asiatic, has similarly been arranged. Dr. M. Hörnes, Director of the Imperial Mineral Cabinet, Vienna, presented a small but valuable series of Foraminifera, chiefly from the Vienna basin, amounting to 72 species. Mr. Theobald presented a small collection of tertiary fossils, chiefly from the beds of the south of France and the Paris basin. 821 volumes or parts were added to the Library. The number of visitors to the Museum continued fully up to the average.

PRISONS IN THE PUNJAB.

1864.

THIS report is submitted to the Punjab Government by A. M. Dallas, Esquire, Inspector General of Prisons in the Punjab.

General Statistics.—The total number of prisoners was 30,213 against 28,771 in 1863, of whom 9,424 against 10,306 were in jail at the beginning of the year, and 20,789 against 18,465, (exclusive of those transferred from one jail to another) were received during the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 9,502 against 9,834. This increase in the number of admissions might be caused by the greater care taken by the police in reporting crime, and the greater success attending their efforts to apprehend offenders; the decrease in the daily average was entirely owing to the great mortality which occurred during the early part of the year in the jails of Lahore, Goojranwalla, Mooltan, and Rawul Pindee, and later in the Umballa and Umritsur Jails. The number of prisoners released was 20,320, of whom 7,560 were released by acquittal or appeal, 1,117 on payment of fines and flogging; 154 on account of good conduct, 356 on account of sickness, and 9,974 on expiry of sentence. 295 were transported, 25 were sent to Lunatic Asylums, 824 died, 5 escaped and 20 were executed. This shows that more than two-thirds of the releases were by acquittal or appeal. The number of transportations was smaller than in 1863 from two causes. No prisoner below 14 years' sentence could now be transported and the time for transporting had been altered. The large number released on account of sickness was caused by the epidemic in the Umballa and Mooltan Jails. According to an order of the Government of India the space allotted to each prisoner in jail should be 36 square feet of superficial space and 648 feet of cubic space. As there was not sufficient accommodation in the Punjab jails for this order to be carried out, a proposal was made for building 4 new jails, one at Umritsur, one at Delhi, one at Hooshiarpore and one at Dera Ghazee Khan. The present jails at Umritsur and Delhi were very inefficient.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on jails was Rs. 4,61,809-14-9, being an increase of Rs. 90,815-12-2 over that of 1863. This increase was chiefly due to the change in dietary, the increase in clothing and the increase in the price of grain. The price of wheat was 28 seers 3 chittacks the rupee against 33 seers and 8 chittacks in 1863. Quarters for Europeans were built in the jails at Sealkote, Loodiana, Rawul Pindee and Peshawur. The total expenditure on repairs and additions to buildings was Rs. 14,600-10-3 against Rs. 9,536-12-3 in 1863. Dr. Dallas anticipated that the charge under this head for 1865, would be very much increased from the building of new jails and repairs of an important character.

There was an increase of Rs. 6,391-7-3 in the cost of Jail establishments and of Rs. 745-2-7 in that of Hospital establishments. A second native doctor was added to the Mooltan and Umballa jails, and an extra monthly allowance was made to native doctors who had acquired a knowledge of English. The cost of the Permanent Jail Guard was Rs. 1,071-14-3 more than in 1863. There was an increase of Rs. 857-7-8 in the cost of the Contingent Jail Guard. Miscellaneous expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,212-14-8. The charge for medicines decreased by Rs. 910-8-9. There was an increase in the cost of fuel and rations of Rs. 47,993-10-5 and in that of clothing and bedding of Rs. 29,937-9-9. The average cost per head of each prisoner was Rs. 48-9-6 against Rs. 37-11-6 in 1863. The jail in which the cost per head was highest was that of Sealkote, where it was Rs. 76-0-11, and that in which it was lowest was that of Ferozepoor where it was Rs. 21-15-9. In purely contingent expenditure the Female Penitentiary was the highest, each prisoner costing Rs. 38-2-7.

Mortality.—The daily average number of sick was 414·10; the daily proportion of sick to strength per cent. per annum was 4·36; the total number of deaths was 824 being 4·36 per cent. At the beginning of the year a very fatal epidemic was running its course in the Jails of Lahore, Goojranwalla and Mooltan; towards the close of April numerous cases of a very fatal disease occurred in the Delhi Jail. In September an epidemic of relapsing fever broke out in the Umballa Jail, and during the months of November and December there were several deaths from a similar description of fever in the Umritsur Jail. The high mortality among prisoners was caused solely by the outbreak of epidemics in some of the jails, in which the death-rate was 14·48. In those not so visited the death-rate was only 1·48, so that if epidemics could be excluded from our jails their death-rate would not be remarkably high. The greatest mortality was in the following jails;—Umballa 31·02 per cent., Goojranwalla 17·66, Umritsur 14·25, Delhi 11·42, Lahore Central 11·03, Mooltan 10·93, Female Penitentiary 8·34, Rawul Pindee 7·67. At the close of August there were 1,038 prisoners in the Umballa jail (which is licensed to hold 1,220) but this number was considered perilous to the health of the inmates. Nothing could be done without creating the same evil in some other jail and in September the epidemic broke out. The jails of Simla, Thaneysur, and Kurnaul were closed in 1861, and their prisoners thrown upon the Umballa jail, which is very badly placed. The ground on which it stands is low, and not easi-

ly drained; the buildings are crowded into the jail area; and, at any rate one range of the barracks by reason of its great width is incapable of proper ventilation, unless by artificial means. The Umritsur jail was badly situated and some of the barracks badly ventilated. The Delhi jail was "an old serai," the site objectionable and the sleeping wards badly ventilated. "No one who is at all acquainted with the internal economy of prisons in this country, can for a moment deny that though great and earnest steps are being made now to remedy the evil of over-crowding, it has existed and does exist to an extent quite incompatible with good sanitation, and let him who doubts the influence over-crowding exerts in the spread and virulence of animal poisons, run his eye over but a few pages of the literature of fevers, and he will there find such overwhelming evidence on the point, as will cause all doubt to vanish from his mind." The standard allowance of space in barracks for each prisoner heretofore has been 400 cubic feet, no notice being taken of the lateral or superficial space enjoyed by him, so long as he got 400 cubic feet, he might be lying within 6 inches of his neighbour: this was manifestly too small an allowance; a man may have 400 cubic feet of space allowed him and yet be so close to those sleeping on either side of him, as to be in danger of poisoning and being poisoned. Another condition to which much of the sickness and mortality might be attributed was the scale of diet allowed. Major Cracroft at Rawul Pindee, and Doctor Penny at Lahore, attributed very much of the high death rates which prevailed in the jails at their stations to insufficiency and want of variety in the food supplied to the prisoners. The form of disease which raised the mortality to such an extent, if not identical with, was closely analogous to, that most intimately connected with the supply of insufficient or inefficient food, and the various modifications of other diseases were those which defective food would cause. The opinion of many of those medical men who had practical experience in the matter was, that some change was necessary, and every one admitted the necessity of increasing the dietary in times of threatened or actual epidemic. This last appeared the strongest testimony possible; for it cannot be argued that a man is fed correctly, who, the moment any adverse circumstances are brought to bear against him, requires to have extraordinary nutrition to aid him to combat them, and even with this aid fails to do so successfully. It has been said that prisoners are better fed in jails than when they were free, this was not true with regard to the Hill men, and if it were true it would not prove that they were pro-

perly fed. Under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor a new scale of food, supplying more animal matter, was introduced from 1st July. The clothing of prisoners was improved in quality and in some parts of the Province increased in quantity. The effect of these changes could not be known for at least a year. The measures taken in the Umballa jail on the outbreak of the epidemic were prompt. The Deputy Commissioner telegraphed for leave to move the sick out of the Jail, this was granted, and he was (by telegraph) requested to make preparation for moving out 300 or 400 prisoners in case the fever continued: all transfers from the Jail were forbidden, and the reception of prisoners into the jail was stopped. The fever continued, and a portion of the prisoners were moved out of the jail to some high ground near the Gugger bridge; every thing that could be thought of was done to combat the disease, but the epidemic seemed to run its course unchecked by any of the measures taken; and it was only within the last six weeks that it had departed. 1000 men should never be placed in the Umballa jail again. The Umritsur jail, too, was rather crowded. The same measures were taken here as at Umballa. The death-rate in the Peshawur jail (which for the previous 10 years had never been under 8 per cent.) was only 3·29. In the Dhurumsala jail the mortality was 2·87, while for the previous 10 years the average had been 11·51.

Conservancy.—A system almost identical with the "dry earth conservancy" now introduced had been in use in the Punjab jails for years before. The only difference was that in the old Punjab system sand and ashes were used as well as in some cases earth. The introduction of dry earth has been completely successful. There were two drawbacks; it necessitated the employment of more sweepers, and all the privies must be covered in.

General.—The number of persons in jail at the close of the year was 9,893 of whom 95, (nearly the same number as in 1863,) were under 16 years of age; the number of female prisoners 346, an increase of 15 over the previous year. 82,523 of the prisoners were on their first conviction, and 11·24 per cent. of the whole number had been reconvicted. The number of prisoners who could read and write was 404 and who could read only 2,273; the number under instruction was 4,021—a decrease of 5 per cent. as compared with 1863. This was due to the sickness at Umritsur and Umballa and also to Loodiana having ceased to maintain the instruction of its prisoners. The Inspector General could see no reason why education should not be conducted in this as well as in any other jail. Some officers considered

education useless but so long as the Government orders referring thereto remained unaltered, so long ought they to be carried out.

Jail Manufactures brought Rs. 53,362-11-5, which was Rs. 1,891-9-6 less than in 1863. The number of prisoners employed in this way was 6,289·65, or 68·73 per cent. of those sentenced to labour. Of those sentenced to labour, each man earned Rs. 5-13-11, or, if the profit be divided among those employed on trade and manufactures, each man will have earned Rs. 8-8-9. The Dhurmsalla Jail stands first on the list, each prisoner in Jail having earned Rs. 13-1-10, whilst each prisoner employed in the Manufactory earned Rs. 19-9-8 : Jhung and Hissar come next. The Deputy Commissioner of the Rohtuck District reports the complete failure of the contract system in the Rohtuck jail. Every endeavour was made to work it successfully—every reasonable support was given to the contractor, while the covert opposition of the Jail establishment was as far as possible, curbed : so that it failed through no fault in the management, but from its inherent defects. Its supposed recommendations were :—1st. The increased profit of prison Labour.—2nd. The relief given to the officer in charge from the conduct of a trading concern.—3rd. The improved instruction of the convicts in trades, so that on their release they might resort to honest toil, instead of criminal pursuits. It was found that although the profits were large, such heavy charges were made for prison necessaries, heretofore self-supplied at a minimum cost, that a large hole was at once made in the purse : besides the description of manufactures formerly flourishing, especially the trade in blankets, languished, and thus one of the main ends was signally defeated. Above all there was strong cause to suspect that the contractor found greater profit in convict idleness than convict labour, and that punishment beyond deprivation of liberty was nominal, and then there was the certainty that if this opinion got abroad, crime would be doubled. Financially the system was questionable, and as an economic and administrative measure it had failed ; so that to the satisfaction of all concerned, the contractor inclusive, the contract was in November last annulled by the Judicial Commissioner. There was a satisfactory increase in the profits of the Female Penitentiary and the Bunnoo Jail, the latter of which is filled by the inhabitants of the border and the neighbouring hills whose only trade is warfare, and who are therefore the most difficult to bend to manufactures of any kind. The largest decrease was in the jails of Umballa, Delhi and Mooltan, caused by the sickness preval-

ent. Yet in the Jails of Lahore, Umritsur, Goojranwalla, and the Female Penitentiary, which also suffered very heavily from sickness, an increase was shown in the returns from manufactures. Considerable exertions were made to place jail-manufactured articles within the reach of the European soldiery, yet nothing satisfactory was achieved. The value of articles for prison use made by prisoners and of repairs to jail buildings effected by them was Rs. 55,578-0-11. The value of the substitution of prison for free labour in the performance of the menial duties of the jails amounted to Rs. 37,758-9-2. Of the prisoners employed in jail duties 49 were employed in attending the sick, 747 in repairing jails, 22 were barbers, 42 blacksmiths and carpenters, and 205 cooks; 224 men were employed in the godown, 409 as gardeners, 242 as sweepers, 30 as tailors, 139 as water-carriers, 13 as teachers, 14 as weighmen and 48 as monitors instead of paid burkundauzes. Of the prisoners engaged in trades and manufactures, 31 were employed in binding books, 497 in cotton or wool spinning, 136 in grinding wheat for private parties, 20 in basket-making, 48 in brick-making, 72 in mat-making, 120 in oil-making, 1,098 in paper-making, 87 in potfery-making, 816 in rope and string-making, 12 in shoe-making, 29 in tent-making, 206 at printing presses; of the weavers 396 were employed on blankets, 757 on carpets and durries, 749 on cloth, 81 on hair-bags, 57 on newar or tape, and 280 on tant or gunny. 45 were engaged in shawlmaking, 85 in labour paid for by private parties and 655 in miscellaneous work. A very large number of the occupations cannot supply hard labour, if by hard labour is to be understood, labour which necessitates an expenditure of manual force nearly equal to the entire force possessed by the individual. About a third of the prisoners employed on trades performed really hard, the others medium and light labour; it would be difficult to supply hard manual labour to every prisoner in jail without entailing a loss on Government. It would not be desirable that all labour should be "hard," because labour of this description could not be performed by every prisoner during his whole term of imprisonment, without serious injury to his health. The Inspector General would employ prisoners more out of doors than was now done, not on the old system of sending them broad-cast on the roads under charge of Burkundauzes alone, which it was decidedly wise to put a stop to; but he could see no reason why properly organized gangs of prisoners should not be employed on large public works. Prisoners can, after a little instruction and under skilled super-

vision, be made very useful and fair workmen; and there can be no more legitimate direction in which to employ convict labour than in the construction of works of public utility and necessity. If such gangs were established, the admission to them might form a final stage in penal servitude. The difficulties in the way of maintaining proper discipline would not, he thought, be insurmountable, and the health of the prisoners would benefit by the measure. Careful consideration as to the expense should be given before such a measure were adopted.

The number of escapes (8) was less than half that in 1863. The ratio to strength was only 0·08. Seven re-captures were made, leaving 5 convicts of all years still at large. The changes among the officers in charge of jails were very frequent. The Delhi Jail changed hands 8 times, 5 jails changed 5 times, 4 changed 4 times, 4 changed 3 times, and 7 twice. This was detrimental to the Jails and it was to be hoped the plan of placing Civil Surgeons in charge of jails as in the North-Western and Central Provinces would be sanctioned. 1,954 prisoners, or nearly 21 per cent. of the daily average in jail were punished. There was a considerable increase in the number placed in solitary confinement for breach of jail discipline. The Jails in which solitary imprisonment was not resorted to were those of Goojerat, Shahpore, Hissar and Sirsa, although in the last named jail the cells were too numerous for its size. Dr. Dallas hoped to see solitary imprisonment very much more resorted to than it was.

The *Judicial Commissioner*, in forwarding this report, remarks that the terms of imprisonment awarded in India are very excessive, as compared with punishments in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and he believes this to be in a great measure owing to the feeling on the part of the Magistrates and Judges, that our system of prison discipline is defective, and that it is necessary to make up for the want of discipline by lengthening the term of incarceration. Demoralization, sickness, and excessive mortality among the prisoners; ruin and desolation to their families in thousands; injury to the productive labour of the country; and an unnecessary charge to the State, are also consequences of the present system. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, and in America and in many countries of Europe, every convict has a separate cell. In our own country every convict sentenced to penal servitude for a term of years, undergoes a severe probation of nine months in his cell, in entire separation from other prisoners. In Ireland the period is eight months. "Such a system can only be carried out with a very superior and trustworthy jail establishment, such as we cannot command at present.

But we can and should provide a separate sleeping cell for every prisoner. We can and should subject every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to solitary confinement, in strict conformity to Sec. 73 of the Penal Code, which we cannot now do." The pledge which Lord W. Bentinck gave in 1834 for putting jail management in this country on a proper footing, has not yet been redeemed. The moral and physical condition of our prisoners remains the same as it was 50 years ago.

Order by the Lieutenant Governor.—The revised propositions for the increase of jail accommodation, were approved of, and plans and estimates were being prepared for the construction of new jails in Dehra Ghazi Khan, Montgomery, Hoshearpore, Delhi, and Umritsur. The cost of the contingent guard should have been less than in 1863 as there was a decrease in the daily average number of prisoners. The cause which necessitated a patrolling guard outside the female penitentiary was not stated. The Inspector General did not shew what proportion of the increased cost of prison management during the year under review, is debitable to the recent change in dietary and clothing, and what simply to rise in prices. This should be shewn in the report of 1865. After making every allowance for enhanced expenditure for diet and clothing, the average cost per prisoner in some of the gaols was high. The mortality was nearly double that of the average 10 years ending in 1862. His Honour was clearly of opinion that the causes specified by Dr. Dallas, were not the originating causes of the epidemics. The theory that they were generated by overcrowding, and insufficiency of diet and clothing, appeared inconsistent with the fact, that 18 jails out of 26 were singularly healthy, out of which some were more crowded than those which were attacked. Of the 8 jails attacked, 3 were not overcrowded, even according to the new scale of cubic space declared to be requisite for each prisoner. The jails at Lahore, Umritsur, and Rawul Pindee were considerably less crowded than they were during years when they were comparatively healthy. Under these circumstances there is little doubt that these diseases are introduced into our jails from without. His Honour, however, regarded the old allowance of cubic feet the old scale of diet and clothing as predisposing causes. Dr. Dallas had not alluded to the subjects of sub-soil drainage, and the extent to which sickness and mortality may be the result of local causes, probably because there is no reliable information upon the subject obtainable for past years; now, however, that a system of registration of deaths and diseases had been set on

foot, his particular attention would no doubt be directed to this point. The adoption of the dry earth conservancy system should be rendered obligatory everywhere. With reference to the Inspector General's remark that, it is "far wiser to flog boys than to send them to gaol," His Honour considered that there is no punishment, in regard to the use of which discrimination is more necessary, than in regard to flogging. Age is of itself no sufficient criterion, the circumstances under which the offence has been committed must also be considered. Reformatories should be of the greatest value to children of respectable parents, and reformatories for the children of professional offenders should be kept quite separate from these. The education of prisoners, making every allowance for interruptions, had not received the attention it deserved. The amount of profits on gaol manufactures was generally small. His Honour was quite in favour of employing prisoners more out-of-doors. In regard to the proposition for placing all jails under the charge of Medical Officers His Honour thought no general rule should be laid down upon the subject.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

1864-65.

DURING the year 1864-65 the following Acts were passed by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Act XXVII. of 1864 (*An Act to substitute certain declarations for the oaths of qualification taken by Justices of the Peace.*) Several persons having conscientious objections to taking the oaths regarding transubstantiation, &c., which were required for the office of Justice of the Peace, this Act substitutes a solemn declaration that the person qualifying will bear true allegiance to the Queen, and will faithfully discharge the duties of a Justice of the Peace.

Act XXVIII. of 1864 (*to provide for the extension of Act XXI. of* 1856,) (*to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.*)

Act I. of 1865 (*to authorize the extension of certain Acts and Regulations to Territories not subject to the General Regulations.*) This Act authorizes the Governor General of India in Council to extend to any Non-Regulation Province any Act or Regulation in force in other parts

of British India at the time of the passing of the Act. The Act gives a similar power to the Government of the North-Western Provinces as respects the Non-Regulation Provinces subject to its authority, and to the Government of the Punjab in respect of the Punjab and its dependencies. The power to be exercised by these two Governments will, however, be exercised only in respect of Regulations and Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act II. of 1865 (*An Act to provide for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the Territories under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere.*) The Act imposes a uniform municipal cess at Rs. 2-12 per cent. on the land revenue of all estates without exception, and empowers proprietors to levy a sum not exceeding one rupee on the occupancy of every house within their several estates. Proprietors will be assessed by the Collector in the aggregate amount of the house assessments for their several estates, after making a deduction of at least 10 per cent. for trouble and risk of collection.

Act III. of 1865 (*An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.*)

Act IV. of 1865 (*An Act to exempt the estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers delivered over to the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, from the operation of the 26th Section of Act No. VIII. of* 1855.)

Act V. of 1865 (*An Act to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.*) This Act repeals and re-enacts, with some changes in its provisions, arrangement and wording, Act XXV. of 1864 (to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.)

Act VI. of 1865 (*An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of* 1860, *relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.*)

Act VII. of 1865 (*An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests.*) The object of this Act is to arrest the waste and dilapidation of Government forests in India by enabling the local Governments to make Rules for their management and preservation. The breach of these Rules is rendered punishable by a maximum penalty of 500 Rupees' fine and six months' simple imprisonment.

Act VIII. of 1865 (*An Act to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.*)

Act IX. of 1865 (*An Act to amend Act No. XVI. of* 1864 *to provide for the Registration of Assurances.*)

Act X. of 1865 (*An Act to amend and define the Law of Intestate and Testamentary succession in British India.*) This Act is the first

part of the body of substantive law framed for India by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for that purpose. It comprises the law of succession and inheritance generally applicable to all classes domiciled in British India, other than the Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, each of which portions of the population has laws of its own on the subject. In preparing this Act the law of England has been used as a basis, but the Commissioners have deviated from that law in some instances, of which the following are the principal:—*First*:—The distinction between the devolution of moveable and that of immoveable property has been abolished. *Second.*—No person is, by marriage, to acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries or to become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property which he or she could have done if unmarried. This abolishes the husband's interest as tenant by the courtesy, the wife's as tenant by dower; and as to her property has the effect of a settlement of it to her separate use *without* restraint on anticipation. In case of intestacy the widow has the same rights in respect of all the property of her husband as a widow has in England in respect of her husband's personal property; and the widower has such rights in respect of his wife's property as the wife has in respect of his property where she is the survivor. The Act is divided into Parts with titles. The Act does not apply to succession to the property of any Hindu, Mohammadan, or Buddhist, nor to any Will made or any intestacy occurring before the 1st of January 1866. It also empowers the Governor General of India in Council, either retrospectively from the passing of the Act or prospectively, to exempt from its operation any race, sect, or tribe in British India. This power has been given with a view to its possible exercise in the case of non-Aryan Natives of India not comprised within the theological terms of 'Hindu,' 'Muhammadan,' or 'Buddhist,' such, for instance, as the Bhíls, the Khonds, the Kóls, the Gónds, the Todas of the Nilagiris, and the Shánárs and other demonolaters of the South of India, in the case of eclectic, reformed, or atheistical sects, such as the Bábá-Lálís, the Sádhus, and the Cúnyavádís, and in that of such of the Native Christians as wish to retain their ancient rules of succession.

Act XI. of 1865 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.*) The object of this Act is, first, to consolidate the previous Acts relating to Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil, and, secondly, to provide judicial machinery which may dispose of the petty Civil litigation of India without compelling the litigant to have recourse to an appeal, but at the same time without depriving him in any considerable degree of the securities for justice which are at present afforded by the appeal system. The Act adds only two features to the Small Cause Court system as it previously existed. One of

these is the creation of the office of Registrar, who will be constantly in attendance at the Court, and will be its chief ministerial Officer, acting generally under the directions of the Judge. It will be in the power of the local Government to invest any Registrar with the powers of a Small Cause Judge in suits of which the subject is not worth more than Rupees 20. The other addition is the creation of the office of Judge Extraordinary. It not unfrequently happens in India, that the business of the Civil Courts is subject to great and sudden augmentation, either periodically or at regular intervals. To meet these contingencies, and to prevent the regular work of the Judge from being inconveniently disturbed by them when they occur, to provide, too, for the necessary inspection and revision of Small Cause Judges and their unappealable decisions, the local Government is authorised to invest any person with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for a limited period or for specific periods in each year. Persons so invested will aid in the work of Small Cause Court, in conjunction with the ordinary Judge, under rules which the local Government will prescribe. They will at first probably be the District Judges, but it is hoped that the services of practising Barristers may ultimately be rendered available. Provision is made that no person shall be invested with these powers in any place in which he practises.

Act XII. of 1865 (*An Act to amend the Law relating to the custody of prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.*) The primary object of the Act is to remove the Great Jail of Calcutta from the control of the Sheriff, and to transfer it to that of the Government of Bengal. Power is given to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively to deal in like manner with the Jails of Madras and Bombay.

Act XIII. of 1865 (*An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.*) This Act abolishes the Grand Jury in the Presidency Towns, effects the changes in the law necessitated by such abolition, and provides for the exercise by the High Courts of original Criminal jurisdiction under Commissions in places other than the Presidency Towns or at several such places by way of circuit. Under this Act, when the accused is committed in a Presidency Town, the Committing Justice or Magistrate delivers to the Clerk of the Crown a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence the accused is committed. The Clerk of the Crown, shall consider the charge, and may amend, alter, or add to the same; the charge is then recorded, and the person charged is entitled to copies of the charge and of the examinations of the witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed. Upon a charge so recorded the person

committed shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and, subject to the provisions as to unsustainable charges contained in the Act, shall be arraigned at suit of the Crown and the verdict shall be recorded thereupon. The word "indictment' in Act XVIII. of 1862 is to be understood to include the word "charge," and the provisions of the Act are to apply to charges recorded as aforesaid and the trial of such charges. When any charge so recorded shall, before the person charged is arraigned, appear to the Judge of the High Court, who would in ordinary course try the same, to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by the Judge: such entry has the effect of *nolle prosequi* upon the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged unless and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, should no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted. A similar provision is made when the trial takes place in the Mofussil. The power of making such an entry is intended as a substitute for the functions of a Grand Jury. Persons tried in a Presidency Town on charges of having committed an offence punishable with death, or on any other charge, if a Judge of the High Court shall so order, are to be tried before a Special Jury. After provisions for Jurors in the Presidency Towns the Act provides for sittings under Commissions by the Governor General of India in Council, by the Governor in Council of Madras, and by the Governor in Council of Bombay. The High Court may allot to the Judge acting under Commission such part of the extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction of its Civil and Criminal appellate jurisdiction, and of its jurisdiction as a Court of revision or reference, as it may consider can be conveniently exercised at any place mentioned in the Commission. The Act then proceeds to effect the modifications in the mode of trying a European British subject charged in the Mofussil with an offence for which he would now be committed to the Presidency Town. As soon as the Magistrate has determined to commit the accused person, he will send to the High Court a copy of the charge and of the depositions and other documents connected therewith. The High Court, after communicating with Government—a communication of which the object is to inform the Court whether there is any intention of issuing a Commission within a reasonable time—will decide whether the person charged shall be tried at any place specified in such Commission, or shall be sent for trial, as at present, to a Presidency Town. The Magistrate will then commit him or hold him to bail in conformity with the direction of the High Court. It has been thought that Europeans should not be committed as of course for local trial, until a system of regular Jail deliveries at fixed and not too long intervals can be established. But, in anticipation of the complete or partial

establishment of such a system hereafter, the Act provides that the High Court may, by a general order, direct that all Europeans who may be charged with offences within certain districts and during certain parts of the year, shall be committed for trial at some particular place. When such an order has been given, the Magistrate will not be under the necessity of waiting for any special direction from the High Court before committing or bailing the accused person for trial at such place. All trials before a Judge sitting under Commission will be by a Jury of twelve; and unanimity, or a majority of not less than nine with the concurrence of the Judge, shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty. In default of such unanimity, or of such majority and concurrence, the prisoner shall be acquitted. The Act came into operation on the 1st of May 1865.

Act XIV. of 1865 (*An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Central Provinces.*) Up to the passing of this Act the jurisdiction exercised by the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces was derived not from any express provision of law, but from orders passed from time to time by the Executive Government. These orders bearing a date prior to the passing of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, their validity and the proceedings of the Courts established by them cannot be called in question; but the constitution of those Courts was not satisfactory, and the present Act places them generally on a legal basis similar to that upon which the Courts in British Burmah were placed by Act I. of 1863 and gives them a similar legal status.

Act XV. of 1865 (*An Act to define and amend the law relating to Marriage and divorce among the Parsees.*) The Act renders bigamy by Parsees an offence, and subjects it to the penalties prescribed by the Penal Code. It states the requisites to the validity of their marriages, *viz.*, non-existence of the prohibitory degrees of consanguinity or affinity, solemnization according to the form called áshrvád by Parsee priests in presence of two Parsee witnesses, and, in case of an infant, the previous consent of his or her father or guardian. It provides for the certifying and registration of Parsee marriages and for the appointment of a Registrar. It constitutes special matrimonial Courts for the purpose of hearing suits under this Act at the Presidency Towns and elsewhere. A High Court Judge will be the Judge in the Parsee Matrimonial Court in the Presidency Towns, and will be aided by eleven delegates. The District Judge will be the Judge of every such Matrimonial Court established elsewhere, and will be aided by seven delegates. The delegates are to be appointed by the local Governments. They will be Parsees, and their number within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court is to be not more than thirty, and in districts beyond such limits not more than twenty. The Act came into operation on the September 1865, and extends to the whole of British India.

Act XVI. of 1865 (*An Act to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts in the Province of Oude in suits relating to land, and to enlarge the period of limitation in such suits.*) It enacts that in any district in which a settlement of land revenue is in progress, suits relating solely to *land* (which does not apply to any land excluded from such settlement) during the continuance of such settlement shall be cognizable, in the first instance, by the Courts of Revenue, and in the last resort upon appeal by the Financial Commissioner.

Act XVII. of 1865 (*An Act to amend certain Acts relating to the duties of customs on goods imported and exported by sea.*) This Act, passed on 1st April, imposes an export duty of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* on sugar, raw silk, and silk chussum. An additional anna is imposed on rice. The provision in the second Schedule, that "all other articles of country produce" shall be liable to an *ad valorem* export duty of 3 Rs., applies to tea, coffee, jute, and wool.

Act XVIII. of 1865 (*An Act to amend Act No. X of* 1862, *to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.*)

Act XIX. of 1865 (*An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Punjab and its Dependencies.*) The object of this Act is to define the existing powers of the ordinary Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the Punjab, and to place the Courts of Judicature of the Punjab on a legal basis similar to that of the Courts of British Burmah and the Central Provinces.

Act XX. of 1865 (*An Act to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars.*) This Act at present only applies to the North Western and Lower Provinces of Bengal, but may be extended to the rest of British India. It provides that the High Court shall make rules, not only for the qualification and removal of persons as Pleaders and Mookhtars, but also for their examination. The local Government will appoint the Examiners.

Act XXI. of 1865 (*An Act to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees.*) The object of this Act is to exempt the Parsees from the operation of that portion of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which relates to succession to the property of an intestate, and to define the Parsee law relating to such succession. It provides for the case of a male Parsee dying intestate leaving a widow and children, of a female Parsee dying leaving a widower and children, of a male Parsee dying leaving children, but no widow, and of a female Parsee dying leaving children, but no widower, of a Parsee dying leaving a widow or widower but not leaving any lineal descendants, and of a Parsee dying intestate leaving neither widow nor widower, nor lineal descendants. This Act was necessitated by the repugnance which the Parsees felt to treating females as on an equality with males in matters of intestate succession. Under the Act, a male will take double the share of a female standing in the same degree of propinquity to the intestate.

Act XXII. of 1865 (*An Act to amend Act No. XVIII. of* 1864 *to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow.*

Act XXIII. of 1865 (*An Act to amend the constitution of the chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.*) The Court is to consist of two or more Judges, who are to be appointed by the Governor General of India in Council, and of whom one at least shall always be a Barrister of not less than five years' standing. The Chief Court is to follow the rules regarding Civil Procedure for the time being in force in the Punjab. The Act provides for the trial of European British subjects as nearly as possible the same procedure as was settled for the trial of such persons in the Mofussil by Act XIII. of 1865. The Chief Court is to superintend the Subordinate Courts, and may frame rules of practice for such Courts. In case of an irreconcileable difference of opinion on a point of law between the two Judges who for the present are to be appointed, a reference is to be made to the High Court of Bengal. The Act is to come into operation on such day as the Governor General in Council shall fix.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN OUDE.

1864.

THIS report is submitted to the Chief Commissioner of Oude by Sir George Couper, Baronet, C. B., Judicial Commissioner.

Criminal Justice.—The number of non-bailable offences reported was 40,187 against 31,911 in 1863. Only 6,213 non-bailable offences were brought to trial against 4,739 in the previous year. 9,509 persons were charged with non-bailable offences against 7,513 in 1863. Of these, 513 against 324 were committed to the Sessions, 6,460 against 4,780 convicted and 2,488 against 2,166 acquitted. The percentage of acquittal was thus 26 against 28 in 1863. This result shows that when a clue was once obtained the police were generally successful, their want of success was, as usual, in the first finding of a clue. The number of bailable cases reported was 8,727 against 6,704 in 1863, and the number brought to trial 8,444 against 6,509; the number of persons apprehended for bailable offences was 17,229 against 14,156, of whom 41 against 36 were committed to the Sessions, 9,691 against 8,013 convicted, and 7,491 against 6,155 acquitted. On an average two persons were brought to trial in each case. The enforcement of the salt laws under which 30 or 40 persons are apprehended for the same offence has much

to do with this state of things; besides this, the majority of offences which men unite to perpetrate are bailable. The percentage of acquittal (43) was the same as in the previous year. The number of offences (bailable and non-bailable) pending at the close of the year was 170—an increase of 24 over 1863. This was quite natural considering the increase in the total number of offences. Two cases had been pending since August 1864; no explanation was offered for this delay which was probably caused by the accused persons having been found insane and their trials postponed until they are in a fit state of mind to plead. The percentage of acquittals to commitments to the Sessions (28) did not speak so well for the judgment of the committing officers as that for 1863 which was only 23. The best results were in the Lucknow Division in which there were 108 convictions to 19 acquittals; the worst results were in the Hurdui district in which there were 32 acquittals to 17 convictions. 33 cases were committed to the Judicial Commissioner's Court in which conviction was had in 31. By the Sessions Judges 40 persons against 30 in 1863 were sentenced to transportation for life, 21 against 10 for 14 years and 85 against 49 for 7 years and above; 21 against 15 were sentenced to imprisonment from 14 to 7 years, 65 against 45 from 6 to 3 years, 54 against 79 below 3 years and 304 against 139 to find security for good behaviour. 2 against 4 were fined in sums from Rs. 5,000 to 1,000, 4 against 4 from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500, and 25 against 15 from Rs. 500. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 7,234 against Rs. 13,184-2 in 1863 of which Rs. 3,529 9-5 against Rs. 6,660-1-6 was realized. Rs. 416-0-2 against Rs. 2,164-8 was ordered to be applied in compensation, of which Rs. 361-6-11 against Rs. 396-5-6 was paid. The Sessions Judges passed 32 sentences of death against 25 in 1863, these were confirmed in 23 cases in both years; in one case the verdict was annulled. One person was sentenced to imprisonment with stripes for a term below 3 years. Of the 9,565 persons fined, 7,455 paid in full, 525 in part and 1,585 not at all. This shows that the instructions that fines should be in some degree proportioned to the means of the offenders were carefully attended to. The number of persons whipped was 1,939 of whom 750 received more than 20 stripes. 116 persons had been convicted a second time of offences punishable by whipping after being once whipped; 61 of these were Lucknow offenders. These figures, considering that the Act was only in force for eight months of the year, would lead to the belief that it is not deterrent in its effects. The Judicial Commissioner thinks there can

be no doubt, that the fear of a whipping inflicted in the lenient manner prescribed by the Act can have little or no deterrent effect upon an able bodied offender.

The number of offences cognizable by the Police reported was 42,354 against 33,830 in 1863; the number of persons brought to trial was 14,032 against 11,743, convicted 9,313 against 7,574, committed 537 against 326, and acquitted 3,890 against 3,496. There was one case of murder by dacoits in the Pertabgurh district and 18 persons were committed to the Sessions for having been concerned in the offence and 2 were acquitted. The remaining 11 persons under trial under this head were accused of dacoitees which occurred in former years. Cases of murder by poison fell from five to three; while murders for the sake of robbery increased from nine to sixteen. 32 persons were implicated in these sixteen cases of whom one-half were committed. There were 100 ordinary murders reported as compared with 67 in 1863. The number appears large. But in it are included cases of alleged female infanticide in Thakoor villages, and also charges of murder against mothers of deceased illegitimate children against whom concealment of birth only was proved. Ordinary murders were not on the increase in the province. The number of persons sent up by the Police as having been concerned in these crimes was 179, of whom 112 were committed, and 50 acquitted. The result was satisfactory. There were 155 ordinary riots against 125 in 1863, and 862 men were convicted of having been concerned in them. The number brought to trial was 1,411. The police were rather too prone to seize and send up for trial any one who might happen to have been present on these occasions. There were 62 rapes for which 21 men and lads were committed or convicted and 31 were acquitted, which was a fair average for this class of crime. In 1863 there were 53 such cases reported in which 16 persons were committed or convicted and 31 acquitted. The number of dacoitees was 56 against 28 in 1863. 186 persons were under trial for these offences of whom 142 were convicted, or committed, and 41 acquitted. House trespasses, and ordinary robberies were included under the head "dacoity" owing to the fact of five or more persons having taken part in them, in accordance with Section 391 of the Penal Code. The increase may be safely attributed to the scarcity which prevailed in the Province in consequence of the failure of the khureef crop, and only 41 having been acquitted out of 186 persons under trial showed that the Police were tolerably successful in dealing with this class of crime when perpetrated by a large number of men which gave

them a wider base for their enquiries. Simple robberies on the highway increased from 93 to 128; the number of committals and convictions increased from 46 to 92. There were 8 cases of receiving property obtained by dacoity and 646 ordinary cases; for these offences 820 persons were convicted. This number did not represent the professional receivers of stolen property or "fences" but included those thieves in whose possession stolen property was found, but who could not be proved to have taken part in the actual theft. There were 87 cases of arson,—15 more than in 1863. For these offences 74 persons were under trial, of whom 23 were committed or convicted. In 1863 the police obtained convictions against only 13 persons out of 50 under trial. 431 persons were charged with vagrancy against 187 in 1863; of these, 239 were ordered to find security for good behaviour and 187 released. The Judicial Commissioner concurred with the Commissioner of Fyzabad in the opinion that it is only in exceptional cases that recourse should be had to this provision of the law, as the measure is demoralizing to the police, presenting to them opportunities of bribery and corruption; besides, a blackguard cannot be kept always in jail. Confinement without labour is no punishment to him and no one will go security for him. 366 persons were under trial for unlawful retention of arms against 261 in 1863; of these 279 were convicted. There were still large quantities of arms concealed in the Province and in the hands of the worst characters. 851 persons were tried for committing public nuisances and 772 convicted. In 1863 the number tried on this charge was 458. There were 126 persons tried for wrongful confinement of whom 82 were acquitted. 469 persons were accused of criminal trespass not amounting to house trespass, of whom only 239 were convicted. The results in both these cases showed that discrimination was not used in enquiring into the truth of these charges when first preferred. There were 44 cases of insult or interruption to Court against 28 in 1863 in which 42 convictions were obtained. 292 persons were tried for "omitting to give information to a public servant," of whom 145 against 138 were convicted. This comparison is unfavourable and shows that such charges must have been lightly made by the police. Charges against landholders for breaches of police or other duties fell from 34 to 15 in which 12 convictions were obtained. Similar charges against village watchmen increased from 11 to 25 in which 17 convictions were had. There were 45 against 74 cases of frivolous and vexatious complaint, an unsatisfactory result. Charges of "taking gift to screen offenders" fell from 46 to 29 which was satis-

factory. 530 persons were tried for mischief, 85 for defamation and 46 for offences relating to fraudulent marriages; the number of convictions obtained was 200 in the first case, 17 in the second and 11 in the third; a too ready credence was given to such accusations. Minor offences against the Stamp Act were 998 against 691 in 1863; the convictions were 784. There were 1,741 charges under the Salt laws against 507 in 1863, and the number of convictions was 1,214. 723 criminal appeals, or 158 more than in 1863, were preferred to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners. Of these 35 were rejected, and the order of the Lower Court was confirmed in 551 cases; in 118 cases the order was reversed or modified, and in 6 returned for re-investigation. The results were favourable to the judgment of the inferior Courts. 639 appeals were preferred to Commissioners, being an increase of 114 over the number preferred in 1863. Of these 79 were rejected. In 386 the order of the Lower Court was confirmed, and in 163 only was it reversed or modified or returned for re-investigation. This was creditable to the officers against whose judgments the appeals were preferred. Moreover, 1,253 cases were called for by Commissioners without appeal of which only 48 were referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court for modification of the sentence or order which had been passed by the Lower Court. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court 117 appeals were instituted, or 24 more than in 1863. 139 cases were submitted under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 139 more were called for by the Commissioner under Chapter XXIX. The total number of cases which passed under his review was thus 401, or 125 more than during the previous year. Of these cases 182 were rejected, or returned after inspection, 47 were confirmed, 101 were modified, 24 reversed, and 45 returned for re-investigation. These figures have reference to all the Courts in the Province, and not to those of the Commissioners only from which alone appeals to this Court ordinarily lie.

The percentage of cases brought to trial to those reported was 30 to 29 in 1863, that of persons acquitted to those tried by Magistrates was 37 to 38; that of persons acquitted to persons tried in the Sessions Courts was 25 against 24; that of reversals to appeals tried in Magistrates' Courts was 22 against 13 in 1863, in the Sessions Courts 10 against 11, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Court 14 against 5. Of the witnesses examined 69 per cent. were dismissed on the first day of their attendance in both years. The duration of cases in the District Courts was 6 against 7 in 1863.

In the Sessions Court it was 30 against 20 in original trials and 17 against 12 in appeals. This was due to the Khyrabad Division in which the average duration was 57 days against 20 in 1863. An explanation would be called for in this case. The total number of witnesses examined was 41,564 against 32,124 in 1863; of these 28,839 against 22,173 dismissed on the 1st day, 7,073 against 5,170 on the 2nd day, 3,103 against 2,213 on the 3rd day, and 1,022 against 1,049 on the 4th day. One witness was kept more than one month in each year. This was satisfactory, but in the Mohumdee district only 1,251 out of 2,783 were dismissed on the first day and 139 were detained more than nine days; overwork was pleaded as an excuse, but this was altogether unsatisfactory. The disposal of criminal cases should take precedence of every other kind of work.

There were 455 trials with assessors against 177 in 1863. Regarding 882 against 340 persons their verdict was accepted and regarding 94 against 95 it was rejected. The increase in the number of trials was owing to Deputy Commissioners having been directed, when holding Sessions under Act XV. of 1862, always to avail themselves of assessors. The amount of property said to have been stolen was Rs. 5,68,500 against Rs. 5,20,260 in 1863. Rs. 16,696 against Rs. 11,395 were recovered by the owners and Rs. 46,886 against Rs. 48,409 by the police. The percentage of amount recovered by the police to that said to have been stolen was thus 8 against 9 in 1863. The increase in the amount stolen was in the Baiswarrah and Fyzabad Divisions. In the Gondah district alone it rose from Rs. 34,402 to Rs. 63,321. The return was not satisfactory but the Judicial Commissioner did not know that much better results were obtained by the constabulary in any other Province. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to the record of evidence were scrupulously observed in every Court in the Province.

Civil Justice.—The number of original suits instituted was 16,950 against 13,182 in the previous year. The increase was marked in every district except Hurdui in which there was a slight falling off. 2,130 cases were struck off without trial against 1,851 in 1863. There was a decrease in the Courts of the Civil Judge of Lucknow and in the Courts of the Oonao and Pertabgurh districts. But in the Lucknow Court, and in those of Oonao, there was a proportionate increase in the number of cases finally adjusted by razeenamah and decreed by confession and consent. The districts which showed worst in this respect were those of Seetapore, where 170 cases

were struck off without trial against 25 in 1863, Baraitch, where there were 236 against 162, Roy Bareilly where there were 117 against 59 and Fyzabad where there were 200 against 178. The Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore would be called upon for an explanation. The Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch was satisfied that all such cases were settled out of Court, and the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad said that the number was swelled by cases transferred to the Revenue Courts; it is obvious that these should not be returned as "struck off without trial." There was no doubt that many cases were struck off without trial in consequence of a more careful observance of the limitation laws on the part of presiding officers. Such cases however bear a somewhat less proportion to the number of cases on the files than in 1863, their number being 2,130, whereas, the exact proportion would be 2,396, this was so far satisfactory. The number of suits finally adjusted by razeenamah was 2,653 against 13,182 in 1863, and the number decreed by confession of judgment 3,624 against 2,797. The number of suits decreed in favour of plaintiff either in whole or part or in favour of the defendant was 7,646 against 5,473 in 1863, a satisfactory result. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of suits instituted the number of cases pending fell from 919 to 882. The best districts in this respect were those of Oonao and Gondah and the worst those of Sultanpore, Seetapore, Pertabgurh and Baraitch. The average duration of cases rose from 25 to 27 days; this was to be accounted for by the large increase in the number of suits instituted. The worst districts were those of Mohumdee, Pertabgurh and Fyzabad. Although the district of Pertabgurh had still the lightest civil file in the Province the average duration was 53 days, against 40 in 1863,—the highest in the Province. The districts of Oonao and Durriabad showed best. 886 cases were referred to arbitration, being 111 more than in the previous year. Of these, 838 were confirmed unreservedly, 142 were partially confirmed, and only 6 altogether set aside. The duration of suits was ascribed by many officers to the dilatoriness of arbitrators who could not be got to give in their decisions within reasonable time; but this objection would decrease with the more thorough observance of the law which directed that the issues which the arbitrators have to try, should be fixed by the Court, and referred to them. When this was done the arbitrators should be required to make their appearance on each Court day until they gave in their award. 1,189 appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners as compared with 771 in 1863. Of these, 753 were confirmed, and

the percentage of reversals to cases tried was only 12 per cent. The average number of days taken in the disposal of each case was 26, which was higher than in 1863 when the number was only 20; but the great increase in the number of appeals instituted was sufficient to account for this. The number of appeals instituted in the Commissioners' Courts was 262, or 26 more than in the previous year. Of these 164 were confirmed, the percentage of reversals to cases tried being only 8 per cent. These statistics go to show that the non-increase in the number of appeals is a proof that substantial justice has been administered in the Courts of first instance. The average duration of suits before Commissioners was 20 days. In 1863, it was 15 days. The average was highest in the Court of the Commissioner of Seetapore, *viz.* 46 days, the number of cases disposed of being 16; while the Commissioner of Lucknow took only 13 days on an average in the disposal of the 80 cases on his file. Nor had he a single case pending at the close of the year. Besides appeals, Commissioners called for 247 cases on review of the work of the subordinate officers. Of these none was reversed, or even modified. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the number of appeals preferred was 123, an increase of 22 over 1863. Besides this, 35 cases were called for without appeals. Of these 63 were confirmed; the percentage of reversals to appeals tried was 9 per cent. 10 cases were pending at the close of the year, and the average duration of each case from the date of the institution of the appeal was 34 days, from the date of the receipt of the proceedings, it was 25 days. The average value of suits was Rs. 492-14-5, and the total value Rs. 72,86,624 against Rs. 60,32,820 in 1863. The increase was owing to one suit for dower amounting to 50 lakhs having been brought in the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow. In the previous year, too, the value of suits was exceptionally swelled by the Hoseinabad case in which alone suit was laid at Rs. 36,17,500. The percentage of cost to value was Rs. 1-14-4, or between 4 and 5 annas more than in 1863.

Out of the 16,913 cases disposed of 13,013 were suits on contract debt, and of these 4,056 were on bonds or other written instruments, 3,199 were for simple debt and 3,402 for claims respecting goods sold. The number of deeds registered was 55,988 against 47,347 in 1863. This showed that the system continued to work well. There were 11,726 miscellaneous cases on the files of the Civil Courts. Of these 10,712 were disposed of, and 1,014 were pending on 31st December 1864. The most important cases which came under the head "miscellaneous"

were applications for execution of decree. The number of these disposed of was 6,133. The total amount of decrees was Rs. 14,04,846-13-3 of which Rs. 5,58,651-14 was realized. The number of cases pending was 784. If from the amount decreed be deducted the four lakhs which, in round numbers, represent the value of cases struck off in default, and the lakh and twenty thousand rupees which represent the value of cases transferred to other districts, the amount realized will be found considerably to exceed one-half of the amount decreed. This was not, however, altogether satisfactory; the delay which occurred in the execution of decrees was the one serious blot on the administration of Civil Justice in this Province. 11,869 witnesses were examined, or 2,486 more than in 1863; out of these 11,862 witnesses, 10,985 were discharged on the first day of their attendance, and only 58 detained beyond the third day. Of these 5,824 were detained in the district of Mohumdee alone, in which the judicial administration was less satisfactory than in any other district.

There were 27 cases to be tried by jury in the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow against 21 in 1863 and in all the cases the finding of the jury was unanimous. The total amount of talubana realized was Rs. 17,422 being an increase of Rs. 4,573 over 1863. Of this sum Rs. 12,175 was disbursed, and Rs. 5,246 remained in hand. Act XI. of 1863 was introduced into the Province under Section 7 of which the balance of the talubana fund could, subject to the approval of Government, be applied to the improvement of the administration of Civil justice. The majority of officers deprecated any reduction in the present rate of charge for processes. The number of stamps used in Civil proceedings was 42,697 against 40,843 in 1863 and their value Rs. 1,22,818 against Rs. 1,01,856. This result is obtained after deducting all refunds. The revenue from stamps was steadily on the increase though a better result might have been looked for, regard being had to the more general resort to the Courts which had undoubtedly taken place during the year.

Remarks by the Chief Commissioner.—The proportion of acquittals in bailable offences was very large and unsatisfactory. The pending file was very moderate. The general results under the head of commitments were not so favourable as in 1863. The decrease in the number of persons imprisoned for less than 2 years was no doubt owing to the introduction of the Whipping Act, but for which all those persons who were whipped as their sole punishment would have been added to the jail population and those sentenced to whipping and imprisonment were

no doubt sentenced for shorter terms than if imprisonment only had been awarded. The Chief Commissioner therefore thought that the normal tendency to an increase of the jail population had been counteracted by the whipping bill, a conclusion on which his estimate of the additional jail accommodation required for the Province was based, and indeed the jail returns shewed the number of prisoners to be nearly the same as at the commencement of the year. The hardened thieving population of great cities seemed to care little for the lash. The maximum number of stripes would be an inadequate punishment for theft by house trespass or house breaking by a Mahomedan city thief or a Pasee. With regard to the increase in ordinary murders, charges of murder against mothers of deceased illegitimate children against whom concealment of birth only had been proved might have been transferred to their proper head, as it was desirable that in all cases the crime proved, and not the crime charged should be shewn. The police would be instructed to exercise more discrimination in arrest for riot. The increase of the cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood showed that the provisions of the Law had not remained a dead letter as in 1863. The remarks of the Commissioner of Fyzabad probably referred to cases of bad livelihood as well as of vagrancy. The Chief Commissioner did not think that great quantities of arms were retained considering the enormous number that were given up on the re-occupation of the Province. He had, however, recommended that the Arms Act should be kept in force some time longer. In the appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court the percentage of reversals, &c. was high. The low average duration of case in District Courts was very creditable to the officers. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court cases were very promptly disposed of. The result of trial with assessors spoke well for that system. In the average duration civil suits in Pertabgurh and Fyzabad improvement must be insisted on. The fact that Commissioners did not find occasion to interfere with a single order of the 247 called for without appeal, shewed that this power might now be safely withdrawn, as it would be when the Act for the constitution of the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces was extended to Oude. The percentage of costs to value of suits was still rather high. There was a considerable surplus from fees for serving processes available for the improvement of Civil Justice, and the Chief Commissioner was ready to give a Deputy Clerk of the Court on rupees 50 per mensem to some of the heaviest districts, as the clerks of the Court were said to be over-worked. The attention given by

the Judicial Commissioner to the question of execution of decrees was observed with much satisfaction.

Order by the Government of India.—With regard to the Whipping Act the Governor General in Council did not understand the reference to "the lenient provisions of the law." Much is left by the Government of India in the Circular of 8th March 1864 to the local Governments as to the mode in which the punishment should be administered; moreover Section 2 of Act VI. of 1864 is evidently permissive only. It does not oblige Magistrates to substitute whipping for the punishments prescribed in the Penal Code; and the obvious intent of the law is that whipping *in lieu* of other punishment should be used only in the cases of petty offences, or of juvenile offenders. Whipping, apparently, should be given *in lieu* of imprisonment only in cases where a short term of imprisonment would otherwise have been awarded. The sentence, in fact, rests with the Magistrate or Judge, and the law has given a very wide discretion to the Magistrate, for in cases of simple theft the punishment may be imprisonment for one day or three years, or it may be whipping. It would seem, therefore, that the law is not in fault. With reference to the opinion of the Chief Commissioner that Honorary Assistant Commissioners should not try cases of crimes requiring severe punishment, as those officers are known as a rule to be too lenient in their sentences, it might be advisable to endeavour to instruct Honorary Magistrates as to the relative character of crimes by a well considered Circular from the Judicial Commissioner. The increase in the charges against landholders for breach of Police duties was satisfactory, and if landholders should continue to withhold their co-operation, the Police officers would have themselves to blame for not trying to enforce the law. With regard to the average duration of criminal cases in District Courts, the name of the Commissioner in whose Court there was considerable delay should have been given. The name of the officer whose witness statement was reported to be very unfavourable should also have been mentioned. The name of the officer responsible for the accumulation of arrears which caused the high average duration of Civil cases should have been given. It is very important that improvement in respect to the average duration should be insisted on.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

1864-65.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—In 1864 the *High Court* in its

original jurisdiction disposed of 1325 cases, with 389 pending at the end of the year, against 869 with 329 pending the previous year. Of the cases disposed of 898 were decreed on trial, 60 dismissed on default, and 367 adjusted or withdrawn. The number of Appeals tried was 49, and the number of miscellaneous orders passed 1,946; besides 9 cases disposed of and 160 miscellaneous orders passed under the old procedure of the late Supreme Court. The Court granted 136 probates, and 196 letters of administration, decided 6 Admiralty and 5 Ecclesiastical suits, granted 15 marriage licenses, passed 470 miscellaneous orders, heard 75 Insolvency cases and 50 applications for prosecution orders and passed 398 "vesting, hearing Devident and other orders." The debts involved in the Insolvency cases amounted to Rs. 73,85,676-2-2 against assets declared at Rs. 50,36,720-1-4. The institution and other fees levied in the original side of the High Court during 1864 amounted to Rs. 3,79,467-15-1. On the Appellate side the number of Regular Appeals instituted was 470, of Special Appeals 3,639, and of Miscellaneous Appeals 1,363; shewing a progressive decrease in Regular Appeals and a gradual increase in Miscellaneous Appeals, the Special Appeals exhibiting no material variation. The proportion of cases appealed was about 18 per cent. of the number in which such Appeals were admissable. The Court decided 627 Regular, 4,482 Special and 1,265 Miscellaneous Appeals, and its files on 31st May 1865 stood as follows:—

Pending in the High Court on 31st May 1865. Cases of	Regular Appeals.	Special Appeals.
1859	1	0
1860	0	1
1861	2	3
1862	4	13
1863	13	20
1864	93	313
	113	350
1865	128	1,316
Total	241	1,666

The result of the Appeals was :—

	On Regular Appeals.	On Special Appeals.
Order of the Lower Court confirmed ...	333	3,010
Ditto ditto reversed ...	115	252
Ditto ditto modified ...	88	80
Cases remanded	73	947
„ struck off on default	9	148
„ „ on compromise, or withdrawn	9	45

The amount of institution fees realized by the filing of Appeals was Rs. 3,16,347 against Rs. 4,30,700 in 1863; and the value of the Appeals decided during the same periods was Rs. 2,19,91,934 against Rs. 5,44,82,024, the great falling off in value in 1864 being attributable both to the number of suits decided in that year having been smaller than in the previous year, and to the fact that the suits before the Court recently have not involved such large properties and interests as before.

The following shows the work done by the *Subordinate Civil Courts* :—

Suits instituted in the Civil Courts and pending at the close of the year.	Suits instituted.		Suits pending.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Small Cause Court Class ...	68,850	80,906	5,670	6,992
Other Class	48,636	52,102	18,054	16,439
	1,17,486	1,33,008	23,724	23,431

In the Courts of Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, there were 3,384 original and 19,904 appealed cases or 13 per cent. more than last year in original suits and 10 per cent. less in appeals. In the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, there was a considerable increase in litigation. In the former there were instituted 4,228 cases and in the latter 105,492 or 109,720 in all against 92,383 the previous year. The following shews comparatively the number of suits decided :—

Cases decided by the Courts of different Grades.		1863.		1864.	
		On Merits.	Total disposed of.	On Merits.	Total disposed of.
Judges ...	Original ...	255	3,366	205	352
	Appealed ...	11,089	11,898	13,301	14,246
P. S. Ameens	Original ...	4,498	5,098	3,384	3,774
	Appealed ...	12,434	13,135	9,190	9,761
Sudder Ameens		6,032	7,063	4,109	4,540
Moonsiffs		87,296	1,00,457	94,790	1,06,554
		1,21,604	1,41,017	1,24,979	1,39,227

The arrears amounted to 1,260 against 2,107 the previous year. In the Judges' Courts each case occupied 5 months and 26 days against 7 months in 1863; before the P. S. Ameens 5 months and 9 days against 4 months; before the S. Ameens 3 months and 28 days against 4·29, and before the Moonsiffs 1 month and 26 days against 2·5. The value of the suits decided was Rs. 7,14,45,588, and the value of suits pending was Rs 1,73,67,148. The account of stamp fees realized on the institution of suits and the portion refunded under Section 26 of Act X. of 1862 leaves a balance of Rs. 16,49,569-11 in favour of Government. After taking into account the cost to Government of the Civil Courts it will be found that there was an income to Government from this source amounting to Rs. 9,01,357-15-5. The Rent Appeals, which can be heard only by Judges and Additional Judges, largely increased, while the Appeals from Civil Judges remarkably decreased. The following shews the outturn of miscellaneous work:—

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December.	Above one year's duration.
1863 ...	2,16,383	93,809	87,306	35,268	134
1864 ...	2,48,324	94,902	1,08,855	44,567	96

Suits for the conveyance of real property by mortgage, by will, and by inheritance under both the Mahomedan and Hindu Laws were remarkably numerous in Jessore; in Bhaugulpore the suits for the conveyance of real property by mortgage were even more numerous than in Jessore, while there was also a large number of suits for the conveyance of real property by dower, of suits to contest sales by Collectors for arrears of Government dues, and of suits connected with castes, rights of priests, &c.; in Tirhoot there was a preponderance of suits for real property on conveyance by sale or by gift, also on right of pre-emption; in Chittagong there was the largest number of suits for real property on conveyance by way of dower, or by inheritance under the Mahomedan Law, and for the determination of the boundaries of estates; suits of the last description also abounded in Sylhet, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca; and out of 976 suits regarding claims in right of adoption no less than 806 were instituted in Tipperah, which had also the highest number of suits regarding religion. About 76 per cent. of the cases were in the first instance decided in favour of plaintiffs. Of 136,910 civil suits decided, of which 80,792 were Small Causes and 55,938 in other courts, 6,676 plaintiffs attended voluntarily, 3,450 by order of court, and 1,26,784 by counsel. As to defendants 2,701 attended voluntarily and 17,086 on notice of summons in person, while 3,110 attended voluntarily, and 63,985 on notice of summons by counsel. There were 50,028 cases in which defendants did not appear.

The following tables show the work done in the extra regulation provinces:—

Number of Suits instituted and pending.

In Civil Courts of	Instituted.		Pending.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Chota Nagpore Division ...	7,605	3,993	1,286	910
Assam Division	6,845	7,089	238	295
Cachar	693	786	44	72
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	46	40	9	2
	15,159	11,908	1,577	1,279

Number of Suits decided.

In Civil Courts of	1863.			1864.		
	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.
Chota Nagpore Division	6,675	951	7,626	4,264	628	4,892
Assam Division ...	5,280	1,804	7,084	4,986	2,285	7,271
Cachar	494	201	695	545	188	733
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	31	7	38	36	11	47
	12,480	2,963	15,443	9,831	3,112	12,943

As to miscellaneous work there were 56,370 suits under trial of which 46,471 were decided on their merits, 7,678 were otherwise disposed of and 2,221 were pending. Of 55 appeals to the High Court, 6 were confirmed, 5 reversed, 8 remanded, 1 struck off and 35 were pending.

The work done by the 32 *Mofussil Small Cause Courts* was

Description of Cases.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Money claims, &c.	14,969	25,454	30,641
House Rent	225	396	373
Claims for personal property	1,044	1,327	1,757
Claims for damages	2,626	1,357	1,052
	18,864	28,534	33,823

The increase in 1864 was mainly in suits relating to money claims, suits regarding claims for damages exhibiting a gradual decrease, and suits for house-rent no material variation. Besides these suits there were for trial during the past year 1,924 suits of the previous year, the aggregate under trial amounting to 35,747 cases. Of these 33,260 were decided, leaving 2,487 pending at the close of the year. Of the suits decided during the year 19,447 cases, or about 58½ per cent., were decided on

their merits and in the presence of both parties; 15,207 cases being decided in favour of plaintiffs, and 4,240 in favour of defendants. Of these 19,447 cases 9,727, or more than half, were decided on confession. The cost to Government on account of Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted to Rs. 3,29,758-10-2, and the net income, after deducting refunds under Section 20 of Act X. of 1862, derived from institution fees, was Rs. 1,84,833-1, the net charge entailed on Government amounting to Rs. 1,44,925-9-2. The only Court which was self-supporting was that in the Suburbs of Calcutta, which shewed an excess of Rs. 3,770. The Registration Act XVI. of 1864 was introduced during the year and there is every reason to believe that the expenditure on account of the Department will be considerably below the receipts.

Criminal Justice.—The *High Court* in its original criminal jurisdiction tried 407 persons and convicted 267. Of the latter 35 were sentenced to transportation for 14 years, 13 to penal servitude for periods varying from 4 to 6 years, 1 person to rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, 20 persons to the same punishment for 3 years, 45 persons for 2 years, and 140 for periods varying from 1 to 18 months; besides which 2 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and 11 persons fined. The Criminal Appeals were 832 :—

Trials referred under Chapter XXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	60
Ditto referred under the old Law	3
Ditto revised under Chapter XXIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	75
Ditto appealed under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	624
Miscellaneous cases not coming under the foregoing headings ...	70

Sentences of capital punishment were confirmed and carried into execution on 45 persons, while in the cases of 15 persons they were commuted to the alternative punishment of transportation for life, and in the cases of 5 other persons the High Court modified the finding of the Sessions Courts passing lighter sentences of transportation or rigorous imprisonment for terms of years. In 16 cases the sentences passed by the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 7 modified, and in 51 reversed; one case remaining under trial at the close of the year. In the Appeals under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code the orders of the Sessions Judges were confirmed in 475 cases, reversed in 66, and modified in 60; while re-trials were ordered in 9, and the remaining 14 cases remained pending at the end of the year. The number of Miscellaneous cases was 70, in 11 of which the petitions were rejected, in 32 the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 2 modified, and in one revers-

ed; while 24 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The Courts of Sessions tried 1,486 commitments numbering 3,472 persons. Of these 2,044 persons in 1,001 cases were convicted, 66 being sentenced to death, and 1,978 to fine, imprisonment, or transportation; while the number of persons acquitted was 1,428 in 485 cases. The number of commitments pending at the close of the year was 189, and the number of persons concerned in them was 465. These Courts heard 3,320 appeals and 166 miscellaneous cases. Of the former 389 were rejected, while in 2,018 cases the orders were confirmed, and in the remaining 913 cases either modified or reversed. Of the 166 Miscellaneous Appeals 63 were rejected, while in 69 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 34 modified or reversed. The number of Appeals pending at the close of the year was 74. These Courts sentenced 53 to death, 123 to life transportation or imprisonment, 23 to 14 years, 1 to 13, 2 to 12, 6 to 11, 168 to 10, 2 to 9, 9 to 8, 292 to 7, 36 to 6, 247 to 5, 70 to 4, 267 to 3, 206 to 2, 199 to 1, 244 to less than 1, and fined and discharged 48, or 1,996 in all. The Magistrates tried 63,169 cases numbering 122,771 persons, of whom 61,687 were convicted, 3,433 committed to the different Courts of Sessions, 53,731 acquitted or discharged, and 935 for the most part transferred to other Courts for trial, leaving 2,985 under trial at the close of the year. The general result was that 55 per cent. of the persons tried before the Magistrates were convicted or committed to the Courts of Sessions, and 45 per cent. were released. The number of witnesses examined by the Magistrates was 2,75,250, of whom 2,53,806 were discharged on the first day. Of the 61,687 persons convicted after trial, 15,175 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 5,616 visited with lighter punishments inclusive of whipping under Act VI. of 1864, and 40,896 fined in different sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000. The total value of the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 3,32,701-2-5, of which Rs. 2,47,715-6 were realized. The entire amount of criminal business disposed of by, and pending before, the Magistrates was :—

	Disposed of.	Pending.
Cases of non-bailable and bailable offences and appeals	63,395	1,377
Miscellaneous cases	1,91,582	2,971
Cases under Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	815	47
	2,55,792	4,395

Of 29 Honorary Magistrates in the interior 1 had full pow-

ers, 1 first class subordinate powers and the rest second class powers. They decided 1,406 cases in which 3,153 persons were concerned, 1,462 of whom were convicted, and 1,691 acquitted or discharged.

From the extra-regulation provinces 11 cases numbering 12 persons were referred to the High Court and of these 9 were convicted. Of 37 appealed cases and cases called for by the High Court the order was confirmed in 23, modified in 5 and reversed in 8; 1 was pending. The Courts of Sessions convicted 224 persons in 101 cases, rejected 8 commitments numbering 12 persons and acquitted 128 persons in 49 cases. Of the total number of Regular Appeals 49 were rejected, 159 confirmed, and 111 reversed; and of the total number of Miscellaneous Appeals 12 were rejected, 1 confirmed, and 6 reversed. The number of persons tried by the Magistrates during the year was 15,113, of these 8,621 were convicted, 378 committed, 5,875 acquitted, and 33 otherwise disposed of; 206 were pending, 218 cases of disputes relating to lands were instituted. The number of witnesses under examination before the Magistrates was 29,158, of whom 28,567 were discharged on the first day. The system of trial by Jury in Criminal cases was extended to Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, 24-Pergunnahs and Assam in the year 1862, and has since been reported to have on the whole worked well. Occasional mistakes have been committed by the Juries, but this occurs even in England. Act XIII. of 1859, entitled "an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and laborers in certain cases," was extended in 1863 and 1864 to the suburbs of Calcutta and the district of Nuddea, the station of Howrah, the district of Beerbhoom, the districts of Rajshahye and Moorshedabad, to Darjeeling and Cachar, and to the districts of Luckimpore, Seebsagur, Kamroop, Durrung, and Nowgong, in Assam. The Notifications provided that the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police should be exercised in districts outside Calcutta only by Magistrates with full powers. The number of cases instituted against artificers, including the number of skilled workmen, was 267, in 5 of which only were the defendants imprisoned and in 16 directed to find security for the completion of their engagements; the total number of cases instituted against the workmen, including contractors was 425, in 33 of which the defendants were imprisoned, and in 199 directed to find security; while the total number of cases instituted against the laborers and coolies was 860, in 191 of which the defendants were

imprisoned, and in 50 ordered to find security. These results are not quite so satisfactory as was anticipated on the introduction of the Act A very large proportion of the cases instituted were either compromised or struck off on default of prosecutors.

Police.—The whole of the districts in the Lower Provinces were taken up by the new Police by the end of January 1864, with the exception of Darjeeling and the Sonthal Pergunnahs which were occupied about the middle of that year. A fresh classification of officers and districts was also authorized in January 1864. There were 5 Deputy Inspectors General, 50 District Superintendents, 71 Assistant District Superintendents. The strength of the Police Force as it stood on the 1st of January 1865 was

Inspectors	509
Sub-Inspectors	908
Head Constables	2,373
Constables	22,664
Sowars	137

The aggregate number amounts to 26,591 men, which, to an estimated population of 37 millions, gives one Constable to every 1,633 persons. The following shows the working of the police in 1864, excepting in Assam.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
Under trial at the close of the preceding year	689	1,629
Brought to trial during the year ...	46,277	48,072
Received by transfer	24	58
Total	46,990	49,759
Number of persons convicted		20,888
Ditto committed		2,916
Released by Police on bail		4,496
Ditto by Magistrate on compromise		726
Acquitted		18,370
Died, escaped, or transferred		463
Under trial at the close of the year		1,900
Total		49,759

Thus about 48 per cent. were convicted or committed, and about 47 per cent. acquitted or released. The following Table shews the number of persons arrested and tried, and the number convicted or committed for the more heinous offences committed during the year: —

	No. of Cases under trial.	*No. of Persons concerned.*	*No. of Persons convicted or committed.*
Murder	263	961	441
Culpable homicide ...	244	504	283
Dacoities	455	1,895	941

Robberies	745	834	151
Thefts	17,152	16,644	7,105
Receiving stolen property	1,015	2,070	1,165

The value of the entire property stolen was Rs. 9,84,032 8-2, and that of the property recovered Rs. 2,39,404-9-6, the recovery amounting to 25·2 per cent. The number of offences not cognizable by the Police which came before the Magisterial Authorities was 67,393, while the number of persons placed under trial for them was 75,291. Of these 42,360 were convicted or committed, and 31,094 acquitted or released, the proportion of convictions and committals being about 56 per cent. and that of acquittals and releases about 40 per cent. In Calcutta and its suburbs the number of cases of all descriptions brought to trial was 18,038, while the total number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 36,972, of whom 209 were convicted and 100 acquitted by the High Court, and one awaiting trial before that Court at the close of the year; 28,389 were convicted and 7,624 acquitted by the Magistrates; and 649 released without being brought to trial. The amount of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 2,05,266 6-11, of which property to the value of Rs. 78,395-5-7, or 38·1 per cent., had been recovered by the Police. In the Suburbs the total number of cases brought to trial was 2,842, while the total number of persons arrested was 5,504, of whom 5 were convicted and 3 acquitted at the Sessions, and 7 awaiting trial at the close of the year; 4,755 were convicted and 436 acquitted by the Magistrates; 291 released without trial; 7 being under examination at the close of the year. The total value of property stolen in the Suburbs was Rs. 49,134, and the value of property recovered Rs. 24,428, or 49·4 per cent. Measures were taken for the suppression of the practices of hook-swinging, banphora, and other self-torture hitherto attendant on the celebration of the Churruck festival in many districts of Bengal. Some excitement was created in a portion of the Sonthal Pergunnahs towards the end of the year by a rumour of a new Thakoor, or god, having taken up his abode at the village of Roontagadee, in Gadie Serampore, in the district of Hazareebagh, and great numbers of Sonthals are reported to have flocked thither for purposes of worship and divination. The Thakoor and his companions, by name Karoo, Byjnath, and Lutchoo Manjees, turned out to be discharged Sonthals of the Ramghur Battalion, and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment for cheating.

Jails.—There were 81,970 prisoners against 77,091 the pre-

vious year. Of these the number remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year was 18,610, and the number admitted into Jail during the year reported upon 63,360. Fifty-five of these persons were capitally punished, 1,124 died in prison, 233 escaped from confinement, and 50,507 were released, the total number remaining in confinement at the close of the year being 30,051, of whom 12,374 were transferred to districts other than those in which they were originally confined. The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour was 15,225 against 15,106 in the preceding year. Of these 9,472 were employed in ordinary manufactures, at a net profit of Rs. 2,14,383. In the Alipore Jail Press the average earning of the 281 prisoners employed was Rs. 403-4-1. The cost of the Jails was

	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations	4,48,429	6	4
Fixed Establishments	96,238	3	10
Extra Ditto	16,876	14	10½
Contingencies	1,37,425	2	8½
Total	6,98,969	11	9
Total of the previous year	5,66,510	1	11½
Increase	1,32,459	9	9½

The cost of guarding the Jails amounted to Rs. 1,56,830-11-3, and that of general superintendence to Rs. 47,308-0-10, which brings up the aggregate expenditure to Rs. 9,03,108-7-10, or Rs. 50-4-6 per prisoner. The most expensive prison of the year was the Calcutta Jail, each prisoner in which cost Rs. 127-15-5; and the prison most economically managed was that in Tipperah, where the outlay per prisoner was Rs. 26-7-8. The average net cost of the prisoners' maintenance amounted to Rs. 30-14. The number of deaths from all causes was

	1863.	1864.
Cholera	376	242
Dysentery	693	370
Diarrhœa	221	145
All other diseases	397	320
Other causes (accident or suicide) ..	24	45
	1,711	1,122

In the last ten years the average mortality has varied from 13·52 per cent. in 1858 to 6·17 in 1864. Of the 63,360 prisoners admitted into Jail during the year, 743 were fairly educated for their position in life, 4,275 could barely read and write, while 58,342 were entirely ignorant. 252 escaped and 161 were recaptured. It was resolved to adopt all over the Province the

system of Central Jails, each under the superintendence of a qualified medical officer in professional as well as general charge.

LEGISLATION.—The Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations met on 12th November 1864, and continued its sittings at intervals till 29th April 1865. The following Acts were passed :—

Act I. of 1865.—An Act to render valid certain acts and proceedings of the Judge of the Court of Sessions of the Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Act II. of 1865.—An Act to repeal Act IX. of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds and to Provide for the establishment of Deputy Register offices.)

Act III. of 1865.—An Act to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in Ports and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in Ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Act IV. of 1865.—An Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Towns to which Act III. of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, has been or shall hereafter be extended.

Act V. of 1865.—An Act to amend Act II. of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act for the regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein), and to extend the provisions thereof to the Presidency Jail.

Act VI. of 1865.—An Act to provide for the regulation and enforcement of contracts for labour at places to which, by virtue of such contracts, the labourer is to be conveyed at the expense of the employer. The Act provides for securing to the labourer, by the contract, a certain minimum monthly rate of wages; for the appointment of Protectors of Labourers and of Inspectors to assist them; and for the payment of salaries and the maintenance of establishments by means of a rate for each labourer calculated upon the average number of labourers on each estate; for the punishment of the labourer if he refuses or neglects to work; for the provision of sufficient hospital accommodation for the sick and a proper stock of medicines; and for the periodical inspection of the estates by the protectors, and the submission of reports, containing the results of such inspection, to the Government. It also provides for the apprehension and punishment of deserters and the investigation of complaints

the concealment of contracts under certain circumstances, and the release therefrom by purchase on payment of a sum of money equivalent to the minimum rate of wages for two years, or, if the term of engagement has less than two years to run, of a sum equivalent to such rate for the unexpired term.

Act VII. of 1865.—An Act to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of public Slaughter Houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper conservancy arrangements connected therewith.

Act VIII. of 1865.—An Act to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

REVENUE.—*Land.*—The total demand for 1864-65 was Rs. 4,05,77,859, of which Rs. 3,69,03,310 was collected and Rs. 1,51.063 remitted, leaving a net balance of Rs. 35,23,486. The number of rent suits was 1,25,854 against 1,33,819 of the preceding year, which shews a diminution to the extent of 7,965 cases. This decrease, however, was entirely in "other suits" and "applications," the suits for arrears of rent having increased from 1,00,763 to 1,02,410, or by 1,647 cases. The decrease in notices of all kinds was 1,210, from 47,909 to 46,699; but the number of the notices of enhancement and relinquishment had not been materially altered. The number of waste land lots sold in 1864-65 was 263, and the entire number of the grants made up to the end of the year 518. The price already realized from them amounted to Rs. 4,07,138, while the price remaining to be paid was Rs. 22,09,343. The total number of lots leased in 1864-65 under the old Rules was 81, while the entire number leased up to the end of the year was 334, the eventual maximum revenue of which was Rs. 1,33,372. Up to the end of 1864-65 the owners of 7 grants with an area of 16,542 acres had commuted the Government revenue. It was determined by the Lieutenant-Governor that no further proceedings should be instituted for resuming such fisheries as had been held by private persons for more than sixty years, and that in all cases in which the former occupants were ousted summarily without any resort to the forms of law, the ousted parties should be restored to possession. The Colehan in Singbhoom was begun to be re-settled. The revenue jurisdiction of Chumparun was separated from that of Sarun.

Customs.—The net revenue was Rs. 3,26,48,973 against Rs. 2,85,05,546 of the preceding year, which shews an increase of Rs. 41,43,427, of which no less than Rs. 41,34,667 was from

the Port of Calcutta alone. The gross collections of the Port of Calcutta amounted to Rs. 3,39,17,668 and exceeded the results of the preceding year by Rs. 42,97,925, which is ascribed entirely to the unprecedentedly large collections of duty on imported Salt.

Salt.—The net revenue was estimated at Rs. 2,77,66,960 against Rs. 2,35,34,149 in the preceding year, the increase amounting to Rs. 42,32,811.

Opium yielded a net revenue of Rs. 2,89,40,952 against Rs. 3,04,26,859 in the preceding year, which shews a decrease of Rs. 14,85,907. The net revenue derived from the sale of Abkarry Opium on the other hand was Rs. 15,85,250 against Rs. 11,26,389 of the previous year, and shews an increase of Rs. 4,58,861. The receipts from the Opium sales as estimated for the Budget was Rs. 5,05,16,000, while the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 5,10,76,170. The price of Rs. 5 a seer paid to cultivators was reduced to Rs. 4-8 and it was determined to reduce the area of cultivation.

Excise.—The gross revenue was Rs. 68,67,334 or Rs. 238,538 above that of the previous year, and the net revenue Rs. 54,44,283 or Rs. 1,13,853 above that of the previous year. 30·6 per cent. of the net revenue was derived from the excise sale of Opium. In Assam alone the net Opium receipts were Rs. 8,73,686 against 5,77,396 the previous year. Since the indigenous cultivation was stopped in 1858-59 the gross revenue has steadily risen from Rs. 2,14,044 to Rs. 14,35,426 and the price has been raised from Rs. 14 to 20 a seer. The revenue is owing in a great degree to the development of the agricultural prosperity of the province through the introduction of capital into the province by the Tea Planters. Fourteen per cent. of the net excise revenue was duty levied upon 9,072 maunds of Ganjah, of which, according to quality, 50 maunds were taxed at 4 Rs. a seer, 1,274 maunds at 3 Rs., and 7,748 maunds at 2 Rs. Excluding Opium and Ganjah, the gross revenue from all other exciseable articles during the year was Rs. 34,01,637 against Rs. 35,45,521; so that in the revenue from spirits and the minor articles there was a decrease of Rs. 1,43,884, owing to the further extension during the year of the system of levying a fixed duty on country spirits. By this system the distilling of spirits, except in public or licensed buildings and under excise surveillance, is forbidden, and the duty is levied according to the quantity and the strength of the spirit distilled. This system, which brings the distiller's proceedings under effective control, imposes a check on smuggling, and does away

with the incentive to encourage the establishment of new shops, is distasteful to the spirit vendors, and for some time their opposition must be expected. It was decided by Government that the system shall be persevered in and introduced throughout the country, as the only possible measure by which an equal and tangible excise duty can be levied on spirits, while at the same time it removes from the excise administration the great and unanswerable reproach and scandal of raising a revenue by the promotion of drinking. There were 228 Central Distilleries in Bengal.

Stamps yielded Rs. 59,49,918-0-6 against Rs. 54,96,219-14 of the preceding year. Deducting charges the net revenue from Bengal was Rs. 56,59,321, besides Rs. 47,48,521 for Stamps supplied to other provinces.

Income-Tax.—In Calcutta and its Suburbs this tax yielded up to April 1865 a net sum of Rs. 56,42,171-11-5 leaving Rs. 3,10,259-2, still under realization. The original assessment was Rs. 77,71,598. The collections of the year amounted to Rs. 11,55,515-4-8, of which Rs. 4,59,413-1-9 were for 1864-65, and the remainder on account of balances of preceding years. The charges for collection, including Establishment and Contingencies, amounted to Rs. 40,869, or about 3½ per cent. on the sum collected. The total demand on account of Income-Tax for the Lower Provinces, exclusive of Calcutta and its Suburbs, for the fifth and last year of the Tax was Rs. 20,89,408, of which Rs. 12,44,365, or upwards of 59 per cent., was collected up to the 30th of April last. The total amount pending adjustment was Rs. 8,73,639. The cost of collecting the Tax was Rs. 1 39,096, or 8·9 per cent. on the amount realized. The following table shews the history of the Tax during the last five years at a glance:—

Year.	Number of persons assessed.	Gross Demand.	Adjustment.	Adjusted Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61	2,51,177	49,37,507	2,97,702	46,39,805	46,39,751	54
1861-62	2,54,456	46,07,937	3,87,716	42,20,221	42,19,936	285
1862-63	64,677	34,76,088	2,33,091	32,42,997	32,39,598	3,399
1863-64	59,927	24,67,844	1,05,315	23,62,529	23,37,671	24,858
1864-65	53,773	21,19,093	29,685	20,89,408	12,44,365	8,45,043
	Total ...	1,76,08,469	10,53,509	1,65,54,960	1,56,81,321	8,73,639

The total charges for the same period amounted to Rs. 12,96,392 ; so that the net revenue realized was Rs. 1,43,84,929,

which, on an estimated population of 37 millions, gives an average of 6 annas and 9½ pies a head for five years, or as nearly as possible 1½ annas a head per year. The district which contributed the largest amount was Tirhoot, which in five years gave a sum of Rs. 13,25,406, while the regulation district which contributed least was Balasore, which yielded Rs. 1,04,637 only within the same period.

EDUCATION.—The following table presents the general statistics for 1864-65:—

Schools and Colleges under inspection.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
Government Institutions.				
Arts Colleges affiliated to the University ...	7		777	
Law Department	6		299	
Medical College	1		314	
Civil Engineering Department	1		45	
Mudressas	2		111	
Normal Schools	16		748	
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	56		9.219	
Vernacular Schools	189		10,294	
Bethune's Girls' School	1		108	
		279		21,915
Grant-in-Aid Institutions.				
Colleges	2		167	
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys	307		20,487	
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls	11		664	
Vernacular Schools for boys	588		25.997	
Ditto ditto for girls	89		2,268	
		997		49,583
Schools of the lower order receiving pecuniary allowances.				
For boys	933		30.498	
„ girls	62		1,118	
		995		31,616
Schools which receive no allowances but are included in the Inspectors' Returns.				
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	74		3,186	
Vernacular Schools for boys	65		2,292	
Ditto ditto for girls	19		339	
		158		5,817
Total	...	2,429	.....	108,931

This return shews an increase of 596 schools and 19,435 students. Exclusive of the charges in schools which receive no aid from the State the total expenditure of the Education Department for the year was estimated at Rs. 18,94,436, inclusive of an estimated outlay of Rs. 50,000 disbursed by the Public Works Department. Of this sum Rs. 7,39,657 was contributed from local sources of income, so that the estimated net charge upon the public revenue amounted only to Rs. 11,54,779. Taking the total revenue of the Lower Provinces for the year at Rs. 15,12,31,986 the State expenditure on education was no more than ·070 per cent. of the public income, while the cost for each pupil was Rs. 11-3-2, or about £1 2.

The Calcutta University.—The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,396 against 1,307 of the preceding year; and of these 1,281 were from Bengal and the remaining 115 from the North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the candidates from Bengal 626 were successful, 123 being placed in the first and 503 in the second division. 312 of these were from Government schools, 171 from private aided schools, 131 from private unaided schools, 3 were private students, and 9 were school masters. Classifying the successful candidates by creed we find that 584 of them were Hindus, 11 Mahomedans, and 31 Christians. The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts was 321, of whom 309 were from Bengal, and 12 from the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the Bengal candidates 15 passed in the first division and 130 in the second division; 104 of the entire number being from Government Colleges, 33 from private aided Colleges, 2 from independent Institutions, and 6 School Masters. In creed 134 of them were Hindus, 6 Mahomedans, and 5 Christians. 82 candidates entered for the B. A. Examination, of whom 78 were from Bengal. The number of successful candidates out of the latter was 42, of whom 16 were placed in the first and 26 in the second division. 32 out of the entire number were students of Government Colleges, 7 belonged to aided Institutions, and 3 were School Masters. In creed 35 of them were Hindus, 1 a Mahomedan, and 6 Christians. For the M. A. Degree there were 15 candidates, of whom 11 passed successfully, *viz.*, 2 in Languages, 3 in History, 1 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3 in Mathematics, and 2 in Natural History and Physical Science. Of these 7 were from the Presidency College, 1 from the Sanscrit College, 1 from the Doveton College, 1 from the Free Church Institution, and 1 was a School Master. Of the whole number 9 were Hindus

and 2 Christians. At the Law Examination 24 candidates were present, of whom 17 passed for the Degree of B. L., 10 in the first and 7 in the second division. Five candidates at the same time obtained the lower Degree of Licentiate in Law, one being placed in the first and four in the second division. For the first B. M. Examination there were two candidates, both of whom were declared qualified, one being placed in the first and one in the second division. For the first Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery there were 34 candidates, of whom 14 passed successfully, 2 being placed in the first division and 12 in the second division. For the second examination there were 20 candidates, of whom 18 passed successfully, 2 in the first and 16 in the second division. For the Degree of M. D. there was only one candidate who was declared successful. In consequence of the new regulations adopted by the University of Calcutta by which the vernacular languages of Bengal have been re-placed in the University Examinations by the classical languages of the East, it became necessary to provide efficient instruction in Sanscrit in the Colleges for general education. An Assistant Professor was accordingly added to the staff of each of the Colleges at Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Patna to superintend the Sanscrit studies which now form part of the course in the College classes.

FINANCIAL.—The total revenue amounted to Rs. 15,12,31,986 and the total disbursements to Rs. 5,33,27,671, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,79,04,315, or £9,790,431. The receipts during the previous year amounted to Rs. 15,39,72,981 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,32,18,382, the surplus for that year being Rs. 9,07,54,599. The increase of surplus shewn for the year under report amounted, therefore, to Rs. 71,49,716, or £714,971. This increase, however, was only apparent, not real, as the receipts and expenditure on account of Public Works (the charges on account of which exceeded the income by Rs. 70,43,991) were excluded from the revenue accounts of the year that they might be shewn separately.

Paper Currency.—The Mofussil treasuries received 153,074 pieces valued at Rs. 1,62,41,820, making with the stock in store 166,473 pieces worth Rs. 1,68,36,500. They issued 155,369 pieces worth Rs. 1,56,96,570 and had in store at the close of the year 11,104 pieces worth Rs. 11,39,930.

Money Orders.—The number issued was 37,187 against 26,032 in the preceding year, and the number paid 36,738 against 28,849 in 1863-64. The aggregate value of the orders issued was Rs. 21,21,088 2, and that of the orders paid, Rs.

21,15,275-6; the results of the preceding year amounting to Rs. 15,61,897-6 and Rs. 15,62,261-2 respectively. The average value of the orders issued during the period under report was Rs. 57 0-7, and the average value of the orders paid Rs. 57-9 3. The cost to Government was only Rs. 9,374-12, while the receipts were Rs. 23,184 from commission and Rs. 2,123-7 from lapsed orders.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The grand total of the Imperial and Local Funds available in the year amounted to the sum of Rs. 1,15,39,392 of which Rs. 75,18,923 was imperial. The damage done by the Cyclone necessitated repairs to the value of 14½ lakhs of Rupees. Seven temporary barracks were constructed at Gowhatty for the troops forming part of the Bootan Field Force. Extensive alterations to Foley's Mills at Dacca to adapt them for barracks were completed. Several minor works were carried out in the buildings in Fort William. Several improvements were made to the roads and buildings in the Governor General's Park at Barrackpore, and two new Bungalows for the Governor General's Staff were completed. Civil buildings were erected at Rampore Beauleah and other stations. The demarcation of the boundary between British and Independent Tipperah, in progress during the past three years, was completed: of 450 pillars constructed 231 are of brick and 219 of iron telegraph posts. In Calcutta considerable decorative improvements, including ceilings to the Marble Hall and Ball Room in the Government House, were carried out. Certain works remaining to be done in the new copper mint were completed, and the second roof of galvanized corrugated iron and other works were commenced. Satisfactory progress was made with the works of the new post and telegraph offices, and it is now expected the building will be completed by May 1866. The masonry work of the new High Court in Esplanade Row was completed up to the floor level, excepting a portion adjoining the Bank of Bengal. The erection of the new "Sailors' Home" on the site of the old "Bankshall" building was commenced. A site within the enclosure of Tank Square in Calcutta for the Dalhousie Memorial Hall and Institute was selected, and with the approval of the Government of India the erection of the building was commenced. Churches were under construction at Cachar, Purneah, and Gya, and were completed at Cuttack and Arrah. The work of repairing the embankments for 78 miles along the Hooghly damaged by the Cyclone was begun. A contract was entered into, dated 16th June 1862, between the Secretary of State for India, through the Governor General in Council, and

the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for the execution of certain canals for irrigation and navigation, and of works connected therewith, in the province of Orissa. The Lieutenant Governor sanctioned the project for the section of the Kendraparah Canal from the Beropa branch of the Mahanuddy opposite to Cuttack to Attabooah on the Noonah branch of the Mahanuddy. General approval was also accorded to the first section of a high level canal in the Cuttack District, extending from the left bank of the river Beropa near the village of Chowdwar to the right bank of the Brahminee river, as well as to projects for the canal from 'Oollabariah on the Hooghly river to Midnapore on the Cossye river, called the "Midnapore Canal," and for the canal from Gopalpore on the Roopnarain river to Balasore called the "Balasore Canal." A contract with the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for irrigation works to be carried out in Behar, in connection with the river Soane, and within the limits of a scheme submitted to Government by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens, R. A., some years ago, was concluded during the year. The date for the submission by the Company of their proposed scheme of works under this contract was fixed as 1st January 1866. The Ganges and Darjeeling Road for 136 miles was open throughout to the foot of the Hills with one unbridged road. Other roads were advanced. Of Rs. 1,01,33,523 expended during the year, the cost of establishment was Rs. 14,40,903 exclusive of the cost of collecting tolls, or a gross charge of 14·22 per cent. on expenditure as follows :—

For Direction	...	...	2·64 per cent.
„ Construction	...	...	10·36 „
„ Accounts	...	...	1·22 „

The amount of tolls collected on the Calcutta canals and Nuddea rivers was Rs. 6,35,592, and the cost of collection Rs. 62,616, or 9·85 per cent.

The *East India Railway* was opened throughout for 1,060 miles including branches. There were 30,628 first class passengers, or 0·8 per cent. of entire number of passengers carried ; 80,619 second class passengers, or 2·0 per cent. ; 107,155 intermediate class, or 2·7 per cent., and 3,795,769 third class, or 94·5 per cent. conveyed during the year, making a total of 4,014,171 passengers against 3,270,546 during the preceding year. There were 13 165,435 maunds of merchandize conveyed in 1864 against 9,409,618 in 1863, and 4,798,109 maunds of minerals against 8,507,727. The gross earnings amounted to Rs.

1,40,11,441, the working expenses to Rs. 71,63,945, and the profits to Rs. 68,47,496. Taking the cost of railway at Rs. 2,10,000 per mile, the approximate dividend amounts to 3·08 per cent. Of the several routes surveyed for the chord line, from Assensole on the Raneegunge branch to Luckeserai, that through the Nargoonjoo Pass was recommended for construction with guaranteed capital. The total length of this direct line will be 118 miles and the estimated cost of construction is two millions sterling. The distance to Allahabad will then be decreased by upwards of 70 miles; a branch line to Kurhurbalee would open out its valuable coal fields. With a view to assimilate the system of Government control with that of the Company for the management of the railway, the duty of supervising the arrangements for working the entire line was assigned to the Government of Bengal, and this system has answered well. The control over the construction of the line in the upper division, however, still remains with the Government of the North-Western Provinces. A Government Inspector of Railways was appointed to watch the discipline of station establishments, and to report on the traffic arrangements on behalf of Government and in the interests of the travelling public. Very valuable results attended this judicious measure, whereby abuses incidental to such gigantic undertakings as the East Indian Railway are brought to light and corrected.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—There were 41,588 first class passengers, or 3·6 per cent. of the entire number of travellers; 55,387 second class passengers, or 4·8 per cent.; 675,455 third class, or 58·8 per cent.; and 376,850 fourth class, or 32·8 per cent, making an aggregate of 1,149,280 passengers carried during the year 1864 against 937.155 carried during the preceding year. There were also 1,453,480 maunds of merchandize conveyed against 750,727 in 1863, and 743,036 maunds of minerals and Railway materials against 424,765 maunds. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 10,12,587, the working expenses to Rs. 5,49,003, and the profits to Rs. 4,63,584. Taking the cost of the line at Rs. 1,50,000 per mile, the approximate dividend for 1864 amounted to Rs. 2·8 per cent.

Calcutta and S. Eastern Railway.—There were 2,769 first class passengers, or 0·9 per cent. of total number of travellers; 18,342 second class, or 6·0 per cent.; 192,459 third class, or 62·7 per cent.; 82,022 fourth class, or 26·7 per cent.; and 11,281 vegetable train travellers, or 3·7 per cent. conveyed during the commercial year, or a total of 306,873 passengers against 229,546

during the previous year. There were also 265,826 maunds of goods and minerals conveyed against 93,370 in 1863. The gross earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 77,332, and the working expenses to Rs. 1,05,972, shewing a deficiency of Rs. 28,640 in the operations of this Railway. The formation of the Port Canning Company towards the end of 1864-65 considerably altered the circumstances of this line, and it is to be hoped that the next year's working will shew a balance to the credit of Revenue.

Indian Branch Railway.—The gross earnings of the line during 1864 amounted to Rs. 52,086, of which Rs. 40,052 was derived from coaching, and 12,034 from merchandize traffic. The total number of train miles run was about 27,606 miles, and the earnings per train mile amounted to Rs. 1-14-2. The way stood fairly, but with only one train a day this was to be expected. No idea can yet be formed of the probable success of this style of branch line.

MEDICAL.—The number of In-patients treated in the general wards of the Medical College Hospital during the year 1864 was 5,692 against 5,296 treated during the preceding year. Of these 5,692 patients 2,650 were Christians and 3,042 Natives. The number of deaths amongst the former was 238, or 8·60 per cent., and amongst the latter 940, or 30·90 per cent. The relative prevalence of the different classes of disease treated in the Hospital was :—

	Christians.	Natives.
1. Zymotic Diseases ...	1,521	1,774
2. Constitutional Diseases ...	71	115
3. Local Diseases	669	731
4. Developmental Diseases ...	186	110
5. Violent Deaths or Diseases	203	312
	2,650	3,042

In the Midwifery Ward the total number of confinements was 161 against 201 in the preceding year. Of the women confined 96 were Christians and 65 Natives; and the total number of deaths amongst them was 10, viz., 5 amongst the Christians and 5 amongst the Natives. The number of important surgical operations performed upon In-door patients was 195 against 175

in the preceding year; and the number of deaths 38 against 28. With the exception of one the whole of the instances in which death followed operation were cases of capital operations of the most important and serious kind. The number of patients treated in the male Out-door Dispensary was 14,514 against 17,746 in the preceding year; the number of patients treated in the Out-door Dispensary for women and children 11,403 against 12,744 in the previous year; and the number of patients treated in the Dental Dispensary 1,203 against 1,121 in 1863. The total number of patients who received medical aid in the Hospital, exclusive of those treated in the Eye Infirmary, was therefore 32,842 against 36,907 in the preceding year. During 9 months the number of patients treated in the Eye Infirmary during this period was 3,023, of whom 439 were In-door patients and 2,584 Out-door patients. The number of patients cured was 1,794, and the number partially relieved 803. The number of admissions into the Calcutta Police Hospital was 3,120, and the number of deaths in it 881, inclusive in both cases of the sick Police. The mortality was 28·23 per cent. The total number of persons to whom surgical and medical relief was afforded in the Native Hospital was 1,65,282. The number of surgical operations performed was 4,124 against 733 of the previous year, or greater by 3,391 cases. The three dispensaries in the city treated 235,330 persons. The number treated in the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore was 80. Of these 9 were cured and discharged, 12 sent to Europe in an improved condition as ordinary invalids, 24 dispatched to Europe as not improved, 1 died, and 34 were still under treatment. The statistics of the Native Lunatic Asylums will be found at page 438 of Volume IX. The total number of patients treated in the last six months of 1864 in the Tumlook dispensaries in Bengal was 4,106 at a total cost of Rs. 402-12-9. Calcutta and its suburbs were visited by small-pox in an epidemic form and for some time it raged with great virulence. A Committee reported the cause of the epidemic fever in Bengal to be miasma, and the best remedies for it an improved system of drainage throughout the affected districts, and also the filling up of the small and filthy water holes and the clearing of the larger pools in the villages, and the removal of low brushwood and thick accumulations of fallen leaves and branches. A cholera epidemic broke out during the year in certain portions of the districts of Midnapore, Howrah, and the 24-Pergunnahs, as a sequel of the devastations caused by the Cyclone.

MARINE.—There were 105 Hooghly Pilots on active service and 15 on leave. The number of vessels which grounded during the year was 96 against 14 of the previous year. This great increase in groundings was mainly owing to the Cyclone. Of the total number of cases 11 only were considered important enough to be inquired into, and in 2 of these the pilots were tried by a Marine Court, one of them being acquitted, and the other sentenced to dismissal. The number of collisions in Pilot's water during the year was 12, the same as in the previous year. The state of the river was reported to be on the whole very satisfactory, the Rungafalla being the only channel which had at all silted up, and that to only a trifling extent. The number of vessels hauled in and out of moorings during the year was 2,255; the number hauled in and out of dock 407; and the number removed from one place to another 2,344. After the Cyclone a Committee recommended screw pile moorings, which were ordered. A Meteorological Committee recommended the establishment of observing stations, in connection with the stations of the Electric Telegraph, at convenient points to the east and west of the approach to the Hooghly, for indicating meteorological changes, the reports of these establishments being made use of at the Calcutta Observatory to deduce forecasts of weather and give timely warning to the shipping of any approaching change. These suggestions received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor. The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the shipping office during the year was 23,551, and the number discharged 17,512. The number of ships that resorted to the office was 876; and the net earnings of the office amounted to Rs. 6,943-4-4. There were 14 vessels in the Mutlah this year against 11 in the preceding year; while the number that left the Port before the close of the year was 9. The Cyclone, which caused such fearful destruction in the Hooghly, was much less felt in Port Canning.

Emigration.—The number of emigrants to the colonies from Calcutta was 13,485 against 6,189 the previous year. The proportion of females was a fourth. The number who returned was 2,882 against 2,148 in the preceding year. The amount of money savings besides jewellery brought by the return emigrants

from Demerara was stated to amount to £12,522 11*s.* 5*d.*, or on an average £31-15*s.* for each adult. The savings brought by the return emigrants from Mauritius was not correctly ascertained, but there was reason to believe that the average amount was about Rs. 200, or £20 per adult. The following statement shews the number of labourers of both sexes embarked for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet under Act III. (B. C.) of 1863, and also the percentage of females to males despatched, and the mortality and desertion during the voyage:—

District.	Number of Coolies embarked.							Percentage of Females to Males.	Mortality during voyage.	Desertion during voyage.	Percentage of mortality during voyage.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Boys.	Infants. Girls.	Total.				
Assam	7,230	2,944	620	508	241	225	11,768	40·42	266	100	3·04
Cachar	10,661	3,382	562	459	271	263	15,598	33·46	416	271	3·05
Sylhet	696	158	24	16	15	7	916	23·44	20	2	2·19
Total	18,587	6,484	1.206	983	527	495	28,282	36·34	702	373	3·01

MUNICIPALITIES.—*Calcutta.*—The amount available for Municipal purposes in Calcutta was Rs. 13,83,634-2-1, of which Rs. 12,24,919-14-10 was the regular income derived from the taxes leviable under the Municipal Act. All this was spent except about Rs. 75,000. Great conservancy and city improvements were effected. A Municipal Loan of 18 lakhs was raised. The Drainage improvements went on. A scheme for supplying the city with Hooghly water from Pulta, at a cost of Rs. 51,75,000 and an annual charge of Rs. 5,00,000 to be met by a 3 per cent. house rate, was agreed to. The cost will be raised by loan. The defective registration returns on an estimated population of 4,00,000 give an annual percentage of 36 738 deaths per 1,000. The total number of births was 2,736 only, namely 1,374 males and 1,362 females; but while the records kept at the burning ghats, church yards, and cemeteries enable the number of deaths to be ascertained with a fair approximation to truth, the same facilities do not exist for testing the accuracy of the number of births.

Port Canning.—In 1863 the Government made over to the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Canning the whole of its proprietary right in Lots 54 and 50, subject to its control as to the manner in which the lands should be disposed of for the benefit of the Town and Port. Some of the sites were in 1864-65 exchanged for others. An offer was made by Mr. Schiller, of the firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co., to subscribe a sum of 2½ lakhs of Rupees to the Canning Loan if certain concessions were granted to him with a view to enable him, with the aid of a Company to be formed by him, to construct docks, tramways, &c., for the improvement of the town; and the proposal having been acceded to by the Lieutenant-Governor, the following concessions were made to the Company, *viz.*, (1) the gift in freehold of 100 acres of ground in the centre of the town; (2) the exclusive right of constructing tramways in such directions as may be required by the Municipality for a period of 50 years; and (3) in consideration of their undertaking the conservancy of the river bank for a period of 50 years, the right of constructing wharves and jetties and such landing and shipping facilities as may be required, and of levying such tolls in connection therewith as may be sanctioned by the Municipal Commissioners. The Company at the same time bound themselves to excavate within a period of two years a dock for the reception of country boats, not less than 2,500 feet by 200 feet in width and 10 feet in depth. It was also made a condition that no work should be undertaken by the Company or their assignees without the approval of the Commissioners. In

return for these concessions the Municipal Commissioners are to obtain an immediate subscription of 2½ lakhs of Rupees to the Municipal Loan, and also the prospect of sharing in the profits accruing from the works intended to be carried out when the returns exceed 10 per cent. on the capital invested, and the right of re purchasing the works after the lapse of the 50 years for which period the concessions have been granted. The Government, in assenting to these concessions, added a condition that, should the docks and other works not be completed within two years, or such further period as might be allowed by the Municipal Commissioners, or should the land be at any time diverted to purposes other than those for which it is granted, it should lapse to the Commissioners.

The Mofussil.—Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, of the District Municipal Act, was extended to the stations of Patna, Mozufferpore, Gya, Arrah, and Chuprah, and the sub-divisional station of Durbungah, in the Patna division; the stations of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, and Darjeeling, in the Bhaugulpore Division; the stations of Midnapore, Burdwan, Howrah, and Hooghly, including the town of Chinsurah, and also to the towns of Serampore and Ooterparah, in the Burdwan Division; the suburbs of Calcutta, the stations of Kishnaghur and Jessore, and the towns of Santipore, Ranaghat, and Canning, in the Nuddea Division; the city of Dacca in the Dacca Division; the stations of Chittagong and Comillah, in the Chittagong Division; and the station of Gowhatty in Assam. Act XX. of 1856, or the Chowkeydaree Act, was extended to 24 villages united to the town of Arrah, in the district of Shahabad; to the Serampore Union, in the district of Hooghly; to the Mohespore Union and the Kooshtea (or Mozumpore) Union, in the district of Nuddea; to the Panam and Dhurumgunge Unions and the suburbs of Manickgunge, in the district of Dacca; to the towns of Roghoonathpore, Kotulpore, Bishenpore, Jeypore, and Pattroshair, in the district of Bancoorah; to the town of Pooree in the district of Pooree; and to the military Cantonments at Berhampore and Cuttack. Military Cantonments came under the Act specially passed for their conservancy on 1st April 1864.

FORESTS.—During 1864 the Government of India laid the foundation of a system of forest administration for all India. To carry out the scheme in a satisfactory manner it was necessary to place a special officer in charge of the Forests under the Bengal Government, and the Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens was appointed Conservator of Forests in all the districts of Bengal. His attention was

directed first to British Sikkim which has 105,000 acres of forest land and then to Assam. The other divisions in which there are forest lands belonging to Government are Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack; and there are also some forests in Palamow in the Chota Nagpore Division, and in the Rajmehal Hills. Dr. John Anderson began an enquiry into the question whether the concentric rings observed in the wood of teak, sissoo, and other forest trees, correspond with the age of the trees. In Europe, North America and the Himalayas, where the cold of winter annually arrests the progress of vegetation, the concentric rings are very distinct, and form a safe guide for determining the rate of growth, and thus for laying down the working plan of a system of Forest Conservancy; but the researches hitherto made on the concentric rings of trees grown within or near the tropics have not led to results equally positive and satisfactory. The material now furnished by the Cyclone afforded a rare opportunity of prosecuting the investigation.

Agriculture.—It was decided to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 a year on Divisional Agricultural Exhibitions. Eight such Exhibitions were held at Dacca, Rajshahye, Bhaugulpore, Tirhoot, Burdwan, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Chota Nagpore. They were all most popular and successful, and were carried out almost entirely by the people themselves without any cost to Government. There was no Show in the Nuddea Division in consequence of the devastations of the Cyclone, and none in the Assam Division on account of the disorganization caused in some of the districts of that Province by our operations in Bhootan. The following statistics show approximately the outturn of Cotton, Indigo, Jute, Rice, and Tea in Bengal:—

	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Acres cultivated.	Total produce in Maunds.	Acres cultivated.	Total estimated produce in Maunds.
Cotton	160,916	384,021	222,110	5,21,072
Indigo	540,725	1,06,862	602,310	90,590
Jute	523,719	52,15,273	550,570	54,48,452
Rice	27,177,196	94,27,94,669	27,308,353	106,07,91,441
Tea	74,860	41,993	100,403	61,858

Tea Cultivation.—The statement below exhibits in a condensed form the progress of Tea cultivation in the districts of Assam :—

District.	Number of Estates in each District.	Number of Gardens in each District.	Extent of land under cultivation in 1863.	Extent of land under cultivation in 1864.	Increase.	Outturn of Tea in lbs. in 1863.	Outturn of Tea in lbs. in 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated Outturn of 1865.	Average number of imported labourers employed.	Average number of local labourers employed.
Luckimpore ...	68	175	7,874	11,758	3,884	515,420	506,182	.....	9,238	788,400	2,136	4,029
Seebsagur ...	114	221	15,429	18,421	2,992	1,561,948	1,718,833	156,885	.....	1,929,387	8,589	13,132
Nowgong ...	59	21	4,023	5,700	1,687	172,452	164,226	.....	8,226	229,400	499	1,977
Durrung... ...	44	14	1,722	4,734	3,012	21,040	58,000	36,960	.....	171,200	528	2,685
Kamroop ...	59	43	1,553	2,703	1,150	45,995	56,930	10,935	.....	104,758	165	2,241
Gowalparah ...	22	18	148	261	113	590	1,491	901	.....	3,620	.....	277
Total ...	366	492	30,749	43,577	12,838	2,317,445	2,505,662	205,681	17,464	3,226,765	11,917	24,341
								17,464				
Net increase in outturn of Tea								188,217				

The information procured in regard to the progress of tea cultivation in Cachar is very unsatisfactory, the object of Government in collecting and publishing these returns having been frustrated by the managers of no less than 36 factories in that district failing to furnish proper returns. Of the whole number of grants applied for and settled in the district cultivation was known to have been commenced in 114, aggregating 297,559 acres. The number of labourers imported into the district from Calcutta during the year was 16,047, of whom 477 died, 512 absconded, and 15,058 arrived at and were distributed all over the district. This, with the number of imported labourers (14,435) shown in last year's return as being employed in the district, gives a total of 29,493 men to be accounted for. The money drawn by planters from the local treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 16,83,960, and adding this to the 37 lakhs of Rupees computed as having been expended by them up to the end of the previous year, and also allowing for 4 lakhs of Rupees as having been privately imported by them during the year under report, the entire disbursement up to the close of 1864-65 would amount to above 57 lakhs of Rupees. In Sylhet there were 12 factories with 1,795 acres under cultivation which, in 1864, yielded 54,382 lbs. and 712 maunds of seed. There were 31,027 labourers. In Chittagong and the hill tracts to the east there were 15 factories with 1,863½ acres under cultivation which turned out 1,600 lbs. There was one plantation in Chota Nagpore of 107 acres and the Ramgurh Tea Company had 208 acres in Hazareebaugh, yielding 300 lbs. an acre. There were other two Companies there with more than 20,000 acres. In Darjeeling the statistics are imperfect. Excluding 7 plantations there were 25 factories with 8,813 acres under tea, which yielded 351,700 lbs.

Mines.—The Coal Mines of Assam were surveyed by Mr. Medlicott, who established the existence of extensive Coal fields both at Jaipore and Terap, the latter of which especially promise an unlimited supply of very superior Coal. The question of the arrangements which should be made in consequence of the expiry of the existing lease for working the Terap Coal Mines having at the same time come under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, it was decided in the first instance that the surface of the Coal lands should be surveyed and divided into convenient lots of an area not exceeding 500 acres each, that the annual rent per acre should be fixed at 6 annas, with a royalty of one Rupee for every hundred maunds of marketable Coal actually mined in excess of the quantity covered at that rate by the rent, and that leases should be granted on these

terms for 99 years, each lease being put up to sale by auction after due advertisement and sold to the highest bidder.

Cotton.—The cultivation in Bengal is insignificant. Assam and the districts of Chittagong and Tipperah only make any exports worthy of attention. No general impulse has been given to Native weaving in Bengal, and if there was a decreased demand for English Cotton goods here as well as in the North Western Provinces the cause was to be sought for, in the general rise in the prices of all the necessaries of life throughout Bengal.

Indigo and Chinchona.—On this subject the Report notices as worthy of imitation the plan of Mr. A. Hills, which is to offer to every ryot in his estate, on his entering into a contract for the cultivation of Indigo, a deed containing a distinct specification of the advantages which would be allowed to him in return for his consent to sow Indigo, *viz.*, that instead of being charged for rent at the rate of one rupee per beegah, he would be charged only at the rate of eight annas and six and half pies per beegah if he conformed to the terms of his Kubooleut regarding the cultivation of Indigo, but that if he failed to conform to them he would be charged with rent at the full rate of one rupee per beegah. This deed is fair in so far as it gives the ryot a tangible return for his consent to grow Indigo; but it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that it would be still better, for the purpose of obviating all misunderstanding and ill-feeling between the planters and their ryots, if the production of Indigo was entirely separated from all question of rent and treated, like other branches of trade, on its own merits. The Chinchona cultivation continued to succeed; 1,186 plants were permanently planted out. The increase by propagation was from 9,574 to 37,382 in the year.

Survey.—In the year ending September 1865 the Survey expected to accomplish 7,768 square miles, of which 5,629 square miles were classed as mouzahwur work, 1,825 square miles as topographical, and 314 square miles as waste lands. The aggregate expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,44,040-3-5, which gave an average per square mile of Rs. 44-4-9.

Stationery to the value of Rs. 4,46,945 was issued during the year.

Ecclesiastical.—St. James' Church at Calcutta, and the Churches at Arrah and Goolzarbaugh near Patna, were opened. The Bankipore Church was consecrated. Government agreed to grant Rs. 100 a month for a minister for the nominally Christian population of Calcutta.

The *Cyclone* of 5th October 1864 is said to have had its origin somewhere about the Andaman Islands, and travelling from that point in a westerly direction, and inclining afterwards to-

wards the north, it first struck the coast of Bengal about the Balasore Roads and Hidgelee. Here during the night of the 4th it raged with great violence; and from this point the centre of the storm appears to have travelled in a northerly direction, with a slight inclination eastward, along the right bank of the Hooghly, at a pace varying from 8 to 26 miles an hour. The full violence of the storm was felt at Calcutta from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. of the 5th October, and about seven hours later at Kishnaghur. The direction of the storm remained the same throughout the greater portion of its course. It crossed the Ganges between Rampore Beauleah and Pubna, sweeping over the whole length of the Bogra District, and only taking a recurvature to the eastward when it had reached the degree of 25° north, after which it became expended in the Garrow Hills. In Calcutta and the suburbs two Europeans were killed and one wounded, 47 natives were killed and 15 wounded, 102 masonry houses were destroyed and 563 damaged, 40,698 huts were destroyed and 4,794 damaged. In Howrah district 1,978 persons and 12,762 cattle were killed or drowned, 316 masonry houses were destroyed, 150,158 mud huts were damaged and property was lost to the value of Rs. 60,49,831. In the 24-Pergunnahs the police returns give the total loss of life, including that at Saugor Island, as 12,000, and in Midnapore at 20,065 from the storm wave 30 feet high. Only 23 of the 195 ships in the Hooghly escaped damage. The Burmah mail and passenger steamer *Persia* foundered off the Sandheads with the loss of all on board except two of the crew. The hospital ship *Bentinck*, which was at anchor near Diamond Harbour, was swept away by the wave and carried on to the top of the Diamond Harbour embankment. The mail steamer *Bengal* was carried across and stranded on the opposite side of the river. Measures of relief were adopted by both Government and the English public.

Wet Docks.—A Committee summoned by the Government of India reported on the junction of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, on the formation of Wet Docks in Calcutta, and on other matters connected with the convenience of the trade and shipping of Calcutta. In regard to the formation of a Trust to carry out the measures of improvement for landing and shipping goods in the Port as proposed by the Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his willingness to bring before the Bengal Council the Bill on the subject submitted by the Committee, if the scheme were approved of by the Government of India, but he at the same time stated that he considered the arguments urged in favour of such a Trust, as opposed to the direct action of Government, to be inconclusive.

POLITICAL.—*Bhootan.*—The Report notices the failure of the Mission, the annexation of the Bengal Dooars and the occupation of the Dooars by our troops after the Proclamation of 12th November. Dalingkote fort was taken on the 6th December, Pasaka on the 7th, and Dewangari on the 10th; and the whole of the Dooars was completely occupied by the middle of the following month. The first attempt which the Bhooteahs made to recover possession of the posts was an attack made on Dewangari on the 30th January by the Tongso Penlow, which being persisted in resulted in the evacuation of that place by its garrison, chiefly composed of a local corps, on the 5th of the following month, after a very feeble and inefficient resistance on the plea of deficient water and ammunition. The other successful attempt was an advance on Tazeegong, which the officer commanding deemed it expedient to evacuate on the 2nd of February. Both of these places were afterwards re-taken without any difficulty, Tazeegong on the 15th of March, and Dewangari on the 2nd of April, the enemy at the latter place losing 120 men. After this Dewangari was again evacuated by our troops on the 6th of April, after everything in it had been completely destroyed, owing to its being considered unnecessary to occupy it during the rainy season. The most important events of the campaign were the captures of Dalingkote, Chamoorchee, and Buxa, the double capture of Balla or Tazeegong, and the final capture of Dewangari. Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton was appointed Chief Civil Officer with the Dooar Field Force. He was also appointed Political Agent and placed in entire charge of our relations with the Bhootan Government. Mr. C. T. Metcalfe was also appointed a Civil Officer with the Force, and Messrs. T. A. Donough and J. J. S. Driberg Assistants to the Civil Officers, that the requirements of each division of the Field Force might be promptly attended to. The civil authorities at Gowhatty, Gowalparah, Cooch Behar, Julpigorie, Purneah, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Darjeeling were moreover directed to comply with all requisitions of the military authorities as promptly as possible. An extra force of Police was sent up and behaved very well.

The Report records the murder of the Geeling Rajah by a party of Thibetans and the steps taken for securing the surrender of the murderers. There was an inquiry into a case of murder and abduction in British Territory by subjects of the Government of Nepaul. A party of Munipoories who attempted an invasion of Munipore suffered defeat. Raids were committed by the Angami Nagas in North Cachar. Murders were committed by Garrows on the frontier of the Gowalparah district and mea-

sures were taken for preventing the repetition of such outrages, and for the pacification of Kookees.

Trade with Sikkim.—The total imports into Darjeeling from Sikkim, Thibet, Bhootan and Nepaul are stated at Rs. 2,52,200 in the four years ending 1863, and the exports at Rs. 71,350 in the same period. The imports from Sikkim consist of horses, cattle including sheep and goats, blankets, salt, musk, wax, ghee, oranges, millet, rice, copper, and lime; the trade exhibits a steady increase, and has nearly doubled in four years. The traders enter Darjeeling by four routes, *viz.*, two *vid* Namchee and Chadam to the Burra Rungeet on our frontier; and two *vid* Zeeme to Goke and Tramduc to Lebong. The importations from Thibet consist of horses, mules, blankets, tea, turquoise, ox-tails, wool, musk, brazen musical instruments, and shoes. The routes taken by the traders start from Chola, Yakla, Nithai, Cumra, and Dangsa, all of which meet in Sikkim, through which they enter Darjeeling *vid* Gangtoke and Dikeeling. The importations from Nepaul consist of cattle including sheep and goats, blankets, oil, ghee, knives, iron, copper pots, and pieces of cloth measuring 16 yards each. In 1863 the Superintendent of Darjeeling proposed the opening out of a road through Sikkim to Thibet for the establishment of an annual fair at Goke near Darjeeling, which would greatly extend the trade carried on between Thibet and the plains of Bengal. The Rajah of Sikkim having agreed to give his assistance in carrying out this project in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of 1861, a preliminary survey of the country was authorised with the view of selecting the best line for the road and of ascertaining the cost of the undertaking. The importance of the line has since become even more apparent than before the survey was ordered to be undertaken.

Slavery was abolished in Cooch Behar and our coinage introduced. The Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore and Cuttack were peacefully administered. Three of the sons of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad went to England accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert.

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMAH.

1864-65.

THIS is the fourth annual report on the Province. The principal Division, Pegu, has been a British possession for 12 years. Its progress in material prosperity has been rapid. The progress of the other divisions also, Tenasserim and Arrakan, which became British territory in 1826, has been satisfactory. The following table shows the general result for the four years during which the three Divisions have formed one Province:—

YEARS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area of Cultivation.	Land Revenue.	Customs.	Excise.	All other taxes.	Total Imperial Revenue	Total Local taxes and funds.	Total value of import and export trade by sea & land including treasure.	Annual amount given for Education from Government.
		Number.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62, ...	90,070	1,897,897	1,559,563	26,56,70[illegible]	20,50,125	7,80,859	40,43,203	95,30,895	4,34,13[illegible]	6,53,99,423	20,706
1862-63, ...		2,020,634	1,654,258	27,74,874	19,42,563	7,69,764	38,81,705	93,68,906	4,35,59[illegible]	6,16,24,147	35,592
1863 64, ...		2,092,041	1,708,076	28,36,391	17,29,595	7,22,801	40,65,562	93,54,349	5,19,27[illegible]	7,04,90,252	31,008
1864-65, ...		2,196,180	1,767,093	28,37,255	20,55,276	8,24,645	45,38,559	1,02,55,735	6,94,059	10,34,17,338	50,000

The decrease in Customs duty in the years 1862-63 and 1863-64 was owing to the abolition of the frontier duties which took effect in 1863.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—The Judicial year was the year 1864. The Recorder's Court was established at Rangoon on the 1st January and at Maulmain on the 25th May. The Registrar of each Court was constituted Judge of the Court of Small Causes in either town. The Civil Courts previously existing were closed. Act XXV. of 1864 for the solemnization of marriages came into operation. Several Courts of the second, third, and fourth grades, as defined in Section 2 of Act I. of 1863, were invested with power, under Section 1 of Act XXIV. of 1863, to receive and try suits, which under

Section 9 of the former Act, could only be instituted in a Court of the lowest grade competent to try them. Much inconvenience was thus saved to those who had suits for small amounts. Act XIV. of 1859 (for the limitation of suits) was extended to the Arrakan division.

The number of original suits disposed of in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon was 208 and at Maulmain 144. The number of miscellaneous suits at Rangoon was 106 and at Maulmain 221. In the Registrar's Court at Rangoon 1,380 original and 78 miscellaneous suits were disposed of, and in that at Maulmain 1,377 original and 254 miscellaneous suits. This preponderance of judicial work at Maulmain is accounted for by the fact that the trade of Rangoon is almost entirely a ready money trade in rice and piece goods. It is either in coin or cash or in convertible bills realizable at a moment's notice; while the trade of Maulmain is almost entirely in timber. The only way of getting this down is by making advances to middle men. The trade is of a highly speculative nature. And what with disputes with subordinate contractors, difficulties about brands and hammer marks, division of advances, and disputes on arrival of the Timber at the revenue station of Kuddoe, nearly every speculation has its attendant suit in Court. The average duration of original suits before the Recorder of Rangoon was 19 and of Maulmain 18 days. Before the Registrars the average duration was 7 and 10 days respectively; satisfactory results. The value of suits in the Recorder's and Registrar's Courts at Rangoon amounted to Rs. 6,31,139 and at Maulmain to Rs. 7,90,687. The value of stamps filed at the former place was Rs. 21,549 and at the latter Rs. 25,643. There was no appeal to the High Court of Calcutta, but two were made to the Queen in Council. In all other parts of British Burmah, other than the towns of Rangoon and Maulmain, there were the following Courts:— 79 of the first grade, or Myookes; 10 of the second grade, or Tseekays; 17 of the third grade, or Assistant Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st class; 12 of the Deputy Commissioners, 3 of the Commissioners, and 1 of the Chief Commissioner. In the Courts of the Myookes and the Tseekays, the presiding officers were either Burmese or Karens. The language of record was Burmese. The evidence was written down by the Judge himself. In all the other Courts the language of record was English, except in those of the Extra Assistants where Burmese was used. The total number of suits (Appeals, Original and Miscellaneous) pending on the 1st January 1861 in all Courts except that of the Chief Com-

missioner was 654 against 751 in 1863, the number of cases *instituted was 28,518* against *33,966*, the number disposed of *28,571 against 34,032* and the number pending at the close of 1864 601 against 685. The value of property litigated in original suits was Rs. 17,73,709 against 21,01,337. The value of stamps was Rs. 1,03,120 against 1,19,371. The cost of original suits disposed of was Rs. 1,74,725 against Rs. 2,38,200. There was a considerable decrease in the number of suits in the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions owing to the establishment of the Recorders' Courts. In Arracan there was some increase owing to the establishment in 1863 of Civil Courts in the interior of the country. The maximum duration of original suits in Myookes' Courts was 26 and the minimum 6 days, in Tseekays' Courts the maximum was 30 and the minimum 3 days, in Extra Assistant Commissioners' the maximum 37 and the minimum 10 days; in Assistant Commissioners' the maximum 30 and the minimum 7, and in Deputy Commissioners' the maximum was 134 days and the minimum one. In Deputy Commissioners' Courts the maximum duration of appeals was 118 the minimum 12 days, and in Commissioners' the maximum was 127 and the minimum 42. In the Court of the Chief Commissioner 20 special appeals, and 49 miscellaneous cases. were disposed of. At the close of the year 4 special appeals and 4 miscellaneous cases were pending. The average duration of a special appeal case was 95 days, and of a miscellaneous case, 108 days. Some cases in this Court were delayed from the wish of the parties to have them decided at the head station of the Division where the parties resided.

Criminal Justice.—The Courts were the same as in 1863 except as regarded the Recorder's Courts in Rangoon and Maulmain The Whipping Act VI. of 1864, came into operation in July 1864. Act XIII. of 1859, to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by workmen, &c., was extended to the town of Rangoon in December 1864. The Recorders have the powers of Sessions Judges, and also power to try all European British subjects charged with offences other than those punishable with death. In the Courts of the Recorders 45 persons were under trial on non-bailable offences, and one person on bailable offences; of these, 23 were convicted, 16 acquitted, 2 referred back to the Committing Magistrate, and 5 remained under trial. In the District Courts 29,729 persons were brought to trial, on bailable offences, and 5,239 on non-bailable. Of these, there were convicted or committed in bailable offences, 18,405 persons and 2,872 in non-bailable. The number of per-

sons committed to the Sessions, was 3 in bailable, and 147 in non-bailable offences, of whom 11,171 in bailable, and 2,247 in non-bailable offences were acquitted, 59 persons died, escaped, or were otherwise dealt with, and 214 were under trial at the close of the year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 2,08,115, of which Rs. 1,58,915 was realized. The portion of fines ordered to be paid in compensation for loss or damage was Rs. 12,722, of which Rs. 8,682 were paid. The percentage of convictions and commitments to persons brought to trial was 62 in bailable and 54 in non-bailable offences. The average duration of criminal trials in district Courts was 4·05 days. Of 30,374 witnesses examined therein, 25,659 were discharged after one day's detention. Only 29 or ·095 per cent. of all the witnesses examined, were detained more than one week. In the Sessions Courts of the Commissioners of Divisions, the number of cases pending at the close of 1863 was 12, in which 16 prisoners were under trial. In 1864, fifty-one cases, with 109 prisoners, were committed to the Sessions Courts. Out of 123 persons who were under trial, 83 were convicted and sentenced; 29 acquitted, 4 died, escaped, were transferred or otherwise disposed of, and 7 were pending trial at the close of the year. 7 criminal appeals were pending at the close of 1863 and 121 were preferred during the year. Of these 20 were rejected. In 66 cases the orders of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 22 modified and in 19 reversed. 1 case was transferred. No case was pending at the close of the year. 46 persons were tried for murder of whom 20 were convicted; 4, of whom 2 were convicted, for culpable homicide; 2, who were both convicted, for rape; 43, of whom 39 were convicted, for dacoity; and 9, of whom 8 were convicted, for dacoity with murder; 4 were convicted of forgery. 94 persons were punished under the Whipping Act on first, and 46 on second conviction; of these, 15 were juvenile offenders. No opinion could yet be formed as to the effect of this act on crime in the Province. 12 sentences of death were referred to the Court of the Chief Commissioner under Acts XXV. of 1861 and XXI. of 1863. In seven cases the sentences were confirmed. In 5 instances they were commuted to transportation; four in consequence of the recommendation of the Judge referring the case. There were only 5 appeals to the Chief Commissioner, of which one was rejected. In 3 cases the sentences of the Sessions Court were confirmed, and in one reversed.

Police.—There were 4,931 regular constables, 945 village constables and 523 municipal police paid by the towns. The

total cost of the force was Rs. 12,48,548. Full particulars will be found at page 373 of Vol. IX. of the "Annals of Indian Administration."

Jails.—An Inspector General of Prisons was appointed in November. There were 11 jails and 4 lock-ups. The daily average number of prisoners was 3,936 males and 73 females. The total number of deaths was 391 or 9·9 per cent. of strength. The gross cost of all prisoners on every account except buildings was Rs. 2,26,975 9-2, and the average cost of each prisoner Rs. 56 9-10. The amount of cash earnings by prisoners was Rs. 29,998-6; the value of labour supplied to the Public Works Department Rs. 1,12,455-3; the estimated amount of other convict labour not including that in-doors Rs. 12,248, and of convict labour not paid for in cash Rs. 56,254-4. The outlay on jail gardens was Rs. 4,929 7-2 and the income from them Rs. 6,711-0-7. There were 128 escapes and 74 re-captures. Most of the escapes occurred from gangs at out door labour, but some from the jails themselves under circumstances evincing great carelessness on the part of the jail officers. The employment of prisoners on out-door works was still necessary with reference to the work of laying out Rangoon and to the health of other of the principal towns. But it was hoped that better arrangements would be made to carry on public improvements and the prisoners be worked solely within the jail walls, without that, discipline could not be maintained nor a full amount of labour exacted from each convict. The cost of the prisoners was high and the attention of the Inspector General was called to this point. New jails were being built at Toungoo, Thayetmyo and Bassein, and a lock-up at Shwegyeen. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. But the mortality in the Maulmain Jail was excessive. This occurred among transported convicts from India who could not be received at Port Blair.

Revenue.—The total Imperial revenue demand was Rs. 1,02,55,735 against Rs. 93,54,349 in 1863-64. Of this, Rs. 28,37,255 against Rs. 28,36,391 was from Land; Rs. 5,03,744 against Rs. 4,46,761 from Fisheries; Rs. 74,031 against Rs. 79,492 from Salt, Rs. 7,455 against Rs. 7,756 from Forest Produce, Rs. 20,28,315 from the Capitation Tax and Land Assessment in lieu of it, Rs. 8,24,645 against Rs. 7,22,801 from excise, Rs. 20,55,276 against Rs. 16,33,607 from Sea Customs, Rs. 1,88,983 against Rs. 86,703 from Marine, Rs. 9,40,803 against Rs. 7,67,325 from Forest Revenue, Rs. 3,48,079 against Rs. 3,16,999 from Stamps, Rs. 62,012 against Rs. 51,555 from Postage Stamps and Rs. 1,11,284 against Rs. 1,18,565 from Income

Tax. There were no Inland Customs against Rs. 95,988 in 1863-64.

The crops in several parts, especially the Tenasserim Division, suffered severely from inundation in the sowing season. There was an increase of 36,000 acres in the cultivation of rice, and of all cultivation, in round numbers, of 60,000. Excluding Toungya or hill clearings, of which in Tenasserim there was a falling off, the increase in all other cultivation as compared with the previous year was, in Arrakan 12,596 acres, in Tenasserim 4,908, and in Pegu 26,487. The increase of land revenue was not commensurate with the increase of cultivation for the partial failure of the rice crop in Tenasserim, the reduction in rates of assessment in the Martaban district and a slight falling off in Toungya cultivation counterbalanced the results in the other two divisions. The entire area under cultivation was 1,767,093 acres. The increase of exportation of rice over that of 1863-64 was 76,815 tons. Revenue settlement operations were carried on successfully in the Rangoon district. Individual cultivators accepted leases for five years over an area of 83,673 acres. The stimulus given to the rice trade by the high prices, owing to the great demand for food in China, had taught cultivators the advantage of holding a lease, the terms of which permitted of their extending their cultivation during the period of their lease, without the payment of any rent to Government on any extra land they might cultivate. The manufacture of salt continued to decline; enough was produced for local requirements and the people of the delta, where it is manufactured from brine, find the cultivation of rice more profitable. The value of the sea borne trade amounted to £8,820,000. The increased rate of one anna a maund on the export of rice came into operation, during the last month of the year, and although probably one lakh of rupees would have to be refunded on that account, the increase in customs receipts would still reach nearly 3¼ lakhs. The increase in demand from Marine was entirely due to the sale of the Irrawaddy Flotilla; without this there would have been a decrease of Rs. 59,720, chiefly attributable to Government having withdrawn from the carrying trade on the Irrawaddy. The increase in forest revenue was chiefly due to the greater quantity of foreign timber taken out by the owners from the depôt near Maulmain for export. When so taken the timber became liable to the payment of the seignorage duty. The demand of Income tax was less than for the previous year, because many, especially among the Chinese population of Rangoon, withdrew to the Straits Settlement in 1863-64 to avoid the tax. Under all

other items the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,73,823 against Rs. 2,27,331 for the previous year. For the first time in the annals of the three Divisions of the Province, their united revenue exceeded one million sterling. The local taxes amounted to Rs. 6,94,059 against Rs. 5,26,320 in 1863 64.

EDUCATION.—There were 3 Ordinary Anglo-vernacular District Schools supported by Government at a cost of Rs. 19,0 8. The languages taught were English and Burmese. There were 399 pupils and their progress was satisfactory. The number of normal and middle class schools was 22 with 1,834 scholars. There were schools established by various Missionary societies Roman Catholic and Protestant. These were situated in the towns of Maulmain, Rangoon, Henzada, Toungoo and Bassein which have an aggregate population of 176,416 souls. The languages taught were English, Burmese and Karen. They received grants-in-aid from Government of Rs. 22,000. The examinations of these schools were satisfactory. There were 10 female schools with 435 pupils receiving grants-in-aid of Rs. 1,800. The languages used were English and Burmese. The number of primary or village schools was 170 with 2,482 pupils; in these Burmese and Karen were taught. Two special schools in which only Karen was used had 91 pupils and received Rs. 1,500 from Government. These were a Theological Seminary for Karen youths at Rangoon and an Anglo-vernacular Industrial School at Bassein in which handicrafts were taught. Since the close of the year, Major W. F. B. Laurie, R. A, had been appointed Inspector of Schools, at the sea port towns. Measures had been taken for beginning education among the agricultural population, by means of elementary books in the Burmese language, to be taught in the Budhist Monasteries of the country.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The progress was not so satisfactory as it might have been. The Budget grant was Rs. 31,96,607 and the total expenditure Rs. 27,20,329, of which Rs. 20,20,831 was for original works. The amount spent on light-houses was Rs. 1,79,976. The expenditure at Port Blair was Rs. 3,69,535. In this statement, however, charges in England on account of Light-houses and transfers from Bengal against Port Blair were not included; these would most likely bring the Imperial expenditure up to the Budget estimate. In spite of the insufficiency of labour considerable progress was made at Port Blair and throughout the penal settlement. The Pyne Kyan Creek works were vigorously carried forward under many

difficulties, arising from land springs and the irruption of the River Sittang; they would be completed by the commencement of June 1865. The channel was widened at water level to a breadth of 50 the bed was deepened 3 feet throughout. It was expected that this would form a navigable channel throughout the year. The cutting of this canal drained a very large tract of marshy inundated country, and would thereby be the means of bringing into cultivation for rice crops, about 100,000 acres of most productive land hitherto lying waste, and which might be expected to yield in due time an additional annual revenue to the state of about 1,00,000 Rs. Villages were springing up along the banks of this new creek and the land on either side was rapidly being brought under cultivation. A navigable canal to connect the Peybeng creek with the Bassein river at Bassein was being excavated, and was well advanced. It would save a long detour for the up-country boat traffic. The Alguada Reef Light-house was completed and the light established on the 23rd April. The Double Island tower was ready to receive the lantern. The grade of Assistant Engineers was never kept up to its proper strength. The cost of Establishment was Rs. 3,81,154 from Imperial and Rs. 12,000 from local funds. The percentage on total charges was about 13½ and 4 respectively.

Post Office.—No alteration was made in the routes of postal communication in the Province. The British India Steam Navigation Company, which had the contract for the mail service between Calcutta, British Burmah and Singapore, undertook to run a monthly steamer between Madras, the northern ports of the Madras Presidency and Rangoon. The total number of letters received was 358,891 against 363,986 in 1863-64, and of parcels, books and newspapers 132,551 against 134,155. The number of letters despatched was 387,907 against 373,391 and the number of parcels, books and newspapers 65,992 against 56,782. This shows a total increase of covers received and despatched of 17,030.

Electric Telegraph.—After an interruption of more than three years, British Burmah was again brought into communication with Calcutta, by the substitution of a land line through Arrakan, in lieu of the deep sea cable across wide bays and arms of the sea, which after a short trial utterly failed. Permanent offices were opened at Aeng, Toungoop and Padoung. The first message direct from Europe was received on the 19th March 1865. The total length of wire in 1864 was 685½ miles against 686½ in 1863. The receipts were Rs. 36,782

against Rs. 28,601 and the disbursements Rs. 1,34,762 against Rs. 1,57,604. The numbers of messages sent was 20,783 against 16,529, of which 3,427 against 3,270 were on service. The importance of continuing the line from Maulmain to Amherst, with the view of making the latter a place of call for ships to receive orders, was again pressed on the Supreme Government.

MARINE.—The Irrawaddy Flotilla was sold for a sum of Rs. 1,62,000. Messrs. Todd, Findlay & Co. had the contract for carrying Government Mails, freight and passengers, between Rangoon and the frontier station of Thayetmyo, for five years, up to 30th April 1869. The cash received, and credit taken for port dues leviable on Government vessels, at the ports of the Province amounted to Rs. 2,19,669 against Rs. 1,62,851 in 1863-64. The disbursements for port funds were Rs. 1,19,865 against Rs. 65,953.

FINANCIAL.—The revenue demand was Rs. 102,55,735 and the actual cash receipts Rs. 106,93,362. The remissions for the year reduced the demand in round numbers to 102¼ lakhs of Rupees, and if 1¼ lakhs be added on account of refunds by the revocation of Act XVII. of 1865, the net balance of revenue for the year may be calculated at well over one million sterling. The entire cost, for the Civil administration of the province amounted to Rs. 38,71,338, including the cost of imperial police. There still remained to be included the expenses of the Post Office, Electric Telegraph, Geological Survey, Mail Sea Steamers, Light-houses on the Alguada Reef and Double Island, and the relief of troops by sea. The cost of Troops was 35 lakhs, and of Imperial Public Works 27¼ lakhs. Thus there was a total expenditure of 101 lakhs. The outlay on Public Works included Rs. 3,69,535 on account of Port Blair, and of the Alguada Reef Light-house Rs. 1,79,976, the former not at all, and the latter only partially, debitable against this Province.

The circulation of Government currency notes amounted to Rs. 4,09,760 and of Bank of Bengal notes to Rs. 15,780 making a total amount of paper currency of Rs. 4,25,540. The increase of imports of bullion over exports was 120½ lakhs. The imports amounted to Rs. 170,47,418 and the exports to Rs. 50,05,401. The cash balance in the treasuries on the 30th April 1865 was Rs. 36,65,799 after allowing for the Civil Public Works expenditure on account of Port Blair.

POLITICAL.—Dr. Clement Williams, Agent to the Chief Com-

missioner at the Court of Mandalay, was succeeded by Captain E. B. Sladen. 'By an arrangement between the Viceroy and the King of Siam, commissioners were appointed to settle and mark off the boundary between British Burmah and the Siamese territory. About one-half the work had been completed when the approach of the rainy season rendered it necessary to leave the wild country of the border. Communications on the subjects of attacks by banditti on the border, and the rates of duty levied at the frontier on the Burmese side, were frequently made to the Burmese Minister of Foreign Affairs who showed a willingness to fulfil the engagements of his Government. As attacks from banditti coming from the Siamese Shan States, upon British subjects in the district of Amherst, had been numerous, the Deputy Commissioner of Amherst had a conference with the Yahaing chief and others near the border. The result was satisfactory. Our relations with the Gaiko chiefs on the north-east of the Toungoo District were friendly. Several of them visited the Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo,

MILITARY.—Including the Detachment of H. M.'s 60th Rifles and one of Sappers at Port Blair the strength of the garrison for the Province was 2,005 European officers and men and 2,082 Native troops. The military stations were Rangoon, Thayetmyoo, Toungoo, Maulmain and Shwegyeen.

The *Population* of the Province steadily increased; it was 2,196,180 souls against 2,092,041 in 1863, showing an increase of 4·97 per cent. The causes of this result were immigration, natural increase and more accurate enumeration. The percentage of increase was 4·17 in the Pegu Division, 7·38 in Arrakan, and 5·26 in Tenasserim. In the Tenasserim Division there was an influx of immigrants from the Shan territories, and from the coast of India. In 1859 the population of the Pegu Division was 948,731. In 1864 it was 1,350,989, or an increase of no less than 42·39 per cent. in five years. Of the whole population 5,317 were European, 1,583,014 Burmese (including Arrakanese and Talains,) 377,333 Karens, 55,332 Shans and Toungthoos, 9,284 Chinese, 42,682 Khyengs, 70,760 Indians, 29,742 Mahomedans of Burmah, 3,456 Kamees and 19,257 of all other races. The proportion of males to females was 109 to 100. These returns do not include the population in military cantonments nor that in jails. There were 17 towns with a population above 5,000 souls, of which the

principal were Rangoon with a population of 63,256, Prome with 22,243, Bassein with 24,907, Maulmain with 69,386, Tavoy with 13,336 and Akyab with 15,512. The average of population to the square mile was 24.

Agriculture.—An Agri-Horticultural Society was established and liberally aided by Government. The area of cotton cultivation largely increased. The quality was not improved, but that grown in the district of Amherst was superior. In the Tenasserim Division 2,038 acres were under cotton cultivation against 823 in 1863-64, in Pegu 15,194 against 7,344, and in Arrakan 780 against 284 ; but besides this a great deal of cotton was grown in hill plantations where the area was not measured. It was estimated that in the district of Prome 19,000 acres of cotton and sesamum were grown together, or about 9,500 acres of cotton. The cultivation of tobacco slightly decreased owing to the greater attractions of cotton; foreign seed was introduced and produced a more valuable plant than indigenous tobacco. The cultivation of sesamum did not increase. An Agri-Horticultural Exhibition was held at Rangoon in February 1865. Satisfactory samples of tea from Arrakan, of cotton and coffee from Maulmain, and of sugar and tobacco from Rangoon were exhibited. The live stock showed a good collection of draught bullocks, buffaloes and ponies; the milch cows and the bulls were inferior. Elephants were also exhibited. Eight gold and twenty silver medals, together with money rewards, were distributed as prizes to the successful competitors.

Forests.—Groups of forests were allotted to permit-holders who could fell and carry away timber which had been girdled by the officers of the Department, and paying fixed rates per log. Other forests were leased out for a term of years, the lessees having authority to girdle full grown trees. Some tracts also were retained under the direct management of the Department, and were worked by means of contractors. Advances to contractors were much curtailed, and payment for work done substituted as far as possible. The number of logs brought out of the forests by permit-holders was 18,328 against 30,615 in 1863-64. The rates levied on permit timber were considerably reduced, and the revenue receipts proportionately affected, as the practical advantages of such reduction which was calculated to induce an increased supply of timber from the forests, could not fairly be tested on account of the uncertainty

which hung over the renewal of permits to present holders. The timber markets had been dull for some time, and permit-holders were not anxious during 1864 to push their operations. Subsequently, owing to the extraordinary arrivals of shipping, and the difficulty there was to find freight, timber prices suddenly rose, but it was too late then to increase the outturn of the forests for the season. From the forests worked by contractors, only 7,181 logs and sleepers were received at Rangoon; 5,880 of the finest logs remained in the creeks and rivers owing to the sudden cessation of rain at the end of September, fully a month earlier than usual. 9,042 drift logs were received. 114,079 logs of teak were imported from foreign territories and 29,019 pieces of converted timber. 26,958 trees were girdled. The survey establishment was occupied in demarcating reserved tracts in the Shaboung and Kanjee districts. All the plantations were visited and thinned and two large new plantations in Tharrawaddy and Sittang districts of from 30 to 50 acres each were formed and were being sown, so as to test the question of the expense which must be incurred for raising teak on a large scale. The plantation in Tharrawaddy was being formed under a system of daily labourers, while that in the Kareen Choung on the East Sittang was worked by a number of Shans under their Tsaubwa or chief. They were paid a certain price per acre for clearing and a fixed price for every 1,000 plants. This latter plan, it was expected, would prove the best for the purpose of forming extended plantations. Valuation surveys were made of the whole of the middle and upper Thoung-jeen forests. The Western Prome District was examined. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,63,239-2 and the receipts were Rs. 9,36,233. In 1863-64 the expenditure was Rs. 2,35,699 and the receipts were Rs. 7,65,619.

Topographical Survey.—All computations, calculations, and plotting of the previous season's field work were completed, and compiled, to the extent of over 5,000 square miles on No. 4 sheet of the General Map, together with a portion of the work of the field season of 1863, comprising the lower half of the same sheet. This sheet embracing an area of 7,689·76 square miles includes nearly the whole of the Prome and Myanoung districts. The strength of the establishment for field work was 1 assistant, 2 sub-assistants and 14 native surveyors. The work of the season was almost entirely confined to the Toungoo district, though provision was made for the

completion of nearly 4,000 square miles in the Prome, Myanoung, and Rangoon districts, remaining unsurveyed in former seasons. The native surveyors surveyed 8,691·9 square miles by compass and perambulator in Pegu and 2,025·9 in Martaban; the assistant and sub-assistants had run all necessary longitudinal and latitudinal lines in the traverse work with the theodolite. The Superintendent considered that it would hardly be necessary to enter upon another field season's operations. The greater part of the country surveyed during the season consisted of wild and uninhabited hilly tracts covered with dense jungle and extremely unhealthy. 151 days' work was lost from sickness of the parties. Up to 1st May 1865, the estimated area surveyed amounted to about 33,000 square miles, and the total cost of the survey up to that date was Rs. 4,26,066-10-3, being at the rate of 13 Rupees per square mile, which, though not a high rate for Topographical surveys executed on the system which obtains in India, was certainly high for such a survey as that of Pegu, and was due to the fact of the country having been almost entirely re-surveyed under Captain Fitzroy's superintendence. Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 of the General Map were published, and the remaining sheets were in a very forward state.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The number of *Vaccinations* was 5,053 against 3,225 in 1863-64; of these cases 3,902 against 2,044 were successful. Government sanctioned the maintenance of establishments in the large towns. The number of in-door patients, including Europeans, was 2,455 against 1,743 in 1863-64 and of out-door patients 14,577 against 10,702. Receipts from subscriptions and donations fell from Rs. 4,136 to Rs. 2,838, but those from paying patients (including the sale of medicines) rose from Rs. 2,869 to Rs. 10,403. The Government expenditure was Rs. 11,011 against Rs. 9,354. The public health was good with the exception of the towns of Maulmain and Myanoung. At the former town an epidemic of small-pox preceded and co-existed with an epidemic of cholera—a circumstance which, it has been asserted, never occurs. The casualties from small-pox were few but the seizures numerous. In the town and district of Myanoung small-pox broke out and the death rate was very high among children —at Myanoung 179 out of 1,084 and at Kangyeen 486 out of 1,882. During the last seven months of the official year registers were kept of the births and deaths in the principal towns.

Town.	Population.	Total of Births and Deaths for seven months ending 30th April 1865.		No. of births and deaths. Males.	Females.	Ratio per thousand for a year.	Difference between the births and deaths for seven months.
Rangoon, ...	63,256	Births	577	328	249	15·6	+ 58
		Deaths	519	298	221	14·	
Akyab, ...	15,410	Births	367	201	166	40·6	+ 64
		Deaths	519	186	117	33·5	
Maulmain, ...	68,309	Births	419	209	210	10·5	— 139
		Deaths	558	330	228	14·	

MISCELLANEOUS.—By the Geological Survey party a small tract of serpentine rock, adapted to some ornamental purposes, was discovered in the Bassein district. The mainland in the vicinity of Koran-gyee Island was again examined, and the limestone found there proved to be valuable for building purposes. Beds of fine grained and sometimes coarse and calcareous freestones, were found stretching from Poorian Point into Western Prome; these stones are well adapted for architectural purposes. Mr. E. O'Riley, Deputy Commissioner of Shwawyeen, was deputed as Commissioner, with Lieutenant A. Bagge, R. E., as his Assistant, for laying down the boundary between British Burmah and Siam. Half of the work was accomplished when Mr. O'Riley died from illness brought on by the severe work. Last year two officers were deputed to proceed to a point on the upper course of the river Salween, and to survey it downwards. As political difficulties in the Shan States interfered with the execution of the plan, a second expedition was undertaken in 1864-65. The Burmese Government gave cordial assistance. The officers deputed reached the Salween river by land, about the latitude of 22 deg. north. The result of their observations was, that rocks and rapids obstruct the stream to a degree that renders it unnavigable, except at an enormous expense. This river was surveyed from Maulmain to the sea. This had become absolutely necessary, as the constant shifting of the channels had caused several wrecks of vessels.

At Rangoon one daily and two bi-weekly newspapers were published in English, one monthly in Karen and one in Burmese.

At Maulmain there were 2 bi-weekly English papers, and at Toungoo one monthly literary journal.

It had long been a great object to remove the political difficulties which existed to the direct passage of Shan caravans to British territory, viâ Toungoo. The difficulties consisted in the jealousy of the Burmese authorities, of any Shan traders passing down without paying toll or customs duty. Last year the Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo arranged for Shan traders to pass through the Gaiko country, which shortens the way to Toungoo. The Burmese authorities, however, found that these traders evaded payment of toll at Nyengya, on the old track, and imposed toll on them at another part of their journey. These tolls did not interfere with any provisions of the Treaty with Burmah. A path across the mountain range which separates Burmah from Arrakan, leading down to the town of Dhalet, was re-opened. These ancient lines of traffic had fallen into disuse, first, from the improved navigation introduced by Europeans into the Bay of Bengal, which made a voyage by sea to Rangoon an easier way of reaching Ava by the Irrawaddy than across the country from the sea coast of Arrakan. Still Shan traders coming from a country watered by two great unnavigable rivers, Salween and Mekhong, appeared to disregard river navigation. They traversed vast tracts of country with laden bullocks, and occasionally found it worth their while to cross the mountain range, from the valley of the Irrawaddy to the coast of Arrakan.

The registration of town lands in Rangoon and Maulmain was completed.

The colony of Karen mountaineers on the plains in the district of Toungoo extended its cultivation, although much damage was done by flood in the rainy season of 1864.

In August 1864 a Civil Pay Master's and Deputy Accountant's and Auditor General's office was established at Rangoon.

To this report is appended a special report on the

TRADE AND CUSTOMS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

In the accompanying table, which shows the value of the Import and Export trade of the 3 Divisions of the Province for the years 1863-64 and 1864-65, the value of treasure and the amount of customs duty realizable are included :—

Divisions and Years.		Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Customs duty.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Pegu (Land and Sea)...	1863-64	248,83,106	221,52,347	470,35,453	10,72,083
	1864-65	381,88,200	346,50,254	728,38,454	14,96,531
Tenasserim	1863-64	58,97,250	53,41,929	112,39,179	117,143
	1864-65	92,55,329	74,67,734	167,23,063	132,926
Arrakan ...	1863-64	64,41,649	57,73,971	122,15,620	491,951
	1864-65	80,04,094	58,51,727	138,55,821	409,199
Grand Total, Brit. Burmah	1863-64	372,22,005	332,68,247	704,90,252	16,81,177
	1864-65	554,47,623	479,69,715	1,034,17,338	20,38,656

This shows an increase in the value of the trade of the Province of £3,292,708 over the previous year. Of the above, the sea-borne trade represented £8,819,754 and the inland or frontier £1,521,978. The increase of the trade seawards was £2,899,663 and that of the inland trade £393,045. The following tables show the principal parts of the world with which the sea-borne trade is carried on, grouped into *first* Home ports within the territory of the Government of India; *second*, all foreign ports, but including Aden and the Straits Settlements; *third*, the ports of British Burmah:—

Exports.	Home Ports.	Foreign Ports.	British Burmah Ports.	Grand Total.
	Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Rupees.
Merchandize ...	91,63,945	293,26,078	31,08,734	415,88,757
Treasure	10,97,817	43,849	38,63,735	50,05,401
Imports.				
Merchandize ...	142,85,730	70,85,601	31,84,642	245,55,973
Treasure, ...	127,93,414	11,30,274	31,23,730	170,47,418

From Pegu there was an increase in the *Exports* of copper from 299 maunds valued at Rs. 9,699 to 2,451 maunds valued at Rs. 78,878. This is brought by the Irrawaddy from beyond British territory. 75,766 maunds of raw cotton representing Rs. 24,28,099 were exported against 43,799 maunds valued at

Rs. 15,36,216 in 1863-64. This was principally brought from Burmese territory. The export of cutch was 116,925 maunds valued at Rs. 5,67,095 against 10,27,108 maunds valued at Rs. 6,26,707. The export of jade stones was 835 maunds to 792 of the previous year. In value there was a decrease, from Rs. 2,22,843 to Rs. 83,840, which arose from 100 Rs. being fixed as the tariff value per maund, instead of the assumed value which was the rate entered in 1863-64. There was a considerable increase in the export of yellow orpiment. That of petroleum rose from 34,686 maunds valued at Rs. 1,37,781 to 59,317 maunds valued at Rs. 2,27,337. The exportation of rice husked and unhusked was unprecedented. It exceeded that of the previous year by over 54 per cent. The figures were 323,495 tons representing Rs. 177,57,655, against 2,09,444 tons valued at Rs. 87,33,533 of the previous year. The great demand for this article was owing to two causes,—a scarcity prevailing in the Eastern provinces of China, and a short crop in Siam, on which the Government of that country prohibited the export of grain. The ships which usually visited the port of Bangkok came over to the ports of British Burmah for a supply of rice. Cargo rice rose at Rangoon to Rs. 200 per 100 baskets (or bushels) being full 100 per cent. in advance of the usual prices; and clean rice rose to 250 Rs. while paddy or unhusked rice, fetched 100 Rs. the 100 baskets. In Akyab a similar rise took place, while at Maulmain the exportation of rice was greatly stimulated. The quantity of grain shipped from British Burmah to the United Kingdom in 1863-64, was 213,987 tons valued at Rs. 69,59,787; in 1864-65 it was only 194,107 tons, of the value, however, of Rs. 93,39,066; on the other hand the quantity taken to the Straits of Malacca in the former year was 107,194 tons, valued at Rs. 49,51,939 whereas in the latter year it was 144,272 tons, valued at Rs. 82,64,904. Of timber 19,499 tons valued at Rs. 10,61,300 were exported in 1863-64 and 26,373 tons valued at Rs. 14,64,845 in 1864-65. Rs. 3,36,089 of treasure was exported by sea. The *Imports* of betel nut were 94,179 maunds valued at Rs. 5,82,866 against 68,897 maunds valued at Rs. 4,62,607 in 1863-64. Cotton twist and yarn increased from 1,180,037 lbs. valued at Rs. 10,07,467 to 1,539,610 lbs. valued at Rs. 17,57,950. The value of gunny bags imported rose from Rs. 5,61,195 to Rs. 14,74,929 consequent on the increased exportation of rice. There was a rise in the value of cotton piece-goods imported from Rs. 18,41,331 to Rs. 30,71,653. Silk piece goods increased from Rs. 14,67,967 to Rs. 26,66,374. In woollen piece goods there was a slight

decrease in the *quantity* imported, but an increase in the *value*. 26,611 pieces were imported in 1863-64 of the value of Rs. 5,74,223 whereas only 25,290 pieces were imported in 1864-65, but the value was estimated at Rs. 10,60,355. This was attributed to finer descriptions of cloth being purchased more freely by the Burmese than the inferior descriptions. Raw silk rose from 68,428 lbs. valued at Rs. 442,003 to 109,787 lbs. valued at Rs. 6,88,830. It was chiefly sent beyond the Frontier to supply the Burmese looms. Since the disturbances in the Chinese Province of Yunân the direct trade between that country and Burmah had much declined. Spirituous liquors increased from 22,107 gallons valued at Rs. 1,70,314 to 27,864 valued at Rs. 1,97,162. The imports of tobacco nearly doubled, having risen from 26,036 maunds valued at Rs. 3,82,130 to 50,539 valued at Rs. 5,66,311. The amount of treasure absorbed by the Pegu division was Rs. 98,97,939. The value of wine and beer imports was Rs. 5,16,560 against Rs. 4,12,243. The inland *Exports* into Burmese territory increased by Rs. 25,25,677. The following Statement shows the value of the Exports and Imports and duty realizable thereon in 1862-63, the year before the treaty with Burmah was effected, also for 1863-64 during the greater portion of which the treaty was in force, and for the part 1864 65, when the treaty was in force throughout the entire year:—

Years.	Value of exports.	Value of imports.	Duty realizable.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1862-63	50,18,028	42,88,756	5,91,390	The whole duty realized.
1863-64	63,27,788	49,61,549	6,95,322	Rs. 94,359 only realized.
1864-65	88,53,465	63,66,324	8,09,585	None realized.

The increase in the trade with Burmah was steady; no doubt the abolition of the frontier duties on the British side had given an impetus to the trade, but until the Burmese reciprocated by abolishing the duties on their side the trade could never be fully developed. The value of goods imported into Rangoon by Sea declared for export to the Burmese territory under article 4 of the treaty with Burmah amounted to Rs. 43,359. On these a duty of one per cent. ad valorem was levied instead of the duty to which they would otherwise have been liable. There was an increase in every article exported across the frontier

into Burmese territory except in betel nut, cotton piece goods and grain. Cotton piece goods rose from the value of Rs. 6,57,869 to Rs. 11,27,307. In rice and paddy there were 64,958 tons exported in the former year of the value of Rs. 15,81,691 while in the latter year but 59,579 tons were exported, the value of which exceeded the value of the larger quantity exported in the previous year, being Rs. 16,52,991. This was attributable to the great demand for grain in the Straits and China. The articles of export in which there was any material increase were cotton twist and yarn, dried fish and fish paste, woollen piece goods, salt and raw silk. In inland *Imports* there was an increase of Rs. 14,04,775. This was chiefly caused by grain, jaggery and molasses, yellow orpiment, piece goods cotton, and sesamum oil. English cotton twist and yarn therefore continued to be imported into Burmah and after being woven into cloth were thence imported into British Burmah. The same might be said of silk. Hardware and cutlery showed a falling off which was not easily accounted for.

TENASSERIM.—The *Exports* of timber were 114,613 tons valued at Rs. 68,42,514 against 67,773 tons valued at Rs. 37,32,144 in 1863-64; those of rice were 25,046 tons valued at Rs. 10,40,392 against 19,801 tons valued at Rs. 6,34,891. Of raw cotton 4,441 maunds valued at Rs. 71,407 were exported against 2,098 valued at Rs. 28,698. This was all grown within the District of Amherst. There was a falling off in ivory and lead. There was a large increase in sea *Imports* chiefly in the following articles;—cotton twist and yarn, cutlery, gunny bags, cotton piece-goods, woollen goods, raw silk, and wine and beer. The quantity of woollen goods was nearly the same as in 1863-64 but the value was enhanced by the superiority of the article imported.

ARRAKAN.—There was an increase in the value of both imports and exports to the extent of Rs. 16,40,201, but a decrease of duty amounting to Rs. 82,752. The chief article of *Export* from Arrakan was rice, the shipment of which had been so heavy in the year 1863 64, that not only had the crop of that year been sent away, but also all the spare grain which was in store. The consequence was that, when the demand for the Straits and China came, the supply fell short of the requirements. Many ships had to leave Akyab without obtaining a cargo. The result was an unusual rise in the price of grain which accounts for the enhanced value of the trade. The rice and paddy exported during 1863-64 amounted to 158,181 tons, of the value of Rs. 48,64,784, in 1864-65 the export was

121,077 tons, valued at Rs. 57,18,781: There was also a decrease in the quantity and value of raw cotton, the figures being for 1863-64, 5,375 mds., of the value of Rs. 46,060, in 1864-65 the export was only 1,396 mds. of the value of Rs. 16,713. Cutch fell from 8,126 maunds valued at Rs. 64,828 to 5,799 valued at Rs. 35,957. There was a falling off in tobacco also. There was a considerable increase in timber owing to the exportation to Calcutta of iron-wood for railway sleepers. There was slight increase in the value of *imports* chiefly in miscellaneous articles, but there was a falling off in all the more important articles. In tobacco though the quantity imported was more than doubled, the amount of duty having been reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. showed scarcely any increase. The reduction on sundries from 10 to 7½ per cent., and on iron of 9 per cent. caused also some decrease in the duty realized. On salt the import duty was reduced from 8 annas a maund to 3 annas, but the importation was so large that the duty increased by Rs. 4,609. The trade of British Burmah was more prosperous than in any previous year.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

1864-65.

The value of the trade of all the ports of Bengal in 1864-65 was in Imports Rs. 21,77,64,430 and in Exports Rs. 26,86,51,090 or Rs. 48,64,15,520 in all. The following shews the progressive increase since 1861-62 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62	16,41,30,195	16,02,64,078	32,43,94,273
1862-63	16,45,32,693	19,60,72,168	36,06,04,861
1863-64	17,35,51,525	26,16,60,955	43,52,12,480
Three years' average ...	16,74,04,803	20,59,99,067	37,34,03,871
1864-65	21,77,64,430	26,86,51,090	48,64,15,520
Increase in 1864-65 on average of 3 years ...	5,03,59,626	6,26,52,023	11,30,11,649
Ditto on 1863-64 ...	4,42,12,905	69,90,135	5,12,03,040

If from the above items the value of the Crown's consignments be deducted, the nett increase on a three years average comparison in Private Trade will amount to Rs. 4,92,14,420 for Imports, and Rs. 6,27,36,873 for Exports; or, contrasting 1864-65 with 1863-64, to Rs. 4,08,44,181 and Rs. 69,28,802, respectively. Separating thus the Imports in Private Trade from those belonging to the Crown, the value of Merchandise imported during 1864 65 amounted to Rs. 12,33,13,029, against Rs. 11,44,59,682 in 1863-64. The increase imported in merchandise is due partly to larger importations chiefly from the United Kingdom, from Bombay and Ports in the Straits of Malacca. In Twist and Yarn there is an increase in both value and duty. Piece Goods show a similar result. Books, Stationery, and Machinery have declined. Manufactured Metals, Iron and Lead have also declined; but these declensions are counterbalanced by an increase in Tin and Yellow Metal. Malt Liquors shew a decrease in quantity, but an increase in Duty. Spirits and Wines have declined. The nett value of Exports, exclusive of Bullion and Treasure, amounted in 1864 65 to Rs. 24,50,70,645, against Rs. 23,16,75,575 in 1863 64. The increase under this head may be put down to the fast-increasing demand in both Continental Europe and Asia for nearly all Indian produce, the Exports to China and France alone amounting in value to Rs. 5,68,35,818. The articles which exhibit a material increase over the preceding year's shipments are, Indigo, Grain, Gunnies, Lac, Seeds, Silk Piece Goods, Raw Silk and Sugar, the larger shipments being to the United Kingdom, to France, Ceylon, and China. The Exports to the United Kingdom, America, and France, of Cotton-Wool, Hides, and Saltpetre diminished. Opium, the produce of Behar and Benares, also declined. The Imports and Exports of Bullion and Treasure on account of private Trade were as follows, the Imports showing a balance in favour of Bengal of Rs. 6,47,71,702.

		Imports. Rupees.		Exports. Rupees.
1863-64	...	... 5,61,11,030		2,97,96,430
1864-65	...	... 8,81,01,864		2,33,30,162
	Increase	... 3,19,90,834	Decrease	64,66,268

The Imports and Exports of the Crown during the same periods, show an increase in the year of Rs. 33,68,724 in Imports, and of Rs. 61,333 in Exports.

Duty.—The nett revenue from Customs amounted to Rs. 3,30,56,769, against Rs. 2,84,86,119, being an increase over the previous year's collections of Rs. 45.70,650. Contrasting, however, the collections of the year with the average collections of the three preceding years of 1861-62, 1862-63, and 1863-64, there is an increase in 1864-65 in Imports, of Rs. 50,97,756, and a decrease in Exports, of Rs. 3,33,782. The charges on collections are nearly 2½ per cent.

Shipping.—In 1864-65, 2,002 ships of all classes and denominations, and of 11,09,167 Tons burthen, arrived at, and 1,922 ships of 10,21,129 Tons burthen, cleared out of, the Ports under the Bengal Presidency, showing a nett increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 16 ships arrived—tonnage 1,01,037, and of 146 ships departed—tonnage 54,428.

Arrivals.	1863-64.		1864-65.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Calcutta ...	1,395	9,48,839	1,404	10,28,643	9	79,804	...	.
Chittagong ...	148	28,015	200	42,483	52	14,468	...	.
Balasore ...	410	23,344	354	28,780	...	5,436	56	.
Cuttack ..	16	4,725	16	6,301	...	1,576	...	...
Pooree ...	17	3,207	28	2,960	11	.....	...	247
Total ..	1,986	10,08,130	2,002	11,09,167	72	1,01,284	56	247
	Deduct Decrease		...	...	56	247		
	Nett Increase		...	...	16	1,01,037		
Departures.								
Calcutta ...	1,282	8,99,886	1,285	9,36,264	3	36,378	..	..
Chittagong ...	184	34,752	245	46,479	61	11,726	...	...
Balasore ...	279	24,899	350	28,893	71	3,994	...	. .
Cuttack .	14	3,956	15	6,533	1	2,577	...	.
Pooree ...	17	3,207	27	2,960	10	.....	..	247
Total ...	1,776	9,66,701	1,922	10,21,129	146	54,675	...	247
	Deduct Decrease		...	..	...	247		
	Nett Increase		...	...	146	54,428		

Comparative Statement of the External Commerce of Bengal in 1863-64 and 1864-65.

		Private Trade.			Crown's Shipments.			Grand Total.
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
Imports	Calcutta ...	12,28,29,176	8,77,48,160	21,05,77,336	5,55,959	57,93,578	63,49,537	21,69,26,873
	Chittagong ...	1,20,920	74,000	1,94,920	.....	.....	.....	1,94,920
	Balasore ...	3,00,223	2,79,704	5,79,927	.....	.....	.....	5,79,927
	Cuttack	44,467	.....	44,467	.....	.....	.....	44,467
	Pooree	18,243	.....	18,243	.....	.....	.....	18,243
	Imports in 1864-65	12,33,13,029	8,81,01,864	21,14,14,893	5,55,959	57,93,578	63,49,537	21,77,64,430
	Ditto in 1863-64	11,44,59,682	5,61,11,030	17,05,70,712	5,15,813	24,65,000	29,80,813	17,35,51,525
	Increase ...	88,53,347	3,19,90,834	4,08,44,181	40,146	33,28,578	33,68,724	4,42,12,905
Exports	Calcutta ...	24,21,41,685	2,33,30,162	26,54,71,847	.....	2,50,283	2,50,283	26,57,22,130
	Chittagong ...	16,06,933	.....	16,06,933	.....	.....	.....	16,06,933
	Balasore ...	9,57,794	.....	9,57,794	.....	.....	.....	9,57,794
	Cuttack ...	2,56,348	.....	2,56,348	.....	.....	.....	2,56,348
	Pooree	1,07,885	.....	1,07,885	.....	.....	.....	1,07,885
	Exports in 1864-65 ...	24,50,70,645	2,33,30,162	26,84,00,807	.....	2,50,283	2,50,283	26,86,51,090
	Ditto in 1863-64 ..	23,16,75,575	2,97,96,430	26,14,72,005	.....	1,88,950	1,88,950	26,16,60,955
	Increase	1,33,95,070	.....	69,28,802	.....	61,333	61,333	69,90,135
	Decrease ..	.....	64,66,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Imports and Exports in 1864-65	36,83,83,674	11,14,32,026	47,98,15,700	5,55,959	60,43,861	65,99,820	48,64,15,520
	Ditto Ditto in 1863-64	34,61,35,257	8,59,07,460	43,20,42,717	5,15,813	26,53,950	31,69,763	43,52,12,480
	Increase .	2,22,48,417	2,55,24,566	4,77,72,983	40,146	33,89,911	34,30,057	5,12,03,040
					Increase in 1864-65 ..		Rupees	5,12,03,040

IMPORTS.

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Import into Calcutta by Sea, in 1864-65, *compared with similar Imports in* 1863-64.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel	2084110	2224753	140643	.....
Beads	553262	378929	.....	174333
Books and Stationery	1962023	1591640	.....	370383
Cabinet-ware	58353	42887	.....	15466
Chanks	35214	123966	88752	.....
Cigars	426807	327863	.....	98944
Coals	1328245	1117694	.....	210551
Coffee	131665	121927	.....	9738
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	6703870	10151385	3447515	.....
Cotton Piece Goods	44767598	54888414	10120816	.....
Drugs	434726	268637	.....	166089
Dyes	247672	155830	.....	91842
Fruits and Nuts	1224307	1152455	.....	71852
Glass-ware	722800	718745	.....	4055
Gums	83678	75718	.....	7960
Hides	780060	713144	.....	66916
Ice	42884	76741	33857	.....
Instruments, Musical	189662	235957	46295	.....
Jewellery	1160911	1164472	3561	.....
Machinery	3567770	1742424	.....	1825346
Malt Liquors	2349576	1874656	.....	474920
Manufactured Metals	7080281	3565252	.....	3515029
Medicines	381838	323678	.....	58160
METALS, Copper	6706458	7245171	538713	.....
METALS, Iron	2571362	2163458	.....	407904
METALS, Lead	407224	302117	.....	105107
METALS, Quicksilver	115655	143879	28224	.....
METALS, Spelter	856746	789447	.....	67299
METALS, Steel	91518	130277	38759	.....
METALS, Tin	993114	1669050	675936	.....
METALS, Yellow Metal ...	1162099	1566083	403984	.....
Military Stores	31443	18155	.....	13288
Naval ditto	459521	1093763	594242	.....
Oilman's ditto	505770	389389	.....	116381
Paints and Colors	499324	796188	296864	.....
Perfumery	265631	212803	.....	52828
Porcelain and Earthen-ware ...	255574	209510	.....	46064
Provisions	683313	605827	.....	77486
Salt	3486378	3684189	197811	.....
Silk goods	1505182	1521531	16349	.....
Spices	1295107	1512610	217503	.....
Spirits	1507040	1373665	.....	133375
Timbers and Planks	1474190	1298269	.....	175921
Umbrellas	298811	219684	.....	79127
Wines	2068716	2126048	57332	.....
Woollens	2690469	3513929	823460	.....
Sundries	7459121	7762926	303805	.....
Merchandise ...	113747078	123385135	18074421	8436364
Treasure ...	55767661	87748160	31980199	.....
Total, Rupees	169514739	211133295	50054920	8436364
Deduct Decrease ...			8436364	
Nett Increase, Rupees			41618556	

COTTON THREAD, TWIST AND YARN.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
United Kingdom	6305607	9367822	3062215	.....
China, Hong-Kong ...	6633	62079	55146	.....
Penang, Singapore and Malacca ...	112227	277438	165211	.....
Suez	.....	668	668	.....
Akyab	2300	.....	.....	2300
Bimlipatam	567	1130	863	.....
Bombay	137920	343386	205466	.....
Gopaulpore	.....	508	508	.....
Madras	25523	29497	3974	.....
Moulmein	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon	113093	68557	.....	44536
Total, Rupees ...	6703870	10151385	3194351	46836
Deduct Decrease			46836	
Nett Increase, Rupees ...			3147515	

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
United Kingdom	40678362	48365077	7686715	.....
America, North, ...	193	6576	6383	.....
Arabian Gulf	325	.....	.....	325
Bourbon	.....	82605	82605	.....
Ceylon	.....	56107	56107	.....
China { Hong-Kong	423939	59235	.....	364704
China { Other Ports	6465	664	.....	5801
France	35110	14435	.....	20675
Hamburg	20865	500	.....	20365
Java	72104	.....	.....	72104
New South Wales	.....	1657	1657	.....
Penang, Singapore and Malacca ...	531747	1089792	558045	.....
Suez	15454	27262	11808	.....
Trieste	2700	.....	.....	2700
Akyab	25665	1698	.....	23967
Balasore	.....	50	50	.....
Bimlipatam	109142	56950	.....	52192
Bombay	2388897	4790146	2401249	.....
Chittagong	4	1075	1071	.....
Coconada	500	.....	.....	500
Coringa	235	.....	.....	235
Gopaulpore	.....	193	193	.....
Madras	145156	66057	.....	79099
Masulipatam	2106	2450	344	.....
Moulmein	21723	19845	.....	1878
Negapatam	4600	17216	12616	.....
Rangoon	242958	170174	.....	72784
Vizagapatam	39348	58350	19002	.....
Total, Rupees ...	44767598	51888414	10838145	717329
Deduct Decrease			717329	
Nett Increase, Rupees ...			10120816	

IMPORT OF SALT.

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
	Cwt.	In. Mds.	Value.	Cwt.	In. Mds.	Value.
United Kingdom	3213461	4373877	2699789	4298339	5850518	2937431
Aden	4114	5600	2860	3380	4600	1840
Arabian Gulf...	242952	330684	188834	272232	370538	192776
Austria	17945	24425	13230	... ..	....	... ..
Cadiz	41756	56835	28480	37980	51696	21100
Ceylon	37838	51502	25980	588	800	280
France	153647	209131	108323	69870	95101	44048
New South Wales	1560	2150	1075	....	.. ..	.....
Persian Gulf	101865	138649	85991	166056	226021	95347
Portugal	.....	....	....	220	300	156
Suez	2	3	2	....	....	.....
Bombay	417325	568026	213145	414686	564433	240141
Chittagong	..... .	....	. .....	5990	8154	3727
Coconada	7401	10074	3827	27037	36800	14320
Covelong	19580	26650	11452	7420	10100	4245
Ennore	16016	21800	9580	71334	97094	40598
Kurrachee	61628	83883	35063	100007	136121	52872
Madras	107543	146378	58747	64703	88068	35314
Total	4444653	6049667	3486378	5539842	7540344	3684189
Increase in Quantity				1095189	1490677	197811

SPECIE AND BULLION.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
United Kingdom ...	4573976	4071634	.....	502342
Aden	26370	65925	39555	.....
Arabian Gulf	144150	243405	99255	.....
Bourbon	70379	128727	58348	.....
Cape of Good Hope ...	2100	574	.....	1526
Ceylon	2671518	9412407	6740889	.....
China ... Hong-Kong ...	2601094	6727896	4126802	.....
China ... Other Ports ...	166500	306818	140318	.....
France	11234295	22930940	11696645	.....
Java	180000	.....	.....	180000
Mauritius	313753	164750	.....	149003
Malta	.....	1200	1200	.....
New South Wales ...	19552801	14247372	.....	5305429
Penang, Singapore and Malacca	6183960	10605468	4421508	.....
Persian Gulf	49125	20000	.....	29125
Saigon	.....	79925	79925	.....
Smyrna	.....	6000	6000	.....
Suez	574367	1209798	635431	.....
Trieste	10000	.....	.....	10000
Akyab	708190	170493	.....	537697
Bimlipatam	228200	90550	.....	137650
Bombay	2292023	9642100	7350077	.....
Calicut	5500	5000	.....	500
Chittagong	544924	315895	.....	229029
Cocanada	16000	1000	.....	15000
Madras	2740550	6937895	4197345	.....
Masulipatam	.....	33700	33700	.....
Moulmein	44900	6700	.....	38200
Negapatam	.....	11000	11000	.....
Rangoon	817286	306238	.....	511048
Vizagapatam	7700	4750	.....	2950
Pondicherry	8000	.....	.....	8000
Total, Rupees ...	55767661	87748160	39637998	7657499
Deduct Decrease			7657499	
Nett Increase, Rupees ...			31980199	

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Export from Calcutta by Sea, in 1864-65; *compared with* 1863-64.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apparel	90252	74045	.....	16207
Books and Stationery ...	1955	277	.....	1678
Cotton Goods ...	465256	703571	238315	.....
Cotton Wool ...	30983720	21564409	.....	9419311
Drugs	282707	297653	14946	.....
Dyes { Indigo ...	13360475	14884724	1524249	.....
Dyes { Other sorts ...	611925	608588	.....	3337
Grain	34181600	49045875	14864275	.....
Gunnies and Bags ...	4831033	5330443	499410	.....
Hides	7272520	5492970	.....	1779550
Horns	96277	88698	.....	7579
Jute	15980325	16216885	236560	.....
Lac	2401033	2944552	543519	.....
Naval Stores ...	298253	379797	81544	.....
Oils	520725	587477	66752	.....
Opium { Behar ...	30023325	25342680	.....	4680645
Opium { Benares ...	22049033	21900318	.....	148715
Provisions	232279	299480	67201	.....
Saltpetre	6927147	5309673	.....	1617474
Seeds	11462807	13216798	1753991	.....
Shawls, Cashmere ...	720724	959166	238442	.....
Silk { Piece Goods ...	3645809	4999422	1353613	.....
Silk { Raw and Cocoons	10928906	14552670	3623764	.....
Spirits, Rum ...	14916	6643	.....	8273
Sugar	10631697	12843285	2211588	.....
Tallow	41115	72152	31037	.....
Tobacco	364914	551696	186782	.....
Wax and Wax Candles	87532	124752	37220	.....
Sundries	3679458	4815340	1135882	.....
Total	212187718	223214039	28709090	17682769
Imports, Re-exported	17560032	18927646	1367614	.....
Treasure... ...	29796430	23330482	.....	6466268
Total, Rupees ...	259544180	265471847	30076704	24149037
Deduct Decrease			24149037	
Nett Increase, Rupees ...			5927667	

COTTON WOOL.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
United Kingdom	29554538	21328669	.....	8225869
America, North	119973	.....	.....	119973
Bourbon	214	90	.....	124
Bremen	32639	.....	.....	32639
Ceylon	.....	150	150	.....
China, Hong-Kong	.....	21274	21274	.....
France	1036545	173345	.....	863200
Genoa	.....	2956	2956	.....
Mauritius	118	.....	.....	118
Suez	.....	1107	1107	.....
Balasore	6760	1525	.....	5235
Bimlipatam	7323	.....	.....	7323
Bombay	160926	175	.....	160751
Coconada	3750	2080	.....	1670
Gopaulpore	4830	.....	.....	4830
Madras	53854	28082	.....	25772
Rangoon	.....	4667	4667	.....
Vizagapatam	2250	289	.....	1961
Total, Rupees ...	30983720	21564409	30154	9449465
Deduct Increase				30154
Nett Decrease, Rupees ..				9419311

INDIGO.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
United Kingdom	9804603	9732507	.....	72096
America, North	322022	261947	.....	60075
Arabian Gulf	8098	14838	6740	.....
Bourbon	337	151	.....	186
Bremen	83210	.....	.....	83210
Constantinople	.....	1958	1958	.....
France	2051724	3043230	991506	.....
Hamburg	.....	49320	49320	.....
Persian Gulf	68612	228551	159939	.....
Suez	586399	924877	338478	.....
Trieste	5300	11449	6149	.....
Bombay	424729	611132	186403	.....
Calingapatam	.....	350	350	.....
Madras	5341	.....	.....	5341
Pooree	100	.....	.....	100
Rangoon	.....	4414	4414	.....
Total, Rupees ...	13360475	14884724	1745257	221008
Deduct Decrease ...			221008	
Nett Increase, Rupees ...			1524249	

EXPORT OF JUTE.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
United Kingdom	14488364	12617102	.....	1871262
America, North	292806	266596	.....	26210
„ South	.....	22500	22500	.....
Antwerp	2250	.....	.....	2250
Bremen	42061	.....	.....	42061
Ceylon	6429	27907	21478	.....
France	234584	142490	.....	92094
Genoa	.....	161	161	.....
New South Wales... ...	225	1071	846	.....
Penang, Singapore and Malacca	2244	.....	.....	2244
Bimlipatam	.....	11147	11147	.....
Bombay	861860	3029490	2167630	.....
Coconada	.....	321	321	.....
Coringa	.....	100	100	.....
Kurrachee	1138	.....	.....	1138
Madras	47765	97260	49495	.....
Moulmein	129	196	67	.....
Rangoon	470	544	74	.....
Total, Rupees ...	15980325	16216885	2273819	2037259
Deduct Decrease ...			2037259	
Nett Increase, Rupees ...			236560	

OPIUM.

	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Behar.	Benares.	Behar.	Benares.
Bourbon	1370	.....	900	.....
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	4900
Ceylon	.....	995	.....	.....
China. Hong-Kong ...	26845751	10775812	23627355	12503960
China. Other Ports ...	2062644	1887205	1318620	1311900
Java	.....	5025	.....	.....
New South Wales	36000	.....	53480	12375
Penang, Singapore and Malacca	1077560	9379996	342325	8067183
Total, Rupees ..	30023325	22049033	25342680	21900318
Nett Decrease, Rupees ...			4680645	148716

EXPORT OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
United Kingdom ...	139048	115000	.....	24048
Alexandria	..... .	500	500	.....
Cairo	606	....	.....	606
Cape of Good Hope ..	2000	.....	... .	2000
Ceylon	6550000	2225000	.. ..	4325000
China, Hong-Kong ...	1070	59476	58406	.....
Penang, Singapore and Malacca	192118	153233	.....	38885
Suez	600	.....	..... .	600
Akyab	3625737	4218305	592570	.....
Balasore	2300	.....	..... .	2300
Bimlipatam	686000	840134	154134	.....
Bombay	3615500	113020	..... .	3502480
Chittagong	66986	230882	163896	.....
Coconada	101569	735844	634275	..... .
Coringa	.....	2500	2500	... .
Gapaulpore	... .	43250	43250	.....
Madras	7670165	1978950	.....	5691215
Masulipatam	39750	116275	76525	.....
Moulmein	324222	737949	413727	.....
Negapatam	8000	200	.....	7800
Rangoon	6029801	10901544	4871743	... .
Tuticorin	500960	800000	299040	....
Vizagapatam	.....	8100	8100	.....
Pondicherry	240000	50000	....	190000
Total, Rupees ...	29796430	23330162	7318666	13784934
Deduct Increase		...	..	7318666
Nett Decrease,		Rupees	..	6466268

THE POST OFFICE.

1864-65.

Mr. H. B. Riddell, the Director General, submitted this Report on 11th November 1865.

One hundred new offices and 28 letter boxes were opened in the year 1864-65, while there was an increase of 256 miles in the length of the postal lines, raising the total to 46,875 miles.

Of these 2,904 were by railway, 5,319 by mail carts and horse, 33,230 by runners and bearers, and 5,332 by sea transit. During the year 431 new miles of Railway were opened, of which 124 were in Madras, 163 in Bombay, and 144 elsewhere.

The Statistics of Correspondence show an increase under every head and at a more rapid rate than in previous years:—

Years.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	TOTAL.
1863-64	46,907,654	4,648,850	556,254	349,335	52,462,093
1864-65	51,069,317	4,917,329	591,094	391,208	56,968,948
Increase	41,61,663	268,479	34,840	41,873	4,506,855
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of Increase ...	8·87	5·77	6·26	11·98	8·59

The following statement shows the number of each description of letters received in 1863-64 and 1864-65. Omitting service letters from the returns of both years, the number of chargeable covers are, for 1863-64, 3,79,69,533, and for 1864-65 41,346,633, showing an increase of 3,377,100 in number, and a percentage increase of about 8·47. The number of registered letters continued to increase, and amounted to 1·79 per cent. of the whole. The number of unpaid letters increased by 10·92 per cent.; that of paid by 6·83 per cent.

Years.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	TOTAL.
1863-64 ...	20,564,883	16,642,233	8,938,121	762,417	46,907,654
1864-65 ...	21,970,586	18,459,573	9,722,684	916,474	51,069,317
Increase ...	1,405,703	1,817,340	784,563	154,057	4,161,663
Percentage, Increase ...	6·83	10·92	8·77	20·20	8·87

This is owing to the gradual supersession of the District Post by the General Post, and to the increase of Native being more rapid than of European correspondence. Letters addressed in English are usually directed to persons whose residence is known, and can be delivered without much difficulty. The task of delivering native correspondence is beset with difficulties

which do not embarrass other Post Offices, and which ought to be considered when the shortcomings of the Indian Post Office in this respect are criticised. In India letters are posted in more than twenty different languages and written in as many different characters; houses are not numbered; the addresses on letters are often illegible and generally imperfect, and the letter writing population is not a stationary one. Under such difficulties, it would not be a matter of surprise if the most intelligent and laborious letter-carrier often failed to deliver the letters entrusted to him for delivery; the temptation to destroy a paid letter is often very great. It is well known that the addressee of an unpaid letter can refuse to receive it, and the sender can secure himself from discovery; it is therefore a common practice to endorse on the outside of an unpaid letter the intelligence which it is intended to convey. The letter on delivery is refused by the addressee, and it is generally practically impossible to recover the postage from the sender. This fraudulent use of the permission to send unpaid letters affords an argument in favour of the enforcement of compulsory prepayment of postage, which would have great force if it were not counterbalanced by other considerations of greater weight. In the majority of cases, letters are sent unpaid because the sender thinks that an unpaid letter is more certain of reaching its destination than a paid one: the double postage is paid as a kind of registration fee. The additional postage fully defrays the cost of the additional trouble which is caused by unpaid letters.

The correspondence received was disposed of as during the previous year; the percentages of letters directly delivered and retained for re-issue are precisely the same, viz., 85 and 15 per cent.:—

Directly delivered ...	...	85 per cent.	43,537,069
Retained for re-issue ...	...	15 „	7,532,248
			51,069,317
Details of Re-issues.			
Sent to District Post Office ...			4,643,347
Ditto to Dead Letter Office ...			1,680,786
Remainder disposed of by Re-direction to other Offices or in deposit at the end of the year			1,208,115
			7,532,248

The number sent for delivery to District Post Offices in

1863-64 was 3,705,743 ; the increase in the correspondence sent for delivery by District Post therefore amounted to 25·3 per cent. The following statement shows the number of unclaimed and refused letters of each class received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Lahore during the last three years:—

	Number.			Proportion of each class to the whole.		
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Letters returned to the senders ...	4,08,904	4,20,453	610,848	38·30	32·23	36·34
Letters undisposable	6,58,920	8,83,939	10,69,938	61·70	67·77	63·66
Total ...	10,67,824	13,04,392	16,80,786	100·	100·	100·

The sale of Postage Stamps increased in proportion to the increase of paid correspondence:—

	½ pie.	½ Anna.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	¼ Anna Note Paper.	½ Anna Envelope.	1 Anna Envelope.
									Decrease.
1862-63 as compared with 1861-62 ...	3·76	5·99	7·85	10·24	·30	18·14	0·14	16·70	3·28
1863-64 as compared with 1862-63 ...	159·09	7·71	9·76	16·75	9·59	8·95	21·50 Decrease.	17·27 Decrease.	15·05 Decrease
1864-65 as compared with 1863-64 ...	21·66	6·94	8·54	10·29	8·26	13·60	7·34	6·83	13·22

The District Post.—Much attention was given to the improvement of the District Post in every part of India, and in the North-Western Provinces, the entire management was placed under the control of the Post Master General. Not only did the number of letters sent for delivery to the District Post increase by 23·5 per cent., but the increase in the number posted in District Posts in the North-Western Provinces was not less than 52½ per cent. The following statement gives the result of the District Post operations for the whole of India:—

Sent to District Post for delivery	49,21,203	Being 8·78 per cent. on the total number of covers received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back undelivered	5,88,568	Being 11·95 per cent. on the number sent to District Post.
Received from District Post	25,46,261	Being 4·46 per cent. on the total number of covers received by General Post for delivery.

The proportion of letters returned undelivered by the District Post continued to increase. The number posted by the District Post is only a little more than half the number sent for delivery. The number of offences on the part of Post Office officials punished judicially or departmentally, 95, is five less than in 1863-64. Judicial convictions were obtained in 68 cases. The offences for which punishment was inflicted were stealing parcels, abstracting Bank Notes from letters, delivering a forged letter and realizing bearing postage on it, fraudulently receiving an extra fee, removing stamps from letters, drunkenness on duty, and neglect to deliver letters. There were 69 cases of attempts at highway robberies of the mails, chiefly in Native States, against 61 the previous year. The number of persons comprising the Post Office establishment in India amounted to 23,527 against 22,856 in 1863-64. Of these 52 were inspecting postmasters, 1,034 postmasters and deputies, 1,141 clerks, 2,498 peons and 18,794 road establishment.

The *Financial Result* was satisfactory, the receipts amounting to Rs. 74,37,402 and the disbursements to only Rs. 39,30,579. The Department, therefore, yielded a net surplus revenue of thirty-five lakhs of Rupees. Even if the whole of the postage chargeable on official and franked correspondence be struck out, the postage on chargeable correspondence alone is sufficient to cover the disbursement of the Post Office within about fifty thousand pounds, five lakhs of Rupees, or about 13 per cent. on the expenditure. That is, the revenue from private correspondence defrayed Rs. 87-1-7 out of every Rs. 100 expended by the Post Office Department. A system of ascertaining the expense of service postage was to be introduced in May 1866.

General Progress.—The progress of purely Postal revenue, excluding official postage, has been rapid. If we take the lowest point as 100 in 1853-54, the last complete year of the former rates, the percentage was 128; in 1855-56, the first complete year of the new rates, it was 100 and in 1864-65, the tenth year, it was 214.

ENGLAND.		Revenue of the English Post Office taken from Appendix F of the English Report of 1862, the Revenue of 1840 being represented by 100 and that of the other years proportionately.
Last complete year of the old system,	1838	172
First complete year of the new system,	1840	100
2nd to 6th year, average of 5 years,	1841-45	120
7th to 11th ditto ditto	1846 50	156
12th to 16th ditto ditto	1851 55	188
17th to 21st ditto ditto	1856 60	229
22nd year	1861	258
23rd ditto	1862	267

The financial progress of the Indian Post Office has been more rapid than that of Great Britain, notwithstanding that since the adoption of the Penny Postage in England, all franking has been abolished, and the Post Office there receives full credit for the postage chargeable on official correspondence. The injustice done to the Indian Post Office by the practical omission of postage on official covers from its accounts, will be remedied by the sanction which has been lately given to a reform of the Indian official franking system, and from the commencement of the year 1866-67 the Post Office of India will show correctly the revenue earned by it. A new Post Office Act will probably be passed before that time, and in the next annual report a retrospective view of the operations of the last ten years may conveniently be made, and afford the means of measuring the further development of the correspondence of the continent when the skeleton network of railways shall have been completed, and the organization of the General Post is extended to every part of India by the organization and improvement of Rural Deliveries and District Posts.

ADMINISTRATION OF BERAR OR THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

1864-65.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—The courts may be considered to have remained unchanged, as the re-distribution of the Assigned Districts, by which the two original districts were divided into four and the number of officers greatly increased, did not take place till very nearly the close of the year. In East Berar, which contains an area of 9,250 square miles, there were 1 European Deputy Commissioner, 2 European Assistant and 1 European Extra Assistant Commissioners and 9 Tehsildars. In West Berar, which contains 8,750 square miles, there were 1 European Deputy, 3 Assistant and 1 Extra Assistant Commissioners. The jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioners' Courts was unlimited and they received appeals from the subordinate Courts. Four of the Assistant Commissioners' Courts tried cases up to Rs. 5,000 and original suits, and the fifth up to Rs. 1,000 and original suits. The Extra Assistant Commissioners with full powers tried cases up to Rs. 5,000 and original suits, and Extra Assistant Commissioners cases up to Rs. 1,000 and original suits. Tehsildars tried cases up to Rs. 300 and original suits. At the close of 1863, 1,005 original suits were pending, and during 1864, 8,117 were filed; being 1,639 more than the number instituted in 1863. Of these, 5,256 cases were decided on their merits, 1,737 cases amicably adjusted, 74 withdrawn, and 266 dismissed for default; thus altogether 7,333 were disposed of, leaving 1,789 cases on the files at the close of the year. Of the suits decided on their merits 4,390 were decreed in favour of the plaintiff and 866 in favour of the defendant. At the close of the year the number of suits pending in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts was 17 against 32 in 1863, in Assistant Commissioners' 143 against 82, and in Tehsildars' 1,629 against 891, making a total of 1,789 against 1,005 in 1863. The number of cases decided on their merits in 1863 was 875 less than in 1864; the total number of suits disposed of in the latter being 1,417 more than in the former. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 65 cases, Assistant Commissioners of 170, Extra Assistant Commissioners of 108 and Tehsildars of 7,333. The value of property litigated was Rs. 11,71,847-1-4, and the cost of litigation, Rs. 1,27,726-3-11, or Rs. 10-14-5 per cent. The average value of each suit, excluding those above Rs. 5,000, was Rs. 114-12-8,

and the average cost was Rs. 13-12-3. The average duration of suits in the Deputy Commissioner's Court was 241 days in East and 175 in West Berar, in Assistant Commissioners' Courts it was 154 days in E. and 88 in W. Berar, in Extra Assistant Commissioners' 208 in E. and 147 in W. Berar, and in Tehsildars' 82 in E. and 80 in W. Berar. On the Commissioner's file there were 74 appeal cases, seven of them remaining from 1863. The Deputy Commissioners' decisions were reversed in 20, and confirmed in 34 cases. Of the remainder, one was dismissed for default, and 4 returned for re-investigation leaving at the end of the year 15 undisposed of. The value of property under litigation was Rs. 8,87,870-14-1, of which 7 lakhs was the value of one suit. The costs were Rs. 72,557-13-9, or Rs. 8-2-9 per cent. The average value of each suit, excluding those above Rs. 5,000, was Rs. 890-15-2, and the average costs, Rs. 198 9. The average duration of each case was 92 days. In 1863 it was 113 days. In the District Appeal Courts 169 cases were pending at the close of 1863, and 603 were instituted, making a total of 772, of which 461 were decided on their merits and 4 by razeenamah ; 70 were returned for re-investigation and 14 dismissed on default. At the close of the year 223 were pending. The value of property litigated was Rs. 1,05,304-7-9, and the cost of litigation, Rs. 15,216-9-11, or Rs. 14-7-2 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 219-13-6, and the average costs, Rs. 31-12-4. The average duration of each suit was 131 days. In 1863, it was 96½ days. Of 9,546 witnesses summoned, only 263 were detained for more than one day. During the year 585 persons were imprisoned for debt and 40 remained in confinement at its close. The delay in the disposal of Civil business was excessive, but the increase in the number of Districts and of Officers, and the establishment of four purely Civil Courts, would remedy this evil, which was mainly caused by the enormous extent of jurisdiction of all the Courts, and the paucity of officers to preside in the higher ones. To the Resident at Hyderabad 29 appeals in Civil cases were preferred, in 23 of which the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed, and in 6 modified or reversed. The value of property in these cases was Rs. 7,81,788. The investigation in Civil cases was generally very full, and great pains were taken by the officers; but the omission to fix issues was very general, and consequently irrelevant arguments and enquiries were more prevalent than they should be. Constant and strict attention to this point was continually enforced, and some improvement was perceptible.

Criminal Justice.—There was a very great increase in the number of dacoities. In 1863, there were 77, and in 1864, 197. Convictions in 9 cases only were obtained. Of these dacoities 7, against 3 in 1863 were "with murder" and 8 "with wounding." There were 224 robberies, of which 7 were accompanied with wounding, against 96 in 1863. In only 22 cases were the criminals brought to justice. The causes of the alarming increase in heinous crime, and of the inability of the Police to cope with it, had already been laid before Government, and the result of the measures which had been adopted, and of Major Younghusband the Inspector General of Police's energetic and judicious treatment, was the almost total cessation of heinous crime. The measures above referred to will be described under the head of Police. There were 23 murders against 16 in 1863 and 4 convictions were obtained. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 4,02,520-6-8, of which Rs. 55,679-1-10, or Rs. 13-13-4 per cent., was recovered. In the previous year, the value of stolen property was Rs. 1,70,806-1, of which Rs. 6-11-10 per cent. was recovered. The number of cases that came before the District Courts was 3,360 against 2,230 in 1863; the number of persons under trial was 5,857 against 3,860 of whom 5,817 against 3,798 were apprehended during the year; 2,895 against 1,553 were acquitted, 2,566 against 2,092 convicted and 266 against 172 committed; 115 against 40 remained under trial. In the Sessions Courts 270 persons were committed for trial against 177 in 1863; 140 against 105 were convicted and 2 against 1 referred to the Sudder Court. Fourteen remained under trial. The Commissioner disposed of 32 cases; Deputy Commissioners, under Act XV. of 1862, of 98; Deputy Commissioners in their magisterial capacity of 145; Assistant Commissioners of 777; Extra Assistant Commissioners, of 230; and Tehsildars of 2,040. There were 37 criminal appeals to the Commissioner; the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed in 21 cases. Deputy Commissioners decided 42 appeals, reversing the lower Courts' decisions in 21 cases. The average duration of trials was 11½ days in the Commissioner's Courts, 6½ in Deputy Commissioners', 7½ in Assistant Commissioners', 8 in Extra Assistant Commissioners' and 2 in Tehsildars'. The Resident confirmed sentences of death on 2 persons, 37 persons were transported, 13 for life, 8 for 10 years and 16 for 7 years. 1,299 persons were fined and 83 were flogged. The total number of persons sentenced was 2,708 of whom 94 were imprisoned for 7 years and under. Of 9,257 witnesses summoned only 30 per cent. were detained for more than one day.

Police.—The Police were reorganized, the numbers and pay of the constables were increased, the numbers of the different classes of subordinate officers were altered, and the pay raised to an amount which would secure good men; an Inspector General and two District Superintendents were given. Shortly afterwards, the Districts were increased from 2 to 4, two subdivisional stations were established, and the number of Civil officers increased from 12 to 26. These measures were carried into execution late in the year. Major Younghusband reports that when he arrived in Berar, in September, he found the Police completely demoralised and corrupt. The Station House officers were chiefly Deccanie Brahmins who learnt the Criminal Procedure Code quickly but whose last thought would be to face a band of dacoits. Some of the Inspectors were freely spoken of either as being in league with the dacoits or as receiving a regular percentage on the plunder.

Criminal Classes.—The great mass of dacoities in Berar were committed by three classes,—the Rhatores, the Brinjaries and the Mussulmans of the decayed towns, descendants of the old Nawabie soldiers. The *Rhatores* were employed by merchants for the conveyance of specie as they were remarkably faithful. But a few years ago the Rhatore Jemadars' fidelity succumbed to increased temptation. Their combinations became very formidable, dacoity increased and if merchants dared to send specie by any others than Rhatores, it was certainly plundered, if by Rhatores, some was probably stolen. The roads became unsafe by day, and no one was fool-hardy enough to travel by night. If a heavy dacoity was planned by others than Rhatores, their aid was sought, and they were employed almost as openly as for treasure escort. The terror of the people was so great that Assessors implored the Deputy Commissioner not to be put on Rhatore trials "because they dare not say they were guilty," and a man preferred to run the risk of being tried for perjury to criminating a Rhatore. At last the principal Jemadar was arrested and the Rhatore combination began to fall rapidly to pieces. At each of the principal Deras was placed a constable who could read and write. He kept a roll of all men frequenting them, the arrival and departure of each man, where he was going or coming from, copies of the departure being sent to the Station House Officers where the Rhatores said they were going to. The police had thus a register of nearly all the Rhatores in the country and could, at any time, ascertain where any man was on a particular day. The bad characters who used to frequent the Deras no longer

dare rendezvous, for prosecutions for bad livelihood were being vigorously followed up. With much difficulty a body of camel sowars, half of them armed with revolvers, was formed to relieve merchants of the necessity of using Rhatores. This body furnished escorts for 27 lakhs of rupees. The last blow was the order of Government prohibiting licenses for carrying arms being given to these men. Not a rupee was plundered by Rhatores during the cold weather of 1864-65 while Rs. 80,000 were plundered by them in the corresponding months of 1863-64.

There is a famous class of robbers called *Meenas*, inhabitants of Rewaree in the Goorgaon District of the Punjab, of Ulwur, and of Jeypore in Rajpootana. They rarely commit depredations near home, but yearly, in the autumn, large numbers of them set off in bands varying in strength from 8 to 30 men, and spread over the North-West Provinces, the Nizam's dominions, and the Deccan. They leave their homes solely for plunder. After a successful hit the gang returns home by long forced marches. They are the most skilful burglars and dacoits known, never engaging in petty cases, rarely taking any thing but gold, silver and jewels. Major Younghusband says—"My information leads me to believe that from four to six hundred Meenas left their homes last autumn for Berar; and I have actually the names and description of the leaders of gangs whose numbers mustered more than 200 men. They were kept or driven out of Berar by waging a continual warfare against them; their old haunts and serais watched, the Police Stations at the lines of road entering Berar continually on the alert, all caught were arrested as bad characters." Major Younghusband thinks it would be better to "dam the stream at the fountain head." The *Brinjaries* chiefly infest the southern parts of Berar. They are nomadic, brutal and given to drinking. They have been long addicted to highway robbery, and dacoity. They obey almost implicitly their head-men or "Naiks of Tandahs." Some of these Tandahs, and generally the most powerful, are well behaved. In others the Naiks either connive at the robberies committed by their men, and take a share, or are robbers themselves. Some of the worst Naiks were prosecuted for bad livelihood. A dacoit of the Woon district was sentenced to death and hanged, which struck terror into them. As railroads are extended and metalled feeders to them opened out, wheeled conveyances will gradually supersede the Brinjary bullock. The change is already taking place in a small degree, and Brinjaries settle down in some places as cultivators. The *Mussulman* dacoits are the descendants of the old Nawabie soldiers living in

the decayed towns, too poor to live honestly without work and too proud to work. They commenced dacoity only when the prices of food rose, but finding with what impunity it could be done, they soon carried it on to a great extent. The only measures taken with these men were to bring the most notorious bad characters to find security and to keep a sharp eye on the others. The result was that, whereas from 1st January to 1st May, 1864, there were 108 dacoities and 87 highway robberies, there were only 14 dacoities and 13 highway-robberies during the same period of 1865.

In the *Detection of Crime* the Police were still very deficient though much improved. Their great want was perseverance. Crime, with the exception of robbery and dacoity, was not rife in Berar, but the higher classes were mixed up in those serious crimes. Raja Tara Sing, one of the Hill Rajas, was a fugitive from justice, having fled with a gang of dacoits, his own retainers, whom he had instigated to commit a dacoity. The men of the force were still without arms, but it was hoped that they would be fully equipped before the end of the rains. The efforts of the police had, hitherto, been mainly directed against violent crime. A great change had taken place amongst the members of the Force, they had been considerably weeded, and required a good deal more weeding; but it had to be done quietly, for it was very difficult as yet to replace men. This difficulty would soon pass away as the pay sanctioned was liberal, the men were not quite so hard worked as formerly and the price of food was likely to fall.

Jails.—Two barracks of the new Jail at Akolah were completed, and the Akolah prisoners, with those formerly confined in the Sooltangherry Fort near Ellichpoor, were removed to them. The average daily number of prisoners was 632 against 705 in 1863, and the average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 78-2-8 against Rs. 60-13-2; this excess was owing to grain selling at famine prices. Of the average cost of each prisoner Rs. 48-8-7 was for food and clothing, Rs. 19-12-5 for guards and Rs. 4-12-11 for contingencies. The conduct of prisoners was uniformly good and only one escaped, from the Oomrawuttee jail. The general health was good. Cholera appeared in the jail at Akolah in the beginning of the year. Of 20 prisoners who were attacked, six died. The total number of deaths from all causes was 13, being a percentage of 2·06 on the average number in the Jail. The Akolah prisoners were employed in building the new jail. At Oomrawuttee, some were employed in out-door labour, and some in manufactures of different kinds.

Public Health.—Cholera was very prevalent, particularly in West Berar, and 10,677 persons were reported to have died of it against 1,162 in 1863. Seventy-one persons were reported to have committed suicide against 105 in 1863. There were 470 accidental deaths of which 39 were caused by wild beasts.

REVENUE.—*Land Tax.*—The Head Quarters of the new districts, which have been named Mehkur and Woon, were established at Janiphul and Yewutmal, both centrally situated on elevated plateaus. The average area of each District is 4,500 square miles. The southern Districts are not smaller than the northern, but from the country composing them being cut up by numerous ranges of hills, and from many parts of them being thinly populated, the share of the revenue contributed by them is not in proportion to their size. It was roughly estimated that the population of the Akolah District was 447,571, of the Oomrawuttee District 528,719, of the Mehkur District 258,083 and of the Woon District 296,608, making a total of 1,530,981. With the re-distribution of the districts the number of the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants was doubled, so that there were 4 Deputy, 13 Assistant and 8 Extra Assistant Commissioners. No Sudder Treasuries were established at Janiphul and Yewutmal and the surplus of the talook treasuries was remitted to Akolah and Oomrawuttee.

Cultivation continued to increase owing to the very high prices of all agricultural produce. The area of cultivated land was 4,036,900 acres against 3,670,430 in 1863-64. The land revenue demand was Rs. 38,16,020-11 against Rs. 35,54,976-4-4 in 1863-64. Of this, all but Rs. 58,224-9-6 had been collected at the close of the year and Rs. 43,222 since. The fall of rain was insufficient, and the harvest less than an average one. At Oomrawuttee, 27·80 inches of rain are reported to have fallen, and at Akolah 26·33. The average fall is between 30 and 35 inches. On a rough calculation, 67 per cent. of the cultivated land was occupied by grain, 30 per cent. by cotton, and 3 per cent. by oil seeds. From 1850 to 1861 the average price of wheat was 31 seers per rupee, of jowarri 55½ and of gram 51. In 1864 wheat was 10 seers per rupee, jowarri 12 and gram 10. In 1865 wheat fell to 11 seers per rupee, jowarri to 15 and gram to 12. The average price of cotton from 1850 to 1861 was 11½ lbs. per rupee. In 1864, it was a little less than 2 lbs., and in April 1865, it had fallen to 6½ lbs. The great fall in the price of cotton commenced slowly to cheapen grain. The ryots had, for the most part, sold their last cotton crop before the fall in price came, so that the merchant,

and not the agriculturists were the principal losers. The Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, had examined the Berar forests and recommended a new system for their management. The best teak forests were carefully preserved.

The *Abkarry* demand was Rs. 4,36,640-6 against Rs. 3,78,685-15-4 in 1863-64. The out-standing balances at the end of the year were Rs. 2,063-12.

The *Salt* contracts sold for Rs. 37,797 against Rs. 38,736 8.

The revenue from *Local Funds* was Rs. 1,72,886-13-11 against Rs. 1,63,377-11-3 in 1863-64. The Municipal Fund contributed Rs. 29,496 towards the support of the Police. The village expenses, which are not included in the Government Revenue, amount to Rs. 6,17,171-0-5, or 15 per cent. on the gross revenue. Two officers were employed in continuing the Enám enquiries. They investigated 477 large and 2,920 small claims.

EDUCATION.—Two English and 26 Mahratta Schools were in operation, and two English Schools were sanctioned for Janiphul and Yewutmal. On 30th April the number of scholars was 1,360. The progress of the scholars was satisfactory. Some of the Mahratta schoolmasters were able to teach the rudiments of English as well as Mahratta. The expenditure on account of education, after deducting the fees, amounted to Rs. 22,826.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The only public works under the Civil Officers were those constructed from the Local Funds. On the Morsee and Budnaira road, 38½ miles, Rs. 96,988 had been spent out of a Budget allotment of Rs. 1,00,000. On the Akolah and Akote road, 31 miles, Rs. 31,332 had been spent out of Rs. 30,500; on the Oomrawuttee and Elichpoor road, 30 miles, Rs. 1,17,096 out of Rs. 1,20,000; on the Krinja and Moortuzapore road, 20 miles, Rs. 43,421 out of Rs. 44,091; on the Akolah and Malagaum road, 40 miles, Rs. 31,399 out of Rs. 32,592; on the Khangaon and Nandoora road, 12 miles, Rs. 41,587 out of Rs. 41,540; on the Aurungabad and Naudgaon road, 40 miles, Rs. 60,269 out of Rs. 62,540. The sum spent on the new trace of the Nagpore road up to date was Rs. 65,731-5-7. The portion open for cart traffic, up to the Nirmull Ghaut, is 140 miles in length. Operations had already commenced on the Ghaut which extends to the 148th mile; this, as well as the portion up to the 160th mile, it was hoped, would be open before the end of 1865. The Kurnool and Bellary road was completed as a first class fair weather road.

The G. I. P. Railway was opened in October 1864 to Sheogaon, 25 miles west of Akolah. The Contractors' Trains ran 10 or 12 miles east of Budnaira (the station for the town of

Oomrawuttee), and the line was expected to be opened for traffic to Budnaira before the end of the year.

FINANCE.—The Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 46,40,112-13-6 against Rs. 42,01,595-0-4. In 1860-61 the territory we received had a revenue estimated at 32 lakhs. Since then it has increased by nearly 14½ lakhs, which is the best proof of the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country. The disbursements were Rs. 8,10,501-6-4 against Rs. 6,78,922-15-3 in 1863-64.

POLITICAL.—The Minister abolished the duty of 5 per cent. levied on the internal trade of the Nizam's dominions, which was now entirely free, except an octroi levied at the Hyderabad, the adjoining cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolaram, and the Residency bazars. He also revised the arrangements for levying duty on Imports and Exports from and to our territories, established Custom Houses at the frontier on the principal lines of traffic, where importers either pay the duties or obtain a pass and pay where the goods are broken up for sale, and revised the rates which had, in the course of time and changes of value of commodities, varied considerably from the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* allowed by Treaty. Formerly, every Jagheerdar, Talookdar, or person enjoying the smallest share of authority levied duties on goods passing through his jurisdiction, and often on the articles produced and sold within it. Now the State alone collects duties, and internal trade is as free as in our own territories. The Minister had been engaged in revising the Courts of Justice in the City and the existing mode of District Administration. He had also under consideration the propriety of introducing cash rents fixed for a certain period, instead of the present Buttaee or half-crop system which prevailed largely, and was most injurious to the ryots, as they had not only to take the Government share of the crop at the market rate of the time when the valuation was made, but also to pay out of their own share numberless perquisites to different officials. Measures were being taken for the protection of the roads, especially those to Sholapore and Kurnool on which the traffic is very large. There had been several mail robberies and dacoities on these roads. There was a slight disturbance at Shorapore. The Chief taking part against us in 1857, the principality was confiscated, and in 1861 made over to the Nizam. The Minister treated the Chief's family with great generosity and had the country administered by one of his best officers, Mr. Rustumjee Viccajee, who proceeded to England last year, and a Mahomedan officer acted for him. This man was unfit for the post and annoyed the Bedurs, the clan inhabiting the

place and to which the Chief belonged. The Ranee's advisers excited her with the hope of a restoration of her authority, the excitement spread among the people, and some hundreds collected and threatened violence. They were at once put down by the Irregular Force of the District, and the leaders arrested, of whom thirty-four were sentenced to imprisonment of various terms. The Minister restored to the Ranee her Jagheers yielding Rs. 18,000 a year, which had been resumed at the transfer since which she had received a money allowance; but warned her that any future intriguing would lead to their entire confiscation. The officer whose misconduct afforded a cause of discontent to the Bedurs was removed and disgraced. Mr. Rustumjee Viccajee returned and all was quiet. The Resident had a special enquiry made on the spot, and was satisfied that though the Bedurs had some special causes of complaint against the acting District Officer, there was no general oppression on his part, or dissatisfaction with the Administration, on theirs. That portion of the line of railway connecting Madras and Bombay which runs through the Nizam's territory as far as Koolburga was marked out, and the contract for it had been given out. The Minister gives the land free, and compensates the holders. The Governor General appointed a Judicial Superintendent of the Rail, who received full powers within a limited jurisdiction from the Minister, and the measure was quite successful. This officer acted also as a medium between the District Officers and people and the Railway Engineers on the transfer of the land, a process which was effected as methodically and satisfactorily as it could have been in our own territories. Act XXII. of 1864 was introduced into the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and a Magistrate and Judge of a Small Cause Court appointed.

Revenue Survey.—During 1863-64, the number of acres measured was 660·331, and of acres classed 448·254, being a decrease in the former of 46·731, and an increase in the latter of 116·592, as compared with the previous year. Sixty boundary disputes were satisfactorily disposed of by the Department; of these six only were settled by Native Punchayets, the people preferring, as a rule, to have the settlement made by European Officers. The Survey cost on an average Rs. 0-2-1¼ per acre, and the whole expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,165 against Rs. 76,088 in 1862-63. The new Settlement was introduced in 1864-65 in 180 villages. The result was an increase of Rs. 61,405, the Revenue having risen from Rs. 2,65,575 to Rs. 3,26,980. In the two previous years, the Settlement was introduced in 205 villages, and the increase of Revenue amounted to Rs. 54,983. The total increase amounted, therefore, to Rs. 1,16,388, and as

the whole cost of the Survey from the commencement of operations was only Rs. 2,64,395, the results are eminently satisfactory. The total number of acres measured is 2,199,811, and of acres classed 1,035,609. Some improvement had taken place in classification, in which there had been excessive delay. The Survey had great difficulties to contend with in the unhealthiness of the climate and the great difficulty of procuring qualified officers and men.

Agriculture.—Experiments were made by the Bombay Cotton Commissioner with the view of ascertaining whether American Cotton seed, acclimated at Dharwar, would succeed in Berar. The results were, to a certain degree, successful.

Four *Vaccinators* were at work and 398 cases were reported to have been successful.

In conclusion the Resident remarks that "the large addition to the number of Civil Officers has made the punctual performance of the work of the Districts a possibility, and the large arrears of work in the Civil Courts, which have hitherto been unavoidable, ought now to cease."

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF MADRAS.

1864-65.

THE value of the whole sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency in 1864-65 amounted to Rs. 17,49,43,560 of which Rs. 1,07,15,106 was on account of Government. This is a decrease of Rs. 1,32,50,956 in value on the previous year.

		1863-64.	1864-65.
		Rs.	Rs.
Imports	Merchandize	4,02,65,473	4,18,02,487
	Treasure	3,60,75,985	3,03,13,958
	Total	7,63,41,458	7,21,16,115
Exports	Merchandize	8,77,78,126	8,36,71,790
	Treasure	2,23,39,284	1,81,50,942
	Total	11,01,17,410	10,18,22,732
Re-Exports	Merchandize	17,35,648	10,04,383
Total	Merchandize	12,97,79,247	12,64,78,660
	Treasure	5,84,15,269	4,84,64,900
	Grand Total	18,81,94,516	17,49,43,560

The Trade of the several Districts of the Presidency in 1864-65 was :—

Districts.	Imports.			Exports.			Re-Exports.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	1,69,958	47,142	1,760	15,12,407	3,900	48,811	.....	...
Vizagapatam	6,55,638	9,52,630	4,179	22,48,752	1,56,246	47,439	4,228	...
Godavery	6,79,868	7,39,379	6,811	51,97,445	6,21,364	26,210	10,431	...
Kistna	5,03,346	1,42,483	936	10,83,090	2,12,890	3,792	.....	...
Nellore	1,41,817	.....	.....	25,904	63,879	15	.....	...
Fort St. George ...	2,68,89,686	1,55,12,557	9,21,116	3,31,87,395	1,56,09,039	1,63,837	5,53,275	88
South Arcot	97,409	71,255	7,215	5,70,634	11,000	26,571	.....	...
Tanjore	16,70,077	18,57,680	78,858	53,61,847	51,500	2,07,520	16,778	...
Madura	3,41,786	.....	16,429	3,42,295	.....	8,559	709	...
Tinnevelly	11,33,933	67,83,652	44,261	1,44,99,965	5,800	14,679	11,052	...
South Canara... ...	18,94,627	9,20,733	10,196	39,60,441	13,18,500	33,690	.....	...
Malabar	76,24,442	32,86,447	26,113	1,56,78,615	96,824	86,341	4,07,910	...
Total ...	4,18,02,487	3,03,13,958	11,17,874	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,942	6,67,464	10,01,383	88

The value of the Imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 2,27,14,244 of which Rs. 58,99,988 was treasure, showing an increase on the previous year of Rs. 19,13,175 of which Rs. 12,69,498 was treasure. The value of the Exports to the United Kingdom was Rs. 5,16,35,576 of which Rs. 75,000 was gold, being a decrease of Rs. 31,60,846 due to merchandise. The Re-Exports amounted to Rs. 99,270 being a decrease of Rs. 2,34,851 in value.

Of *Imports* from the United Kingdom the following were the chief articles :—

		1863-64. *Value.*	1864-65. *Value.*
Apparel.—Boots and Shoes ...	Rs.	17,627	Rs. 34,587
Buttons ...	...	807	577
Gloves ...	...	7,651	7,128
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread	...	2,83,987	4,12,377
Haberdashery ...	...	65,046	94,095
Hats and Caps ...	...	24,528	23,537
Hosiery ...	...	20,554	33,097
Millinery ...	...	3,17,030	2,27,074
Wearing Apparel ...	...	1,93,594	1,73,778
Do. Military ...	...	28,971	15,580
Arms and Ammunition ...	...	50,711	47,813
Books and Stationery.—Books, British	...	1,49,000	1,40,737
Gilt and Colored Papers	...	4,974	3,536
Prints and Engravings	...	2,602	3,120
Stationery ...	...	2,93,102	1,82,192
Cotton Goods.—Twist and Yarn, British	...	22,30,879	28,45,933
Thread ...	...	5,645	11,029
Piece Goods, Dyed ...	...	5,50,796	7,26,607
Do. Printed ...	...	9,93,739	9,05,306
Do. Plain ...	...	17,24,057	21,34,454
Drugs.—Copperas or Sulphate of Iron	...	2,427	.....
Sulphate of Copper ...	...	2 039	.....
Sulphuric Acid ...	...	2,128	3,596
Other Sorts ...	...	14,925	11,658
Dyé Saffron ...	..	3,525	3,015
Glassware.—Bottles ...	...	2,155	13,916
Other Sorts ...	...	1,19,961	1,71,251
Grocery ...	...	7,454	8,210
Guano	...	6,043	.....
Gums.—Asphaltum ...	...	6,550	11,924
Rosin ...	...	1,049	808
Hides—Tanned ...	...	24,998	31,490
Instruments.—Agricultural ...	...	13,911	70,251
Mathematical ...	...	4,717	4,530
Musical ...	...	38,807	35,971
Optical ...	...	1,710	2,159
Philosophical ...	...	2,565	4,313
Surgical ...	...	2,831	10,203
Surveying ...	...	3,540	5,821
Other Sorts ...	...	1,790	1,614

		1863-64. *Value.*	1864-65. *Value.*
Jewellery.—Clocks and Watches	Rs.	38,114	Rs. 36,061
Coral ...	...	1,03,333	2,04,906
False Pearls ...	...	2,565	1,000
Lamitta ...	...	2,251	1,440
Other Sorts ...	...	52,952	51,979
Machinery ..	...	86,505	2,34,917
Malt Liquors—Private ...	...	6,28,568	7,24,280
Malt Liquors—on Government account	...	2,77,730	2,64,300
Manufactured Metals.—Brassware	...	1,976	2,128
Copperware ...	...	3,210	5,719
Cutlery ...	...	30,560	23,236
Hardware ...	...	1,74,565	1,75,640
Ironware ...	...	15,749	22,868
Platedware ...	...	53,241	37,893
Silverware ...	...	4,692	2,555
Silver Plate ...	...	2,095	4,685
Tinware ...	...	1,899	2,484
Types—Printing ...	...	16,294	4,894
Other Sorts ...	...	13,589	24,075
Medicines ...	...	33,586	32,512
Metals.—Copper.—Bolt and Ingot	...	1,79,077	1,04,202
Sheet ...	}	64,116	87,927
Sheathing ...	}		
Metals.—Iron.—Bar and Bolt	...	6,44,229	7,02,142
Corrugated and Galvanized	...	65,678	78,856
Hoop ...	...	40,476	78,186
Nails ...	...	6,992	6,144
Rails ...	...	.....	1,01,230
Rods ...	...	19,693	6,684
Screws ...	...	3,399	718
Sheet ...	...	99,095	52,539
Swedish ...	...	6,502	4,409
Wire ...	...	5,014	4,451
Metals.—Steel ...	...	34,281	17,904
Spelter ...	...	24,284	24,025
Tin-plates ...	...	37,354	16,898
Lead Pig ...	...	7,287	6,208
Do. Sheet ...	...	1,981	2,179
Brass Sheet ...	...	1,662	4,107
Do. Wire ...	...	8,170	11,743
Yellow Metal	...	5,94,155	3,35,097
Do. Sheathing ...	...	10,135	.....
Quicksilver ...	..	14,226	5,604
Zinc and Zinc Sheet ...	...	10,764	3,387
Other Sorts ...	...	5,379	7,978
Military Stores ...	...	12,17,108	10,69,944
Photographic Apparatus ...	...	13,485	14,371
Do. Chemicals ...	...	1,742	2,735
Pictures and Portraits ...	...	4,464	3,560
Do. Frames ...	...	1,438	2,161
Provisions.—Barley ...	...	400	251
Confectionery ...	...	20,147	28,339
Flour ...	...	6,639	800

			1863-64. *Value.*	1864-65. *Value.*
Fresh	...	Rs.	2,170	12,242
Salted	...	...	16,600	21,207
Other Sorts	...	...	27,683	26,042
Railway Stores	...	...	21,14,388	15,74,671
Saddlery	...	...	48,258	59,022
Seeds of Sorts	...	...	4,298	884
Silk Piece Goods—British	...	...	60,291	45,328
Spirits.—Brandy	...	...	1,36,583	1,18,019
Gin	...	...	73,165	43,260
Rum	...	..	4,266	6,271
Whiskey	...	...	6,641	3,684
Other Sorts	...	...	1,616	1,852
Wines.—Cape	...	...	21,002	19,854
Champagne	...	...	52,658	51,461
Cherry Brandy	...	...	613	2,093
Claret, English	..	...	32,562	20,295
Curaçoa	...	...	2,207	472
Ginger	...	...	24,337	15,040
Hock	...	...	3,696	4,168
Lisbon	...	...	438	.....
Madeira	...	...	7,997	6,897
Moselle	...	...	18,820	15,194
Noyeau	...	...	248	72
Port	...	...	1,14,158	1,09,543
Sherry	...	...	1,92,781	1,65,481
Cider and Perry	...	...	2,033	1,192
Other Sorts	...	...	38,326	44,651
Woollens.—Alpacca	...	...	27,701	13,286
Blankets	...	...	4,973	12,554
Broad Cloth	...	...	21,482	22,961
Carpets	...	...	2,156	6,908
The *Exports* were—				
Apparel.—Wearing	...	...	1,676	2,026
Millinery	...	...	2,328	3,329
Books	...	...	3,764	4,431
Cabinetware	...	...	3,272	3,650
Coffee	..	...	31,30,925	38,74,131
Cotton Wool	...	...	3,87,07,488	3,70,04,081
Cotton Goods.—Piece Goods, Dyed		...	2,30,697	55,334
Drugs.—Gall Nuts	...	...	11,457	.....
Myrabolanes	...	...	23,426	48,334
Nux vomica	...	...	1,329	1,101
Senna	...	...	25,680	78,249
Other Sorts	...	...	14,255	4,262
Dyes.—Indigo	...	...	36,22,624	32,21,488
Turmeric	...	...	6,249	31,281
Fishmaws	...	...	351	571
Fruits and Nuts—Cocoanuts		...	543	312
Grain—Rice	...	...	3,83,395	2,09,228
Hides—Tanned	...	...	12,75,070	13,35,194
Untanned	...	...	1,42,423	1,15,724
Horns.—Buffaloe	...	...	47,730	83,380

		1863-64. *Value.*	1864-65. *Value.*
Bullock	Rs.	1,673	1,807
Deer	...	22,932	21,369
Ivory and Elephant's Teeth	...	2,775	651
Ivory and Hornware	...	2,406	2,587
Jewellery of Sorts	...	4,888	2,848
Metals—Iron Old	...	1,293	.....
Molasses or Jagree	...	7,09,780	8,47,162
Military Stores—Government Account	...	2,348	1,645
Naval Stores.—Coir and Coir Rope	...	3,44,130	1,92,936
Hemp	...	12,248	6,210
Other Sorts	...	1,591	.....
Oils.—Castor	...	21,259	48,300
Cocoanut	...	26,29,806	8,72,008
Fish	...	1,25,214	1,86,806
Lamp	...	29,959	.....
Manilla	...	1,50,800	12,984
Other Sorts	...	198	524
Oilman's Stores	...	6,593	10,088
Pictures and Portraits	...	3,407	500
Precious Stones.—Pearls	...	18,375	8,640
Other Sorts	...	2,000	100
Provisions.—Arrowroot	...	1,193	162
Other Sorts	...	124	387
Saltpetre	...	58,510	53,660
Seeds.—Gingely	...	2,25,785	1,49,150
Linseed	...	12,685	14,677
Manilla	...	1,11 664	7,951
Mustard	...	1,50 647	1,45,523
Niger	...	1,99,200	2,37,924
Rape	...	.....	32,374
Va'asaloo	...	5,352	.....
Other Sorts	...	33	22,511
Shawls—Cashmere	...	510	5,305
Ship Stores	...	434	.....
Spices.—Cardamums	...	42,067	12,691
Cinnamon	...	292	2,989
Ginger	...	81,732	55,564
Mace	...	1,102	.....
Nutmegs	...	5,200	.....
Pepper	...	10,352	19,890
Do. White	...	3,575	2,925
Other Sorts	...	.....	4,525
Spirits—Rum	...	40,843	1,492
Sugar	...	18,22.917	22,07,192
Tobacco—Manufactured	...	411	2,055
Do. Unmanufactured	...	7,595	224
Toys	...	2,382	3 871
Wax and Wax Candles	...	33,631	64,399
Wood.—Red	...	1,85,000	1,58,083
Sandal	...	.....	6,272
Sapan	...	5,513	6,997
Woollens—Carpets	...	4,720	11,274
Sundries	...	52 546	37,238

The rest of the trade in 1864-65 was with the following places, valued in Rupees.

Non-Indian Ports.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Re-exports.*
Aden	.....	12,746	.....
Australia	815	17,594	.....
America	4,12,029	.....	.....
Arabian Gulf	1,00,805	5,34,029	10,771
Bourbon	285	1,11,320	892
Cape of Good Hope	1,213	7,240	.....
Ceylon	1,26,16,017	79,36,558	62,205
China	1,74,237	1,50,000	300
France	30,84,005	69,33,628	1,701
Germany	2,869	.....	.....
Laccadives	1,25,157	27,342	16,046
Maldives	22,883	5,328	1,443
Mauritius	2,93,706	4,68,394	7,460
New South Wales	15,30,826	7,273	.....
Nicobars	.....	3,434	.....
Penang, Singapore and Malacca	16,44,445	6,50,147	37,665
Persian Gulf	1,633	1,14,046	.....
Port Natal	480	9,482	132
Sumatra	6,113	3,249	.....
Turkey	20,286	2,92,950	.....
West Indies	.....	12,000	.....
Indian Ports.			
Akyab...	2,16,041	22,329	.....
Arracan	2,00,754	1,66,219	622
Balasore	12,83,380	3,93,168	562
Bassein	85,341	32,662	.....
Bombay	1,29,14,479	1,94,195	.....
Calcutta	1,13,05,932	1,54,46,480	3 51,527
Chittagong	3,18,218	2,27,895	4,676
Concan	4,96,709	13,28,530	30,024
Cutch	8,183	7,51,720	3,581
Goa	2,52,525	4,66,247	95
Guzerat	24,075	1,22,112	248
Indian French Ports	3,25,639	3,69,819	30,261
Moulmein	9,56,370	5,08,926	9,097
Rangoon	3,94,929	3,54,113	15,650
Scinde...	4,46,470	1,69,804	1,302
Travancore	1,35,352	1,97,248	1,13,658

COTTON.

The *Import* of Cotton Wool and Piece Goods was from

		External Ports.		Indian Ports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton-Wool		61,475	10,349	3,16,112	1,25,143
Cotton Goods.	Twist and Yarn, British ...	29,31,675	34,88,769	34,87,239	26,88,027
	Thread	13,583	11,257	22,916	19,708
	Piece Goods, Dyed ...	1,55,092	8,04,764	1,63,971	7,23,852
	Do. Printed ...	1,30,200	9,15,699	21,935	1,46,741
	Do. Plain ...	5,89,157	37,64,431	4,09,983	32,32,289
	Lace and Small Ware ...	.....	4,661	.....	18,056

The *Export* of Cotton Wool and Piece Goods was to

		External Ports.		Indian Ports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Wool		7,15,16,025	3,96,26,690	15,85,553	7,92,247
Cotton Goods.	Twist and Yarn ...	1,233	815	412	380
	Thread	789	622	270	405
	Piece Goods, Dyed ...	3,37,147	6,98,406	78,578	3,62,026
	Do. Printed ...	23,780	49,206	24,073	1,08,316
	Do. Plain ...	73,408	1,71,855	38,771	1,67,827
	Lace and Small Ware ...	.....	.....	.....	3,227

COFFEE.

The export of Coffee was 2,67,43.970 lbs. valued at Rs. 66,96,214 to External ports, and 46,80,349 lbs. valued at Rs. 9,88,724 to Indian ports.

SALT.

The quantity of salt exported to external ports was 2,72,284 lbs. valued at Rs. 3,446, and on private account. To Indian ports the quantity was 1,34,98,430 lbs. on Government account worth Rs. 24,623 and 7,40,40,795 on private account worth Rs. 1,36,015.

The following shews the *Tonnage* of the Port of Madras—

ARRIVALS.	Total Foreign Ports.		Total Indian or Home Ports.		Total Ships and Tonnage arrived.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
SQUARE RIGGED.						
Steamers under British Colors	62	51,809	317	2,05,080	409	2,56,889
Do. French do. ...	9	8,182	8	7,274	17	15,456
Ships under British Colors	1,328	2,77,428	264	83,359	1,592	3,60,787
American do. ...	1	862	1	343	2	1,205
Arab do. ...	3	1,577	7	3,011	10	4,588
Austrian do. ...	1	415	...	...	1	415
Danish do. ...	...	...	1	335	1	335
French do. ...	34	16,807	74	30,457	108	47,264
German do. ...	2	602	...	...	2	602
Hamburgh do. ...	...	...	2	1,187	2	1,187
Norwegian do. ...	1	695	...	...	1	695
Portuguese do. ...	1	670	...	..	1	670
Swedish do. ...	...	...	1	327	1	327
Total Square Rigged ...	1,442	3,59,047	705	3,31,373	2,147	6,90,420
NATIVE CRAFT.						
Under British Colors ...	1,611	70,354	4,254	1,85,660	5,865	2,56,014
Arab do. ...	16	852	77	9,818	93	10,670
Dutch do. ...	...	...	38	2,786	38	2,786
French do. ...	...	...	6	56	6	56
Portuguese do. ...	...	...	291	4,877	291	4,877
Native do. ...	1	55	166	14,379	167	14,434
Total Native Craft ...	1,628	71,261	4,832	2,17,576	6,460	2,88,837
Total Square Rigged and Native Craft ...	3,070	4,30,308	5,537	5,48,949	8,607	9,79,257

The following shews the *Tonnage* of the Port of Madras—

DEPARTURES.	Total Foreign Ports.		Total Indian or Home Ports.		Total Ships and Tonnage departed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
SQUARE-RIGGED.						
Steamers under British Colors	76	62,013	427	2,53,272	503	3,15,285
Do. French do. ...	8	7,234	9	8,182	17	15,116
Ships under British Colors	1,424	3,14,964	266	1,01,743	1,690	4,16,707
American do. ...	...	...	2	1,968	2	1,968
Arab do. ...	7	3,026	5	2,861	12	5,887
Belgian do. ...	...	...	1	730	1	730
Danish do. ...	1	335	...	...	1	335
French do. ...	138	60,640	17	6,733	155	67,373
German do. ...	...	...	1	387	1	387
Hamburgh do. ...	3	1,622	...	...	3	1,622
Norwegian do. ...	1	400	...	...	1	400
Swedish do. ...	2	654	...	...	2	654
Total Square Rigged ...	1,660	4,50,888	728	3,75,876	2,388	8,26,764
NATIVE CRAFT.						
Under British Colors ...	1,895	80,785	4,169	1,78,710	6,064	2,59,495
Arab do. ...	82	9,883	8	999	90	10,882
Dutch do. ...	...	...	96	6,527	96	6,527
French do. ...	...	...	9	195	9	195
Portuguese do. ...	1	109	319	5,995	320	6,104
Native do. ...	3	91	212	20,203	215	20,294
Total Native Craft ...	1,981	90,868	4,813	2,12,629	6,794	3,03,497
Total Square-Rigged and Native Craft ...	3,641	5,41,756	5,541	5,88,505	9,182	11,30,261

Duty on Imports—			
Foreign ...	Rs.	10,90,720	1 6
Home ...	...	26,658	13 7
		11,17,378	15 1
Add amount of Duty collected on Rum imported from Ports subordinate to Madras Presidency under Act VI. of 1863, ...		495	9 0
Total ...	...	11,17,874	8 1
Duty on Exports—			
Foreign ...	...	6,19,889	8 6
Home ...	...	47,482	6 0
		6,67,372	14 6
Add amount of Export Duty collected on Rum for Ships' use under Act VI. 1863, ...		90	10 6
Total ...	...	6,67,463	9 0

ADMINISTRATION OF OUDE.

1864-65.

REVENUE—*Land Tax.*—The land revenue of 1864 65 was drawn partly from the spring crop of 1864; which depended on the rains of 1863, and partly from the autumn crop which depended on the rains of 1864. The rainfall of 1863 was abundant and the spring crops of 1864 excellent. The rains of 1864 were "perhaps the most unfavourable ever known in Oude." The autumn crops were very light and rice almost a total failure everywhere. Under these circumstances, although the assessments were very light, it was satisfactory that out of a demand of Rs. 1,04,03,660 only Rs. 87,390 were uncollected at the close of the year and of this only the small sum of Rs. 1,309 was irrecoverable. The great rise in the price of agricultural produce made up to some extent for the partial failure of the autumnal crops and assisted landholders in meeting their engagements. In 1863-64 the demand was Rs. 1,02,97,910-10-8 of which Rs. 1,01,57,729-10 6. The effect of the revised assessment was seen in the increase of

more than a lakh of rupees in the demand. The number of dustuks issued was 22,114 against 16,308 ; this was partly attributable to the unfavourable season and partly to the disuse of irregular private processes. In one district where this objectionable practice prevailed the number of processes rose from 32 in 1863-64 to 1,253 in 1864-65. Rs. 16,780 were realized for service of processes, and the disbursements were Rs. 9,694, leaving Rs. 7,086 to be credited to Government. There were no farms or sales for arrears of revenue. The estate of Muhewa paying Rs. 46,000 per annum came under the Court of Wards. The management of the estates of minors was very creditable to the District Officers ; great exertions were made to pay off debts and effect improvements, as well as to make favourable investments of the surplus funds when any were available. A considerable estate was purchased for the young Rajah of Mahmoodabad at a cost of Rs. 2,25,000. A Wards' Institution was established at Lucknow ; it was also open to the sons of Talookdars. There were fourteen boys, they lived in a portion of the Kaiser Bagh, and attended the Canning College six hours daily. The boys were also taught manly English games, and every effort was made to induce them to use physical exercise ; they had already improved very much in appearance and demeanour, and made fair progress in their studies. There was a large increase in the number of summary suits. Those for rent were 13,109 against 10,486 in 1863-64, for puttahs 2,753 against 1,805, for exaction 2,654 against 1,790, and those for ouster 4,871 against 4,729 making a total of 23,387 against 18,810. The increase in suits for rent was to be expected owing to the bad season. Besides, the value of land had been greatly augmented by the extended cultivation of improved staples and by additional facilities for disposing of produce. The increase in suits for puttahs was confined to two Divisions, Lucknow and Baiswarra, and in the latter, mainly to one district, Pertabgurh, in which the regular settlement was far advanced. The result of the revision of assessment was almost invariably a material enhancement of the Government demand, and this led in some cases to a demand on the part of the landlord for increased rents from his cultivators, who occasionally contested the demand by a suit for exaction. But the Chief Commissioner believed that claims to proprietary rights formed the real, if not the ostensible, ground of half the suits for exaction and ouster, and that when these claims were disposed of by the Settlement Courts, their number would greatly diminish. The suits instituted with puttahs were 6,992 against

7,863 in 1863 64 and 5,094 in 1862-63. Those without puttahs were 15,806 against 10,361 in 1863-64 and 8,619 in 1862-63. Some officers proposed to make the exchange of puttahs and kuboolyats compulsory, but the Financial Commissioner did not concur with them, and the Chief Commissioner had often before expressed his dissent from this proposal, though he was most desirous to see an extension of the system. During the progress of the settlement the regular revenue suits are few and unimportant, the majority being claims for the recovery of rents of former years. The number of cases on the file including those pending from previous years was 3,238 of which 2,255 were disposed of on trial, 231 adjusted or withdrawn, 427 struck off on default, 63 transferred to settlement officers and 262 remained pending.

There were 2,909 appeals to Deputy Commissioners making, with 283 pending, a total of 3,192 against 2,409 in 1863-64. 2,836 appeals were decided, in 1,967 of which the original orders were confirmed, in 258 modified, in 444 reversed, and 157 cases were remanded. This shows that 30 per cent. of the orders were interfered with, which was a high proportion ; 356 appeals remained pending. In the Courts of Commissioners 1,449 were instituted, making, with 83 pending, a total on the file of 1,532 against 1,397 in 1863-64 ; 20 per cent. of the orders were modified, reversed, and remanded ; 112 remained pending. Two hundred and eighty-three appeals, including pending cases, were heard in the Court of the Financial Commissioner ; in 200 the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in one modified, and in 13 reversed ; one was compromised, eight remanded for further investigation, and 60 remained pending. The inquiry into rent-free tenures was very nearly exhausted. Seven grants, value Rs. 806, were released in perpetuity ; 14, value Rs. 3,181, for life, and 6, value Rs. 1,170, were ordered to be resumed at Regular Settlement.

Assessed Taxes.—The total assessments on the Income Tax for the year ending 31st July 1865 were Rs. 2,44,424-13 of which Rs. 1,08,795-8 were under Schedule I., Rs. 53,685-5-7 under Schedule II., Rs. 54,688-14-11 under Schedule III., and Rs. 27,255-0-6 under Schedule IV.

Customs Excise.—The gross receipts from spirits were Rs. 5,95,640 against Rs. 5,77,451 in 1863-64 ; of this increase Rs. 12,115 were derived from license fees, and Rs. 6,074 from duty. The increase in net receipts was Rs. 21,045. The Chief Commissioner expected a much larger increase, which, no doubt, would have taken place but for the unfavourable season.

Muhooa, from which most of the liquor is distilled in some districts, was so extensively used for food that it was sometimes not procurable at all without great trouble, and then at quadruple its ordinary price. There were 5 distilleries whose expenses were defrayed from the fees of the distillers frequenting them. The number of retail shops had risen from 4,574 to 5,038, which was still moderate, being in round numbers one shop to every 4½ square miles and to 1,800 persons assuming the population of the province to be 9,000,000. The total demand for fees for licenses was Rs. 1,10,797 of which Rs. 566 was unrealized at the end of the year. There were 245 wholesale shops in the province; the system was working well, and must tend to diminish the facilities for fraud in the issue of liquor. The Superintendent of excise found a great improvement in the knowledge of the Sudder Distillery system on the part of officers.

The value of *Stamps* sold, minus discount and commission was Rs. 4,61,880 against Rs. 3,91,002 in 1863-64, and the cost of establishment Rs. 14,780 against Rs. 13,136 leaving a profit of Rs. 4,47,100 against Rs. 3,77,866. There was an increase of Rs. 22,868 in the value of stamps filed in the Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner in the calendar year 1864. There are 143 official and 169 non-official Stamp vendors, being an average of 26 to each district. The sales of the former were rather more than two-thirds of the total value of Stamps sold. The amount of discount received by official vendors was Rs. 7,484, and by non-official vendors Rs. 8,024. Rs. 7,975 on account of deficient duty and penalties were realized by Collectors under Section XV., and Rs. 18.993 by the Civil Courts under Section XVII. of the Stamp Act.

Salt.—The duty of supervising the working of Acts XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855, and XXXI. of 1861 belonged to the Collector of Customs, North Western Provinces, in subordination to the Chief Commissioner. Owing to the extreme depression of the saltpetre trade the season was very unfavourable for local receipts, which were almost entirely derived from fees for licenses to manufacture and refine saltpetre, and from duty on salt educed in the process of refining saltpetre. The number of licenses issued for the crude manufacture was 3,030 against 3,461 in 1863-64 and the quantity of maunds manufactured 1,96,911 against 1,54,812. The charge for these licenses was Rs. 2 per annum. For refining saltpetre and separating salt the charge was Rs. 50 per annum. The number of these licenses was 42 against 39, the quantity of maunds was 33,234 against 37,200 and the quantity of salt on which duty was paid 10,756

maunds against 2,628. The total receipts were Rs. 43,607 of which Rs 32,268 was duty on salt, and the total disbursements Rs. 52,993-13-5. The net cost to Government of suppressing the illicit manufacture of salt in Oude was therefore Rs. 9,386-11-2. 1,136 seizures were made, and the quantity of salt seized was 432–11-3 maunds ; 2,351 persons were committed for trial, of whom 1,655 were convicted, 485 acquitted, and 211 remained under trial. Departmental officers complained of the inadequacy of the punishments inflicted, and alleged that greater severity would be more merciful as well as more repressive of illicit manufacture. The Department had been fairly successful, not only with regard to local realizations, but also in repressing illicit manufacture of salt, and thereby stimulating the consumption of the duty-paid article. From the sale of *Opium* and farm of Drugs the gross receipts were Rs. 1,57,230 against Rs. 1,83,800 in 1863-64.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The provision of buildings for troops could not be proceeded with to any great extent owing to the absence of standard plans. One barrack for married people was completed at Lucknow, and another was well advanced. A hospital for females was completed at Lucknow. Plunge baths were nearly completed at the several stations. A set of buildings was purchased for the Opium department at Fyzabad. The Central Jail at Lucknow was nearly completed.

The earthwork of the road from Lucknow to Seetapore, 52 miles, and all the drain bridges except two, were completed. A large bridge over the Kulliani nullah on the Byram Ghât branch from the Lucknow and Fyzabad road was completed and one over the same river on the latter road was commenced. The road from Fyzabad to Allahabad, as far as the Oude boundary, was finished, with the exception of four large bridges required over the Kunona, Kunesta, Biswee, and Tonse nullahs. The plans of the two latter had been approved, and the works were in progress. The disbursements from the Local Road and Ferry Funds was Rs. 2,05,769 and the receipts were Rs. 2,38,665. Civil Divisional Engineers were appointed to each Commissioner's Division, and the measure proved very beneficial. Operations were commenced for the purpose of clearing away the kunker reefs and sunken trees in the channel of the Gogra and opening it up for navigation as far as Byram Ghât, after a preliminary examination of the river, near the end of January. Several dangerous trees and sunken rocks were remov-

ed, but very little progress had yet been made. This was in a great measure owing to the flooded state of the river throughout the cold season, and its early rise in April, together with the want of some of the ordinary necessaries for carrying out blasting operations under water. Several experiments were tried in various places for blasting the sunken rocks. The mining case at first adopted proved a failure when kunker lay over sand, and the coffer dam afterwards tried did not prove suitable for the purpose. Boring from the surface by means of an ordinary jumper where the kunker overlays clay and afterwards enlarging the hole so as to admit of a suitable charge of powder being lodged beneath it proved the most effectual, and it was by this plan that most of the kunker rocks were removed. The operations had to be brought to a close about the end of April. Very little seemed to be required to make the river navigable for steamers as far as Byram Ghât.

With regard to *Railways* the works on the branch line between Lucknow and Cawnpore were pushed on vigorously. The whole of the embankment was finished and all the bridges, with the exception of those over the Sye and Nagoah rivers, and they were completed up to springing level of arches ; the whole of the culverts were done, with the exception of 11 of small size. It was hoped that this line would be opened by the 1st July 1866. No progress was made with the main line.

MILITARY.—The strength of the European troops in Oude on the 1st May 1865 was 4,075 against 5,017 on the same date in the previous year; the reduction was owing to the temporary withdrawal of H. M.'s 55th Regiment for service in Bhootan. The strength of the native forces was 3,031 against 2,242; on the 1st May 1864 it was one regiment short of the established complement owing to a delay in the reliefs. The strength of European troops in Oude has been fixed at 1 battery of Horse Artillery, 3 of Field Artillery, 1 of Heavy Artillery and 1 Garrison battery, 1 regiment of Cavalry and 3 regiments and 5 companies of Infantry.

FINANCE.—The subjoined Statement shows the receipts and charges of the province for 1863-64 and 1864-65 under the major Budget headings :—

Receipts.	1863-64.	1864-65.	Charges.	1863-64.	1864-65.
				Rs.	Rs.
			A.—Allowances, Refunds, &c.	51,327	17,308
I.—Land Revenue, &c.	Rs. 1,08,29,583	Rs. 1,12,41,290	B. I.—Land Revenue, &c. ...	14,87,529	14,64,911
			Income Tax	2,938	2,887
II.—Assessed Taxes	3,49,687	3,03,221	Salt	17,949	53,093
			Stamps	27,971	30,641
IV.—Salt... ...	15,978	21,881	B. II.—Assignments, Pensions, &c.	7,24,593	7,72,465
VI.—Stamps ...	4,11,573	4,87,374			
X.—Law and Justice	97,916	2,02,720	B. III. to V.—Miscellaneous	1,306	10,127
			E.—Works of internal improvement, &c.	10,118	.....
XI.—Police ...	1,27,782	70,415	F. II.—Civil Services	2,78,550	2,71,123
XIII.—Public Works	9,053	4,753	III.—Law and Justice ...	6,53,830	7,16,887
XV.—Miscellaneous	33,984	26,021	IV.—Police	10,35,309	11,48,664
			V.—Education	18,656	1,31,953
			VII.—Superannuation Allowances, Gratuities, &c. ...	71,502	87,326
			F. IX.—Miscellaneous	19,980	6,208
			X.—Civil Contingencies ...	199	15,799
			G. I.—Interest on Service Fund	3,750	3,750
Grand Total Rs.	1,13,75,556	1,23,57,675	Grand Total Rs.	44,05,507	47,33,142

This Statement was prepared in the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and there seem to be some inaccuracies arising probably from errors of classification in both the receipts and charges. The officers of the Salt Department give their receipts at Rs. 40,677, while in this Statement credit is given for only Rs. 21,881. The Statement also shows a falling off of Rs. 57,367 in receipts under Police, which could not have occurred. Under disbursements, too, the charges for Revenue Survey must be under-stated. The land-revenue would increase yearly with the progress of the revised assessments and eventually an augmentation of between 30 and 40 lakhs may be looked for under this head. The excess of expenditure in 1864-65 over 1863-64 was caused by the regular settlement being carried on in a larger number of Districts at an additional cost of Rs. 2,37,795, an increase of Rs. 1,18,597 in educational grants, the extra expense of the new Salt establishments, additional allowances under engagements and treaties, additional jail expenses owing to an increase in the number of prisoners and the re-constitution of the Financial Commissionership. There was a nominal increase in police charges. Three entire Tehseels had lately been abolished, as well as two Sudder and five Tehseel Treasuries, giving a saving of Rs. 15,168 per annum. Originally there were 47 Tehseels, now there were only 40, to collect a Land Revenue of Rs. 1,05,00,000, and no more would be required when the Government demand had been enhanced, as it would be by the revised assessments, to Rs. 1,40,00,000. Oude is entitled to credit for the profit on the opium it grows and the duty paid salt it consumes, as well as to a share in the sea customs, but the last cannot be estimated even approximately. The opium produced was above 4,700 chests, the profit on which at Rs. 500 per chest would be Rs. 23,50,000, and the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, North-Western Provinces, estimated the quantity of salt imported into Oude at 5,00,000 maunds, the duty on which at Rs. 3 per maund is Rs. 15,00,000. On the other hand there were several heavy items of expenditure fairly chargeable to the province though not included in the Accountant General's statement, viz., the ex-king's pension, pay of troops, and public works charges. Including all these the receipts would be Rs. 1,62,07,675 and the charges Rs. 1,02,93,572 leaving a surplus of Rs. 59,14,103.

Owing to the unfavourable season the quantity of opium produced was 25 per cent. less than in the previous year though the area under cultivation was greater.

From the 1st August 1864 up to the 30th April 1865 the value of currency notes of the Allahabad Circle issued in Oude by the Bank of Bengal was Rs. 5,32,570 and of those received by the Bank from the public, Rs. 4,16,110.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.—In November 1864, the Resident at Nepal submitted a formal complaint to the Supreme Government with respect to frequent aggressions upon Nepalese villages contiguous to the border, alleged by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor to have been made by bands of marauders belonging to Oude and other British provinces. Inquiries were at once instituted through the local Authorities, and an officer was nominated to meet the Assistant Resident, and to accompany him along the frontier and make a careful investigation into the state of affairs. The District and Divisional officers reported that there was no foundation for the complaint, but before the reports were received, Maharajah Jung Bahadoor had not only entirely withdrawn his allegations as respected the Oude and Goruckpore frontier, but stated that the result of his inquiries had convinced him that crimes committed by British subjects in Nepalese territory in that quarter were of very rare occurrence, and that the state of the Oude portion of the frontier was so satisfactory that any inquiries into the state of crime there would be quite unnecessary.

Exhibition.—An agricultural and industrial Exhibition was held at Lucknow in Christmas Week and had the best effect. Eleven sheds were devoted to live stock, 5 to produce, 2 to machinery, 1 to native agricultural implements, 4 to arts and manufactures, 1 to dairy produce and 1 to miscellaneous articles. The talooqdars and other native gentlemen assisted with money and contributions and the majority of influential men were present. The show of horses was fair but proved that horse breeding in Oude required some encouragement, for only 7 horses bred in the province won prizes. The cattle were numerous and generally very good specimens. The specimens of produce were generally good and the attention particularly drawn to some fibres (such as jute and rhea,) hitherto unknown in this province, would, it was hoped, lead to their cultivation. The native agricultural implements were numerous and some specimens showed a marked improvement on those ordinarily in use. The Calcutta firms were well represented and all the more valuable machines were bought by native gentlemen of the province. The number of people who visited the Exhibition during the six days it was open was roughly estimated at 65,000.

Female Infanticide—The Settlement Officers found that in Sultanpore there were 4,797 boys and 2,485 girls from 12 to 4 years of age, in Roy Bareilly 6,333 boys and 2,402 girls and in Seetapore 763 boys and 331 girls. Girls are often married before reaching the age of 12 and are then not returned as children, which to some small extent accounts for the great disparity in these numbers. In Sultanpore there were 1,287 boys and 1,152 girls from 4 to 1 year of age, in Roy Bareilly 2,370 boys and 1,718 girls and in Seetapore 465 boys and 338 girls. The number of boys in Sultanpore under one year of age was 483 and of girls 457; in Roy Bareilly, of boys 1,042 and of girls 858, and in Seetapore of boys 341 and of girls 245. The Settlement Officer of Oonao reported that in 587 Rajpoot villages he found 71 per cent. of boys and 54 of girls over three years of age and 29 per cent. of boys and 46 of girls under that age, which showed clearly that within the last 3 years the proportionate increase of girls had been much greater than that of boys. In certain villages of Pertabgurh and Gonda, the District Superintendent of Police found that 507 births of boys were reported to 391 of girls in the former, and 333 of boys to 234 of girls in the latter district. In some suspected villages of the Hurdui District only 39 Rajpoot girls were found to 114 boys under four years of age, while of other castes, there were 128 girls to 129 boys. In a few Sultanpore villages 96 boys were reported to have been born to 43 girls; in one village 10 boys, and not a single girl. In 240 Rajpoot villages of the Oonao District, the District Superintendent found 1,457 boys and 1,282 girls under four years of age. The Inspector General of Police had come to the conclusion that the crime, though not altogether eradicated, is probably confined to a few Rajpoot villages in each district. The Chief Commissioner thought there was much force in a remark made by Mr. Capper, Settlement Officer of Lucknow, that there will generally be fewer females than males in this country, because girls being held in less esteem than boys, less care is taken of them, and there is consequently more mortality among them during childhood. The attitude taken by the Talooqdars on this question, and the influence they had brought to bear on their Rajpoot tenantry, must have had some effect in their estates at least, as many of them were really anxious to put a stop to the crime; and there could be no doubt that the exertions of the Government officers, aided by the co-operation of the great landholders, had very materially checked this inhuman practice. It still prevailed to some ex-

tent, but the Returns of the Settlement Officers satisfactorily showed that the disproportion between the sexes was steadily diminishing.

The number of cases disposed of by *Honorary Assistant Commissioners* fell from 3,268 to 2,808, which was entirely owing to criminal and revenue cases. The number of civil cases so disposed of increased.

The number of *Emigrants* who left the province for Demerara, Bourbon, Mauritius and Trinidad was 2,397 of whom 1,491 were adult males, 295 adult females and 611 children. The number for Demarara alone was 1,093. They were mainly Hindoos of the lower castes, but there was a fair proportion of Brahmins, Rajpoots and Mahomedans.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In *Cotton* cultivation there was a large increase owing to the prevailing high prices, particularly in the Roy Bareilly, Seetapore and Hurdui Districts. In Roy Bareilly it was said to have increased from 750 acres to 7,000. The total number of acres under this cultivation was 8,952, yielding 12,270 maunds, against 4,120, yielding 2,396 maunds in 1863-64. The experiments made with American cotton in different parts of the province had fully established the fact that it can be successfully grown, but at the same time it is neither so certain, nor, except with exceptionally high prices, so remunerative as many other crops, and now that prices have fallen the cultivation is likely to decrease. A novel theory had been broached, that the exotic plant thrives best where partially shaded. This, if correct, might lead to the utilization of the large area planted with Mango trees. Dr. Bonavia succeeded in keeping the Bengal *Silkworms* alive throughout the year by keeping the doors of the rearing houses closed, thus excluding the hot air in summer and the cold air in winter and by ventilating whenever necessary. Dr. Bonavia could not, however, tell whether silk culture in Oude promised to be pecuniarily successful. The Cashmere worm succeeded in Baraitch, a damp Trans-Gogra District, but the other varieties failed. In Seetapore the experiment was tolerably successful in 1863-64, and some fair silk fabric was made from the outturn, but in 1864-65 the worms all died. Mulberry trees had been planted extensively in several districts, and there would be no difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of food should it appear that silk culture was likely to prove a profitable pursuit. English *flax* seed was sown in the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden at Lucknow and also at Baraitch; it grew

to a fair length, but the fibre was coarse. The Secretary of the Association, ascribed this to the fact that while in Europe, during the season the flax is growing, the weather is generally cloudy, and this has the effect of making the plant grow thin and tall; in this province, on the other hand, during winter, the only time flax can be grown, the sky is generally cloudless, and the plant thus gets a very great amount of light, which makes it coarse and luxuriant. Experiments were being made with native flax seed. The cultivation of *Sugar cane* was very profitable, and was extending rapidly; some of the Rajpoot clans had a superstitious prejudice against this crop, but a few had already shaken it off. *Indigo* continued to be grown, but not to any considerable extent. Wheat is the great spring crop of Oude; during the season, which was an unfavourable one, the average out-turn per acre of fair soil was found to be about twenty bushels. Mr. Wigram, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hurdui, grew some specimens of pedigree wheat (native,) and succeeded in raising the average length of ear from two and a half to three inches, and the number of grains in the ear from 30 to 44. The number of acres under *Opium* cultivation was 63,194 against 60,365 but owing to the drought the out-turn fell from 11,261 to 8,102 maunds. The payments to cultivators were Rs. 16,20,923. The cultivation of this staple was very popular with all classes, as well as highly remunerative, and the contraction of the operations of the Department would be sensibly felt. The demand for cloth of both European and Native manufacture was kept down by high prices, and although there was a great increase in the cultivation of cotton, it was principally used for twine consumption, the producers themselves preparing the thread, which was made into coarse cloth by village weavers; consequently these men were better employed than usual, but the trade of Tanda and all the manufacturing towns continued in a very depressed state.

In the Ganges, the Gogra, and the Goomtee, the province possesses three great outlets for its raw produce, and the trade on the Gogra is largely on the increase. Before annexation the river trade was virtually closed by the exactions to which the trader had to submit from every landholder *en route*.

The total *Exports* for the year, which was very unfavourable, are valued at over 95 lakhs of Rupees, the principal items being—

Wheat	...	Rs.	12,85,882
Rice	...	„	4,53,900
Other grains ...	...	„	11,86,400
Sugar, molasses, &c. ..	...	„	9,19,615
Tobacco	...	„	4,84,230
Opium	...	„	16,20,000
Oilseeds	...	„	5,01,215
Cotton	...	„	2,06,000
Country cloth	...	„	22,50,500

Saltpetre, hides, horns, timber, and dyes, also appear in the list of exports. Grain of all kinds was exported to the North-Western Provinces, to the north and west by land, and to the south and east by water. Molasses generally go westward in exchange for salt; opium is sent to the Government godowns at Ghazeepore; oilseeds go by the Gogra to Calcutta; country cloth is exported to the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces, and also in considerable quantities from Tanda to Nepal. Small quantities of English cloth find their way into Nepal from the border district of Baraitch.

The aggregate value of *imports* is estimated at 110 lakhs of Rupees. The following are the most important items:—

English cloth	...	Rs.	28,11,536
„ stores	...	„	4,62,100
Cotton	...	„	23,66,800
Salt	...	„	21,00,000
Wheat...	...	„	1,24,380
Rice	...	„	6,45,333
Other edible grains ...	...	„	2,91,235
Metals, wrought and unwrought	...	„	4,10,798
Timber, ditto	...	„	5,34,650
Country cloth	...	„	4,36,875

Cotton comes from the western districts of the North-Western Provinces; salt from the North-Western Customs Line, the import of eastern salt being very small; wheat, rice, &c., from the adjoining districts, as also metals, wrought and unwrought, principally from Mirzapore. Nepal exports iron and copper to some extent, and timber largely. Country cloth is imported from the adjoining districts, mostly Furruckabad and Shahjehanpore.

The export of sugar will greatly increase, for its cultivation is yearly extending, and after settlement will receive a great impulse. It is probably the staple for which the soil of Oude is best adapted, and the export of wheat and other grains will also increase largely as cultivation extends and improves.

The *Forest* year ended on the 30th September 1864. The tracts lying between Bhugoratall and the Goruckpore frontier were surveyed, which completed the forest survey of Oude. The area demarcated and surveyed during the year was 252·29 square miles, of which 141·78 square miles may be considered as Sâl, and the remainder, 101·17 square miles, as Dhao and miscellaneous forest. It was noticed by the Conservator that when the hills run north-east and south-west no Sâl is to be found, but where they run east and west the Sâl commences. The receipts of the Department were Rs. 60,600 and the expenditure Rs. 38,803 leaving a profit of Rs. 21,794. Deducting the amount received as grazing dues, which is not attributable to the exertions of the Department, the result is a deficit of Rs. 1,652. There was a balance in favour of the Department taking the three years since its establishment of Rs. 54,284, credit being taken for the sum recoverable from contractors.

Waste Lands.—In Gonda 32 lots fetched prices averaging Rs. 16-10-7 per acre, and aggregating Rs. 7,10,018. These prices were, however, greatly in excess of the real value of the land, and eventually only 19 purchasers fulfilled the terms. In the Mohumdee District 13 lots were knocked down for Rs. 42,409, being an average of Rs. 2-12-1 per acre. Considerable tracts of waste land still remained for disposal in the district of Baraitch. Some of the European purchasers of waste lands had expended large sums in their reclamation, but they all adhered to the native modes of cultivation.

Survey.—There were three professional Survey parties and the area surveyed was 3,483 square miles comprising 3,476 villages. They were employed in the districts of Seetapore, Fyzabad and Hurdui. The first two were completed and 200 square miles of Hurdui remained to be surveyed. The khusrah survey showed that the average population per square mile varied from 347 to 540, the general average being 438. The percentage of area under cultivation was 55·66, the proportion varying in different districts from 48 to 64 per cent. The average percentage of culturable waste land was 18·788, of groves 4·939 and of barren land 21·171. Since the commencement of the settlement 72,40,509 acres had been surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 4,96,094 and an average rate per thousand acres of Rs. 68-8-3.

Regular Survey.—2,551 villages, comprising 3,531 square miles, were mapped at a cost of Rs. 9-6-1 per square mile. 633 boundary disputes were settled by demarcation officers, and 222 by arbitration. The total expenditure was Rs. 44,583. In

addition to the demarcation of villages, 44,043 acres were formed into lots and mapped for sale by auction. There were 228 appeals, in 37 of which the orders of the demarcation officers were reversed or modified. Since the commencement 21,946 mouzahs, comprising 20,717 square miles had been surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 3,64,816 and an average rate per square mile of Rs. 17-9-9.

Settlement.—The Settlement officers had to record possession and to investigate and decide all claims to *rights* in land. 4,534 cases were instituted up to 30th April 1864, and 18,449 during the year under report, making a total of 58,983, of which 19,660 were decided in previous years, and 15,004 during 1864-65, leaving 24,319 on the file. 763 cases were amicably adjusted, and 542 struck off on default, or withdrawn. 4,671 cases were decided in favour of plaintiffs, and 9,084 in favour of defendants. Of 14,590 villages under settlement 6,979 had been settled with others than talooqdars in 1858-59; in 3,807 of these the proprietary right was decreed thus, 3,158 in favour of parties settled with in 1858-59, in favour of talookdars 61, of other claimants not in profession 418, and 170 were declared the property of Government. Of 2,253 cases decided between talooqdars and under-proprietors, the former gained 1,370 and lost 883. Since the commencement of the settlement 9,295 claims to sub-proprietary rights had been instituted of which 5,569 were claims to sub-settlement of these, 5,839 had been decided, 3,524, including 951 of sub-settlement, having been decreed in favour of talooqdars, and 2,301 decided in favour of under-proprietors. 5,556 claims to tenant-right of occupancy were decided by Settlement officers, 6,057 by Assistants, and 3,391 by Extra Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in charge of Districts, who were required to dispose of settlement cases when their other avocations would admit of their doing so. There were 1,754 appeals to Commissioners from the orders of Settlement officers, of which 1,684 were instituted during the year. Of these 1,179 were confirmed, 46 modified, 157 reversed, 2 struck off on default, 7 transferred and 363 left pending. The proportion of orders interfered with was 15 per cent. which was not excessive. The investigation was not always comprehensive enough. There were 1,211 appeals to the Financial Commissioner's Court in 10 of which the decisions were modified, in 73 reversed, and in 74 remanded, 2 cases were settled by razeenamah and 197 left pending. The amount of Land Revenue revised up to the close of the year was Rs. 33,69,097, and the result was an increase

of Rs. 5,80,792, or about 21 per cent., on the summary settlement demand, which was Rs. 27,88,305. The average rates of the revised assessments on cultivation and assessable area respectively were Rs. 2-4-2 and Rs. 1-11-4 per acre. The general result of the revision of assessment throughout the province was expected to be an increase of not less than 35 lakhs of Rupees. The total cost of the settlement up to the close of 1864-65 was Rs. 14,08,054, exclusive of Rs. 3,64,816, demarcation charges to the end of 1864-65, and also of the cost of the professional Revenue Survey, of which Rs. 4,61,765 were spent during the year.

The receipts on account of *Municipal Funds* were Rs. 4,00,715 and the disbursements Rs. 3,47,787. The receipts from the octroi tax fell off and it was resolved that it should henceforth be collected direct as there was very little competition for the contract. After the termination of the year the Municipal Act was extended to the city and cantonments of Fyzabad.

THE LAND REVENUE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1863-64.

ON 12th May 1865 the Madras Government reviews the Board of Revenue's Report on the land revenue of Madras for the Fusly year 1273 (1863-64). The season was not, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations, yet the actual receipts of the year amounted to £6,307,843, or £114,372 more than those of the preceding year, which were £6,193,471. The charges of the year were £549,443, or £118,805 less than those of the previous year. The net income was thus £233,178 larger than that 1862-63. The number of Talooks was increased during the year by one, by the sub-division of the Nursapatam Talook in Vizagapatam. There was an increase of 187 in the number of villages, owing chiefly to some Khond hamlets in Ganjam being brought on the roll, and to rented villages in Nellore being converted into Ryotwary. There was a decrease in the number of renewed Puttahs, which amounted to 6,18,621 against 7,26,669 in the previous year. The proportion of unrenewed Puttahs was 71 per cent. in the year under re-

port, while it did not exceed 66 per cent. in any of the previous years. This is satisfactory, as showing generally that there is greater permanency in Ryotwary estates than is usually supposed.

Sanitary and Social Condition of the People.—Cholera and small-pox prevailed more or less in every District, and with great virulence in Kurnool and Tanjore. Fever and diarrhœa proved very fatal in Wynaad and in the tracts bordering the hill ranges of Malabar. The loss of cattle from disease, and from want of pasture, was very large in the Godavery, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore Districts. The total number of persons vaccinated was 1,95,461, and in 19,750 cases the operation was unsuccessful. The accuracy of the returns is questioned. Prices generally continued high, and the rise above those of 1862-63 was between 4 and 6 per cent. Compared with the average of the previous ten years, the increase amounted to between 28 and 36 per cent. on the different descriptions of grain. Wages rose, though not in exactly the same ratio; and although the great rise in prices must press on the poorer classes, and especially on those with small fixed incomes, there can be no doubt of the great and increasing prosperity of the people generally. The greater extent of emigration to Ceylon is only proof that the wages have risen to a greater height there than in Madras, and the labourer naturally carries his labour to the best market. The proximity of Ceylon and the similarity of its climate, add to the inducements which high wages and facility of departure and return afford. The area of land comprised in the Ryots' Puttahs (excluding Malabar and South Canara) was acres 169,89,686, assessed at Rs. 321,30,950, and exceeded the similar area in Fusly 1272 by acres 5,41,594, assessed at Rs. 7,57,971. The area on which revenue was actually paid was acres 164,61,419, bearing an assessment of Rs. 312,10,592, the increase in area being 264,489 acres, while the revenue was lower by Rs. 4,53,534. This decrease is only apparent, being mainly attributable to the exclusion, from the accounts of the past year, of fixed remissions which in previous years appeared as part of the assessment.

The Ryotwary Settlement of 1863-64 was Rs. 5,38,143 more than that of the previous year:—

	Fusly 1272.	Fusly 1273.
	Rs.	Rs.
Holdings, *minus* waste remitted ...	3,16,64,124	3,12,10,593
Second crop assessment	6,70,809	6,66,391
Additional assessment	8,85,967	10,08,882
Revenue of South Canara and Malabar	33,17,422	31,67,314
Sundry items	11,16,816	11,90,376
Total ...	3,76,55,138	3,72,43,556
Deduct remissions ...	26,22,736	16,73,013
Net Settlement ...	3,50,32,402	3,55,70,543

The remissions amounted to Rs. 16,73,013, of which, however, Rs. 7,33,903 were on account of the pay of village servants and payments to owners of Shrotriums. The large decrease (Rs. 9,64,268) in "Fixed remissions" is owing to these being now struck out of the public accounts.

Total Land Revenue.—The entire land revenue of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 4,34,21,217 against Rs. 4,28,61,785, the increase being Rs. 5,59,432.

Sundry Sources of Revenue.—The revenue from sundry sources amounted to Rs. 193,11,296 against Rs. 1,81,70,786. There was an increase under every head except that of Income-tax.

Abkarry	Rs.	40,55,536
Income Tax	,,	10,66,866
Moturpha	,,	3,773
Salt	,,	94,78,845
Sea Customs	,,	20,53,007
Land do.	,,	2,53,583
Stamps	,,	23,99,686

The increase under each of the other heads was :—

Abkarry	Rs.	3,99,185
Salt	,,	2,84,856
Sea Customs	,,	1,84,483
Land do.	,,	44,454
Stamps	,,	3,74,541

The increase under "Abkarry" is owing in some measure to greater competition for the farms in the provinces and the shops in the town of Madras, but chiefly to the Returns of some of the Districts comprising receipts in Military Cantonments for the entire year, whereas the accounts of Fusly 1272 embraced

only the collections of two months. The progressive improvement of the Salt revenue is best shown by the following table exhibiting the results of the past ten years :—

Fuslies.	Price per Indian Maund.	Total sales.	Gross Revenue.	Charges.	Net.
	Rs. As.	Ind. Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1263 ...		5,163,541	46,67,316	9,72,822	36,94,494
1264 ...		5,967,923	50,28,908	9,61,867	40,67,041
1265 ...	1 0	6,565,853	53,99,547	8,71,805	45,27,742
1266 ..		6,040,712	53,95,023	7,07,299	46,87,724
1267 ...		6,148,483	57,00,578	10,80,075	46,20,503
1268 ...		6,720,843	59,02,874	9,92,029	49,10,845
1269 ...	1 0 / 1 2 / 1 2	6,810,424	65,53,937	9,62,880	55,91,057
1270 ...	1 6 / 1 8	6,879,613	72,89,662	17,29,184	55,60,478
1271 ...		6,432,713	85,82,545	11,30,760	74,51,785
1272 ...	1 8	6,618,930	91,93,989	11,74,404	80,19,359
1273 ...		6,858,430	94,78,842	10,03,884	84,74,958

This satisfactory result is attributed to the prosperous condition of the people, the extension of railways and improvement of the means of communication, and the more efficient organization of the Salt Department which combined have counterbalanced the great increase in the price of salt. The quantity of salt conveyed inland by the Madras Railway alone in Fusly 1273 amounted to 44,000 tons, or 7,925 tons more than the quantity carried in Fusly 1272. The charges of the Salt Department amounted to Rs. 10,03,884, of which Rs. 2,07,655 were expenses of collection, and 7,96,225 the cost of providing the article. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,70,746 in the latter item, owing to the smaller quantity manufactured in the year. The expenses of collection were also lower by Rs. 20,940. The charges for the provision of salt amounted to Rs. 7,96,225 on Indian maunds 4,980,601, the quantity manufactured during the year, or 16 per cent. against 14 in the previous year. The entire demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 6,27,32,509, of which Rs. 5,95,67,925, or 95 per cent. were collected within the year. The Government are much dissatisfied at learning that the Board's repeated injunctions for the prompt scrutiny into and realization of arrears have not been attended to.

Aggregate Revenue.—The aggregate revenue of the Presidency under all heads, including current and arrears, amount-

ed to Rs. 6,30,78,437, or Rs. 11,43,726 in excess of the similar receipts for Fusly 1272. The entire charges of the year amounted to Rs. 54,94,433, or nearly 9 per cent. on the collections exclusive of the stoppages (Rs. 4,05,530) made by *exofficio* Assessors of the Income-tax.

The sums received for land redeemed and sold in fee-simple were

For waste lands sold under the new rules	Rs.	16,951
For proprietary right in the escheats of Malabar	„	1,49,144
For lands sold in Freehold for buildings, &c.	„	10,681
Total		1,76,776

The Board of Revenue's Report contains elaborate revenue statistics of each district. The rainfall was

Districts.	April to September 1863 inclusive.	October 1863 to March 1864 inclusive.	Total for the whole year.	Total for Fusli 1272.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ganjam ...	30·06	13·47	43·53	54·08
Vizagapatam ...	36·29	13·17	49·46	31·45
Godavery ...	26·14	6·86	33·00	35·81
Kistna ...	14·80	4·95	19·75	29·69
Nellore ...	9·13	19·15	28·28	24·84
Cuddapah ...	12·80	8·32	21·12	20·45
Bellary ...	9·78	3·91	13·69	21·70
Kurnool ...	13· 7	4· 1	17· 8	58·11
Madras ...	14·52	20·94	35·46	28·29
North Arcot ...	11·55	7·11	18·66	22·69
South Arcot ...	113·70	15·66	129·36	75·22
Tanjore ...	19·32	36·66	55·98	56·00
Trichinopoly ...	15·25	20·16	35·41	35·53
Madura ...	15·96	16·39	32·35	35·58
Tinnevelly ...	11·30	18·30	29·60	42·77
Coimbatore ...	20·51	12·45	32·96	36·85
Salem ...	14·62	10·45	25·07	33·30
South Canara ...	159.62	6·48	166·10	183·30
Malabar ...	124·71	9·90	134·61	125·54

Crops.—The cultivation of the special products, Sugar cane, Cotton, and Indigo, is shown in the subjoined abstract. The

extent of land cultivated with Sugar-cane does not materially vary, but the area of Cotton cultivation shows a very large increase, and that of Indigo a large decline:—

	Fusli 1272.	Fusli 1273.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane ...	37,870	37,837	.....	33
Cotton ...	13,09,234	17,66,312	4,57,078	.....
Indigo	2,03,131	1,63,665	.....	39,466

The Cotton cultivation increased every where especially in the great cotton growing districts:—

Districts.	Fusli 1272.	Fusli 1273.	Increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kistna	1,25,235	1,88,559	63,324
Nellore	20,398	28,362	7,964
Cuddapah	51,640	1,09,725	58,085
Bellary	3,89,527	4,66,013	76,486
Kurnool...	1,52,831	2,60,167	1,07,336
Madura...	83,681	1,08,804	25,123
Tinnevelly	2,62,523	2,63,692	1,169
Coimbatore	1,32,684	2,07,646	74,962

The very high price obtained for this staple led to this extension of cultivation; but the Collector of Kurnool observes that the increase is a matter for regret in the present condition of the district, where an artificial scarcity exists, and almost as large profits are to be made by the growth of cereals as from any special crops. The increased attention paid to the cultivation of cotton, on account of its very remunerative price, may probably, in some measure, have diverted the Ryots from the cultivation of Indigo; but there is ground to think that the article had lost character in the market, by reason of the deteriorated quality of the out-turn of late years.

Ryots' Holdings.—The following shews the extent of the ryots' holdings after remitting waste land:—

DISTRICTS.	DRY.		WET.		GARDEN.		TOTAL.		PARTICULARS.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganiam ...	99,268	1,22,957	1,72,133	4,91,528	2,531	7,985	2,73,932	6,22,470	6,22,142	328
2. Vizagapatam ...	42,908	50,904	24,075	1,24,420	131	113	67,114	1,75,437	1,70,399	5,038
3. Godavery ...	3,65,640	9,10,018	2,12,698	6,81,567	2,508	12,706	5.80,846	16,34,291	13,67,239	2,67,052
4. Kistna ...	13,52,986	20,01,682	1,73,823	7,28,090	10,433	47,640	15,37,242	27,77,412	24,95,288	2,82,124
5. Nellore ...	4,70,369	6,33,247	1,28,400	6,71,076	24,844	1,37,033	6,23,613	14,41,356	13,21,719	1,19,637
6. Cuddapah ...	10,90,937	8,03,120	78,871	5,62,333	46,666	2,90,748	12,16,474	16,56,201	16,16,131	40,070
7. Bellary ...	22,77,855	14,15,398	1,40,510	6,34,945	.....	.....	24,18,365	20,50,343	19,71,055	79,288
8. Kurnool ...	11,08,489	10,66,946	20,886	1,61,766	13,747	70,288	11,43,122	12,99,000	12,83,348	15,652
9. Madras ...	1,63,016	2,22,322	2,42,453	9,49,403	2,824	11,614	4,08,293	11,83,339	11,43,911	39,428
10. North Arcot ...	4,43,559	6,23,896	1,86,598	10,93,645	21	62	6,30,181	17,17,603	16,90,105	27,498
11. South Arcot ...	8,42,667	15,16,816	2,72,635	15,08,061	3,792	20,731	11,19,094	30,45,608	28,80,117	1,65,491
12. Tanjore ...	2,61,707	3,28,340	6,92,959	34,15,860	28,859	1,02,689	9,83,525	38,46,889	36,83,631	1,63,258
13. Trichinopoly ...	5,34,308	7,05,268	1,51,237	6,89,864	41,429	98,673	7,26,974	14,93,805	14,43,035	50,770
14. Madura ...	5,32,357	7,09,192	1,39,257	5,89,983	30,110	95,101	7,01,724	13,94,279	13,37,352	56,927
15. Tinnevelly ...	8,02,535	6,41,907	1,69,642	17,61,722	16,820	54,706	9,88,997	24,58,335	23,04,229	1,54,106
16. Coimbatore ...	17,13,868	15,28,215	81,528	6,35,978	1,60,567	4,94,915	19,55,963	26,59,107	24,81,777	1,77,331
17. Salem ...	10,08,685	12,77,925	62,187	4,16,763	15,088	60,428	10,85,960	17,55,116	17,34,926	20,190
Total ...	131,11,154	1,45,88,153	29,19,892	1,51,17,004	4,00,373	15,05,435	164,61,419	3,12,10,592	295,46,404	16,64,188
18. South Canara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,66,875	.....	.....
19. Malabar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00,439	.....	.....
Total ...	131,11,154	1,45,88,153	29,49,892	1,51,17,004	4,00,373	15,05,435	164,61,419	3,43,77,906	.....	.....

The following shews the extent of cultivation and assessment per acre.

DISTRICTS.	DRY.		WET.		GARDEN.		TOTAL.	
	Extent of Cultivation.	Average assessment per Acre.	Extent of Cultivation.	Average assessment per Acre.	Extent of Cultivation.	Average assessment per Acre.	Extent of Cultivation.	Net assessment.
	Acres.	Rs. As. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. As. P.	Acres.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam ...	99,268	1 3 10	1,72,133	2 13 8	2,531	3 2 6	2,73,932	6,22,469
2. Vizagapatam ...	42,908	1 3 0	24,075	5 2 8	131	0 13 11	67,114	1,75,437
3. Godavery ..	3,65,640	2 9 2	2,12,698	3 3 3	2,508	5 1 0	5,80,846	16,34,292
4. Kistna ...	13,52,986	1 7 8	1,73,823	4 3 0	10,433	4 9 0	15,37,242	27,77,472
5. Nellore ...	4,70,369	1 5 7	1,28,400	5 3 7	24,844	5 8 3	6,23,613	14,41,356
6. Cuddapah ..	10,90,937	0 11 9	78,871	6 15 11	46,666	6 2 0	12,16,474	16,37,669
7. Bellary ..	22,77,855	0 9 11	1,40,510	4 8 4	.....	... ...	24,18,365	20,50,343
8. Kurnool ..	11,08,489	0 15 6	20,886	7 10 6	13,747	5 0 9	11,43,122	12,95,907
9. Madras ...	1,63,016	1 5 10	2,42,453	3 14 8	2,824	4 0 9	4,08,293	11,83,339
10. North Arcot ...	4,43,550	1 6 1	1,86,598	5 13 9	24	2 8 8	6,30,181	17,17,603
11. South Arcot ...	8,42,667	1 12 9	2,72,635	5 8 6	3,792	5 7 5	11,19,094	30,45,608
12. Tanjore ...	2,61,707	1 3 9	6,92,959	4 13 11	28,859	3 8 11	9,83,525	38,01,917
13. Trichinopoly ...	5,34,308	1 5 1	1,51,237	4 8 11	41,429	2 6 1	7,26,974	14,93,805
14. Madura ...	5,32,357	1 5 3	1,39,257	4 3 9	30,110	3 2 6	7,01,724	13,94,279
15. Tinnevelly ...	8,02,535	0 12 9	1,69,642	10 6 1	16,820	3 4 0	9,88,997	24,58,335
16. Coimbatore ...	17,13,868	0 14 3	81,528	7 12 3	1,60,567	3 1 4	19,55,963	26,56,389
17. Salem ...	10,08,684	1 4 3	62,187	6 11 3	15,088	4 0 1	10,85,959	17,55,115
Total ...	131,11,163	1 1 9	29,49,892	5 1 8	4,00,373	3 11 2	164,61,418	311,41,275

The revenue demand in the *permanently settled estates* was Rs. 51,29,485.

Coercive Processes.—In the 19 districts 3,379 villages containing 32,118 ryots were Rs. 3,56,376 in arrear. Land and personal property worth Rs. 2,80,407 were attached and Rs. 48,510 worth was actually sold.

The Income Tax for Fusli 1272, was	... Rs.	12,17,261
Add that of the Town of Madras for Fusli 1272		2,71,113
Total for Fusli 1272	...	14,88,374
Do. for „ 1273	...	10,66,866
Decrease	...	4,21,508

The tax was paid in the following proportions by the 19 districts,

	Rupees.		Rupees.
Ganjam	27,231	Tanjore	64,469
Vizagapatam ...	66,556	Trichinopoly ...	19,919
Godavery	48,079	Madura	78,799
Kistna	45,968	Tinnevelly	49,999
Nellore	49,621	Coimbatore... ...	40,156
Cuddapah	45,166	Salem	27,278
Bellary	1,14,017	South Canara ...	18,019
Kurnool	44,240	Malabar	79,830
Madras	1,79,776		
North Arcot ...	38,194	Total	10,66,866
South Arcot ...	29,519		

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1864-65.

THIS is the fourth annual Report of the Administration of the Central Provinces and is submitted by Mr. Temple, the Chief Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

The Condition of the People.—Agriculture flourished in 1864-65, so that 35,000 tons of grain were exported to provinces not so highly favoured. The culture of cotton reached its culminating point, and the people did not suffer from the fall of prices at the close of the American war, as they had sold their cotton to the Bombay traders. The cultivation has thus proved of unmixed benefit to the people both rich and poor. It has put many hundreds of thousands of pounds into their

pockets. It has specially benefited the small proprietor, the cultivator, and the farm laborer. It has caused cultivation to spread, and has doubled the rate of agricultural wages. It has largely checked the coarser manufactures of country cloth, and has released a mass of workmen to be employed on more profitable work. It has, on the other hand, stimulated the importation of English piece-goods. The people, however, did not spend all their enhanced earnings in improving their lands, or in ministering to fresh wants and luxuries, and hence the public mail was still weighted with the influx of bullion which ultimately is either to be buried in the ground, or to be moulded into ornaments. Nor have they improved the culture of the staple which enriched them. The sowings of foreign seeds resulted only in failure. Whatever was possible on the part of the State, was done. The conclusion at present seems to be, that our best cotton-fields can produce the American variety, but that its acclimatization will demand a long perseverance. The prices of produce were at least double those of ten years ago, and treble those of twenty years ago, but still below those prevailing in the Deccan and in Western India. The tenants and cultivators have not had their rents raised in proportion to the value of their produce. The Ryots then must be very well to do. The landlords again, though they have not gained much by their rent-roll, have yet profited by the increased proceeds of their own homestead farms, which are usually among the choicest portions of lands. The agricultural classes had to pay more for what they bought their clothes, wood, cattle, and farm labour. Though more than fifty thousand head of cattle were imported during the year, still the price of these animals ranged at four times the rate of former days. In the cotton-picking season, the growers would give a shilling a day to a labourer, and still they had great difficulty in getting their work done. The Settlement has given landed rights to nearly all the country. The proprietary tenures in more than twenty-five thousand villages or estates have been formally declared, and more than eleven thousand conflicting claims to such tenures have been adjudicated. So also tenant right has been considered, with regard to the actual position of the tenantry and the just interests of the landlord. More than twelve thousand cases of inferior proprietorship have been recognized; more than fifty thousand have been declared to possess full rights of occupancy; seventy thousand more have been ranked as holding the position contemplated by Act X. of 1859; while more than two hundred and ten thousand have been recorded as tenants-at-will. In furtherance of these

enquiries, the lands of some twenty-two thousand villages or estates have been mapped out field by field, and some twenty-one thousand square miles have been professionally surveyed.

The Flow of Internal Trade.—A system of careful registration continued for two years showed that in 1863-64, the exports and imports amounted to 1,02,000 tons valued at nearly 4 millions sterling, while that for 1864-65 was 1,04,600 valued at 5½ millions sterling, both exclusive of bullion. And this in a population of 9 millions of souls, dwelling in the very midst of the Peninsula, and having no sea-board on any side. The increase in the import of English piece-goods alone was 37 per cent. Mr. Temple says—"In rural markets held in sequestered tracts surrounded by hills and forests, I have seen, amongst stalls of rude iron-ware and rustic pottery, whole packages of Manchester goods, evidently marked in England, with labels expressly for India," nor is the indigenous manufacture of very coarse and very fine cloths killed. In the Nagpore district there were 28,000 hand looms. The manufactures in brass and pottery and leather, the carving in wood and stone, and the smelting and forging of country iron, are all growing branches of industry. The high prices would have borne heavily on the poor but for public works which led to the common saying that without these works the poor must have starved; but that with these works going on, none, save Brahmins and mendicants, need be in want.

Taxation.—The land-tax is light, the whole increase made by the settlement being only 6 per cent. In Seonee there was an increase of 55 per cent. in Hoshungabad of 43 and in Baitool of 32 per cent., so largely has cultivation been extended, yet the new assessments fall at the rate of only six annas and two pies, or nine-pence, per cultivated acre. In the newly settled districts, generally, the incidence of the land tax ranges from twelve annas and three pies, or one shilling and two pence, to four annas and seven pies, or seven pence, per cultivated acre. These rates are avowedly moderate. They do not represent more than from one-eighth to one-twelfth of the value of the gross produce of the land. But experience proves that there is no one thing that so much smooths all difficulties in administration, and renders so happy the relations between the authorities and the people, as moderation in the land tax. Moreover, in these provinces, there are many marked instances in favour of the commonly received opinion, that the land tax is all important, and that those districts where it is lightly assessed advance with great strides, while those districts where it is heavily assessed do actually retrograde. As to waste land

many thousands of blocks containing about 2½ million of acres, have been specifically demarcated, after enquiry, as belonging to the State, and as being available either to be sold under the rules to capitalists, or to be let on cultivating leases. As yet the purchases of waste lands have not been great, only eighteen thousand acres having been sold within the last two years: and too much must not be hoped therefrom. Besides this extent of soil there are the forest reserves of the State. In four years the yield of the Salt tax has risen from £70,000 to £160,000. If there has been a loss of excise revenue there has been moral gain. The Stamp revenue has risen thirty-six per cent. within the last three years. Certain taxes of a local character, called "Pandree," increase with revised assessment. In 1862, the whole income was shown at eighty-two lakhs of rupees, or £820,000. This Report in 1865 shows the income to be ninety-four lakhs, or £940,000—an increase of fifteen per cent. in three years. A small part is owing to the addition of territory (Nimar.) But, on the other hand, the repeal of a great part of the Income tax has occurred within this very period. The local funds have risen from £30,000 to £140,000, or the whole revenue of the Central Provinces from £850,000 to £1,08,000, an increase of 30 per cent. in 4 years. The civil expenditure has increased by only 15 per cent. Mr. Temple's tours have led him to the belief that the people are contented. The last embers in Sumbulpore of the troubles which originated in 1857 have been stamped out, by the capture and banishment of Soorunder Sah and his friends. These men are now secure in the distant fortress of Asseergurh. The State schools have risen from 350 with 14,000 scholars in 1862 to 700 with 27,000 scholars in 1865 and the State expenditure on education from £5,000 to £15,000 from imperial and £10,000 from local funds, of which £1,000 is given as grants-in-aid. Mahratta has been made the official language, instead of the foreign Oordoo. The number of civil judges has increased from 54 to 96 and of magisterial officers from 75 to 130. The honorary magistrates, chiefly natives, in 1865 disposed of more than 4,000 criminal cases. The relations between the new Police and the Magistracy are satisfactorily settled, with due regard both to the intention of the law and to practical efficiency. Cholera has been virulent in some tracts, which has led to the prohibition of great gatherings at fairs. Instead of 16 dispensaries with 25,000 patients four years ago, there were 36 with 82,000 patients in 1865.

Physical Improvement of the Country.—In 1862, except the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore road there was none in the Central Provinces. In 1865 there were, exclusive of that 370 miles

finished, 120 open but not quite completed, 50 under construction, 170 surveyed. In these years the sum of £470,000 has been spent on roads, and already roomy carts, with high wheels and powerful bullocks, are beginning to supersede the diminutive country carts, which are fit only for rough passage straight across country. This is nothing, however, to what yet remains to be done. Still the roads all round the large military station of Saugor are impassable for guns after heavy rain; still the line down the Nerbudda Valley is closed entirely during one-half the year, and worn into ruts two or three feet deep during the other half; still thousands of tons of valuable produce on the Eastern borders are carried laboriously on the backs of bullocks, merely because it has not been possible to render the hill passes fit for wheeled carriage. The municipalities have carried out great improvements in the cities, such as Nagpore, Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Raepore, and the like. Some ninety-five infant municipalities in the various districts have been called into existence. The navigation works of the Upper Godavery dragged their slow length along, but important progress, in proportion to the limited funds, has been made with the works at the first barrier. The broad bed of the Godavery has been crossed from side to side by a vast stone dam 5360 feet in length, and 15 feet in height; large masonry sluices, and locks, with chambers for good sized steamers, are being constructed. Some 15 miles of the canal, to carry the boats round the barrier, have been excavated. A complete project of works for the same purpose at the second barrier has been made. But ground has not yet been broken at that barrier. Civil and Military buildings are in progress. But above all there is Railway communication from Bombay to the valleys of the Wurdah and Taptee, within 40 miles of Nagpore, which it will reach in a few months, and towards Jubbulpore from Allahabad.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—Litigation continued slightly to increase, seeing that there were 26,308 Suits instituted in the year 1863, and 28,300 in the year 1864. If the people grow in wealth and in knowledge, and if the Courts become more and more sure to do justice, the increase of litigation should cause neither regret nor surprise. If Nimar be included the suits were 33,295 in 1864. The total value of the suits in the years 1864 amounted to Rs. 20,06,769, against Rs. 20,44,623. The average value of a suit in 1863 amounted to Rs. 73, and in 1864 to Rs. 60. Hence it is apparent that the litigation continues to be, for the most part, of a petty character. The following shows the nature of the suits:—

		1863.	1864.
Inheritance, adoption, and partition of family property		112	170
Dower, Marriage, Betrothal, &c., ...		213	202
Religious Shrines and customary Fees ...		118	111
Personal Service		399	496
Mortgages		103	71
Tenancy and right of pre-emption in houses ...		323	359
Specific performance, or damages for non-performance of contracts, ...		255	429
Torts		428	388
Partnership		163	177
Debt on Registered Bonds...		721	225
Debt other than on Registered Bonds ...		21,692	22,555
Other suits not included in the above.	Real property	1,057	1,304
	Personal property ...	819	1,720

Of the suits for Debt, 5,599 in the year 1863 and 7,511 in the year 1864 were between Bankers and Agriculturists. Out of 33,295 cases for disposal during the year, there were only 544 pending at the close of it. The average costs of these suits was 8 per cent. on their value against 9 the previous year, and the duration 11 days against 19 the previous year. Of the whole 3,800 cases were struck off on default, in 10,666 judgment was confessed, 2,936 were decided *ex parte*, 11,200 after trial and 4,130 settled out of Court. Out of the cases which were decided after trial; 75 per cent. went in favour of Plaintiffs in whole or in part, and 25 per cent. in favour of Defendants. Only 1,378 Appeals were preferred in the year 1864, against 1,468 in the year 1863. In the Appeals preferred to Deputy Commissioners, 69 per cent. of the orders were wholly upheld, 21 per cent. reversed, and 10 per cent. modified. In the Appeals preferred to the Courts of Commissioners, 77 per cent. of the orders were upheld, 14 per cent. reversed, and 9 per cent. modified. The general result, so far as it can be accepted as a criterion, is favourable to the lower Courts, and would tend to show that the original work was well done. The average duration of Appeals was 187 days in the year 1864, to 368 days in the year 1863; but a much smaller average duration will be achieved in the year 1865. In the two Small Cause Courts of Nagpore and Jubbulpore the number of cases was 13 per cent. more than the number instituted in the year 1863. Both these Courts are held in high estimation by the people. Of miscellaneous business there were 18,908 claims for execution of decrees of which 98 per cent. were disposed of in the year.

Comparison of Crime in the Central Provinces and in other Places.

	Central Provinces.	Punjab.	Oudh.	Madras.	British Burmah.	North. Western Provinces.
	Assumed Population, inclusive of Zemindarees, 9,000,000	Population 15,000,000	Population 9,000,000	Population. 24,000,000	Population 2,000,000	Population 30,000,000
	1863.	1863.	1863.	1863.	1863.	1863.
Murder	86	187	79	226	58	232
Culpable Homicide ...	27	90	49	unknown	10	unknown
Rape	19	150	50	34	51	Do.
Dacoity	*54	37	33	869	152	342
Robbery	62	150	130	544	121	
House breaking & House Tresspass	5,512	4,889	28,986	7,603	320	12,002
Theft	9,600	12,484		13,673	5,123	25,994
Total ...	15,360	17,987	29,327	22,949	5,835	38,570

* Includes 16 cases in Sumbulpore.

There were 16,805 non-bailable and 13,851 bailable cases in 1864 or 30,656 in all, showing an increase over the previous year of 1,110 and 3371 cases respectively, or 4,481 in all. The increase is chiefly confined to minor and less heinous cases. The heinous crimes show a diminution of 22 per cent. as compared

with 1863, and of 18 per cent. as compared with 1862. It was still shocking to find that murders are committed on the persons of supposed witches. These witchcraft cases are confined to the Eastern, or Chutteesgurh country. Efforts were made for suppressing this crime. The proportion recovered out of the aggregate of property stolen has risen to 34 per cent., or Rs. 1,00,515 recovered out of Rs. 3,03,408 stolen. Out of 39,581 persons tried before the Magistrates within the year 22,718, or 58 per cent., were convicted or committed to the Sessions. Out of 13,412 persons brought up by the Police before the Magistrate, 10,179, or 76 per cent., were convicted. This is creditable to the Police. There were 41 Honorary Magistrates at work in the various districts within the year. Of these, three are Europeans, and the rest natives of India. They decided 4,005 cases, and did substantial justice, though their attention to procedure was not of the strictest.

Police.—The civil constabulary was 8,338 strong costing Rs. 12,46,542. Of these 1455 were paid by Municipalities to the amount of Rs. 1,04,215. In 1864 the police daily patrolled 5,105 miles of road; guarded daily 4,000 prisoners in Jail; safely escorted Rs. 91,81,311 of treasure, and guarded Rs. 86,00,000 in the various Treasuries. They planted 23,275 trees and shrubs around their posts. Though the police improved in detective ability, yet this is the weakest point in the force, as it now exists. The Civil Officers generally testify to the general fair repute of the police in their dealings with, and demeanour towards, the people at large. The working of the force will be seen from these facts. Of murder cases reported apprehensions were made in 94·5 per cent. against 80 the previous year, of dacoity 73·5 per cent. against 57; of robbery with hurt 74 per cent. against 50 and of robbery 57·9 per cent. against 47. Of persons sent to the magistrate for trial there were convicted, of murder, 73 per cent. against 80 the previous year; of dacoity 73 per cent. against 48; of robbery with hurt 80 per cent. against 62 and of robbery 69·4 per cent. against 50.

Jails.—There was a decrease in the mortality of prisoners. In 1863, the Death-rate was 10·14 per cent.; in 1864, 7·67 per cent. The Sick-rate also fell from 6·01 per cent. in 1863 to 5·75 per cent. in 1864. There were 6,853 sick admitted for treatment, of whom 322 died, being at the rate of 4·70 per cent. of deaths to prisoners treated. The total number of prisoners was 4,131 in the year 1863 and 4,074 in the year 1864. The operation of the Whipping Act will, it is hoped, continue to diminish this number. The number under instruction has risen

from 2,664 in 1863 to 2,754 in 1864; the number who could both read and write, increased from 264 to 297; and the number who could read only, from 1,300 to 1,677. Escapes, excluding those who had been recaptured, fell from 42 in 1863 to 7 in 1864. This indicates increased vigilance. The cost for each prisoner rose, with the rise of prices, from Rs. 45-6-6 in 1863 to Rs. 50-13-7 in 1864, but a free labourer could not comfortably subsist according to his station on less than Rs. 50-13-7 per annum, and out of the Rs. 50-13-7 expended on a prisoner, the proportion due to Guards and Establishments amounted to Rs. 22-7-9. The separation of juvenile from adult delinquents (of whom there were 249 during the year) was carried out everywhere as effectually as the old Jail buildings allowed.

REVENUE.—*Land.*—The demand in 1864-65 was Rs. 59,99,674 and the collections Rs. 54,90,427, against Rs. 55,64,681 and Rs. 52,76,513 respectively the previous year. The work of the regular settlement was vigorously prosecuted in fifteen districts, comprising four-fifths of the Provinces. The Land Tax of 6,340 villages or estates was regularly assessed during the year; the assessments amounted to Rs. 15,94,326 (£159,432), or more than a quarter of the land revenue of the Central Provinces. Less than one-fifth of the land revenue remained for assessment. The Land Tax of the Central Provinces, as it now stands, falls at 8 annas 8 pies, or 13*d*, per acre of cultivated land per annum. These land-tax rates may be low, compared with the rates which obtain in North-Western India; but there is much in the scarcity of labour, the comparative sparseness of the population, and in the past fiscal history of some districts, to account for the lightness of the Land Tax. Two and a half million acres were adjudged during the year to be excess waste, available for sale under the rules; and the demarcation has been effected in eight districts. The total number of cases decided in the Revenue Courts under the "Law of Landlord and Tenant," was 5,220, besides 1,219 petitions for execution of Decree. 50 cases and 41 petitions for execution were undecided at the close of the year. The majority of disputes regarding landlords' rights or tenant-right are adjusted before the Officers of the Settlement Department. In parts of the Wurdah Valley District, the price of wheat throughout the year 1864-65 ranged at about the prices which ruled at Delhi and Agra in the famine years of 1860-61. For months together, the price of wheat in the Wurdah country stood at 8 seers the rupee, or 64 shillings a quarter.

Other Taxes.—The total receipts including those of the dis-

trict of Nimar in both years, show an increase of 6 per cent.:—

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Land Revenue	54,90,427	54,61,615
Customs,—Salt, &c. ...	16,95,309	15,29,296
Excise on Spirits, &c. ...	8,77,855	6,66,724
Income Tax	2,26,145	2,45,724
Stamps	4,72,609	3,85,637
Forest Revenue	92,469	89,763
Miscellaneous	1,75,584	1,77,229
Total, ...	Rs. 90,30,399	Rs. 85,55,888

The excise revenue exceeded that of the preceding year by 54 per cent. though administered on the Central Distillery system. The retail price of diluted spirit, such as is consumed by the common people, averages from 4 annas (6*d.*) to 5 annas (7½*d.*) a quart in the Sudder Distillery districts. This price, though not so low as the prices which rule under the farming system, and which tend to encourage drinking, is still not so high as to place beyond the reach of the poorer classes such small quantities of liquor as they may, from time to time, require.

EDUCATION.—In the nine Zillah schools the number of pupils rose 3 per cent. and the average daily attendance 18 per cent. to 1,398. The Saugor Zillah school was the best. The average cost of each boy was Rs. 19½ against Rs. 23 the previous year. There were 4 Normal schools, through which 113 certificated masters passed at a cost to the State for each of Rs. 56. Of Aided schools there were 9 in the first class under Church Missionary, Free Church and native management, with 1,100 pupils. Thirty-two Masters of Indigenous schools obtained capitation grants; the highest grant obtained by any one such school was Rs. 38. The number of Town schools was reduced from 102 to 93 during the year, the 10 reduced schools having been converted into Village schools. The number of pupils at Town schools was 7,356 for 1864-65, against 7,078 for 1863-64. The average cost of each boy, exclusive of extraordinary charges, was Rs. 4-12 per annum. These schools are attended by the children of shopkeepers, petty traders, and the better class of artizans, who dwell in the many country towns scattered over the Central Provinces. At some of these schools, night classes for adults are held, and are fairly attended. The number of Village schools in the year 1863-64 was 407, while for the year

1864-65 it is 486. The number of boys on the rolls was 13,558, against 12,089; and the average cost of each boy was Rs. 2 8 per annum. The majority of Village schoolboys belong to the agricultural classes. Many are the sons of landholders, and of tenants of various degrees. There were, in 1863 64, 47 Girls' schools with 804 pupils; while the Girls' schools at the end of 1864-65 amounted to 65, and the pupils to 1,294. In two of these schools the attainments of the girls were very respectable, the upper classes being able to read, write from dictation, and cipher correctly. In some of the large towns of the Central Provinces, educated native ladies and gentlemen either founded girls' schools, or exerted themselves to promote the success of girls' schools already founded. The girls at these schools come from all professions and castes, but the larger proportion belonging to the higher castes. In 1864 65 there were 460 Indigenous schools established and supported by natives of the country. These are either attached to temples and mosques, or are kept by Masters who earn a living by the work. The number of pupils was 6,227 in 1864-65, against 4,875 in the previous year. Out of the 460 schools, 82 submitted to the formal inspection of Government educational officers; and of these latter again 32, receive capitation grants. Seven schools, attended by 263 pupils, were maintained on their estates by some of the Chutteesgurh Chiefs during the year.

General Results.—The total number of schools and scholars during the years 1864-65 and 1863-64 are thus compared:—

		Schools.	*Scholars.*
1863 64	...	993	27,953
1864-65	...	1,133	32,926

There was one school to every 90 square miles of area, and one pupil to every 250 souls of the whole population. Despite the progress attained, the amount of education afforded was still immeasurably below the requirements of the country. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,35,107 from imperial funds of which Rs. 16,052 was for direction and Rs. 38,100 for inspection, and Rs. 1,46,446 for local funds, a total of Rs. 2,81,553. The educatioual cess paid by landowners was raised from one to two per cent. on the Government demand which will double the funds for Village schools. The school fees realised in 1864-65 were Rs. 10,113 against Rs. 8,404 in 1863-64. These fees are devoted to increasing the salaries of the Master, or improving the premises of the school where they are received. The number and value of the books sold was 54,999 and Rs.

13,861 in 1864 65, against 57,408 and Rs. 11,899 in 1863 64. The educational press continued to issue a monthly vernacular *diglot* newspaper. The number of pupils in all the schools studying English at the end of 1864-65, was 1,235. Of these, 439 were at the two Zillah schools of Saugor and Kamptee.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The expenditure on roads, exclusive of all establishments, during the year, amounted to Rs. 14,50,000 in the Public Works Department, and by the local Committees to Rs. 2,50,000, in all Rs. 17,00,000. The total expenditure was Rs. 33,15,159 against Rs. 30,14,987 the previous year. Of the former Rs. 2,76,424 was spent on Military works, Rs. 2,82,658 on Civil works, Rs. 10,33,304 on Roads, Rs. 4,08,207 on Navigation works, Rs. 90,608 on tools and plant, Rs. 5,08,000 on establishment, Rs. 733 on profit and loss. Rs. 68,697 advances for stock, or Rs. 26,68,631 for imperial funds and Rs. 6,46,528 for local funds.

FINANCIAL.—The total receipts for the year are set down at Rs. 93,80,710. In 1863-64 the amount stood at Rs. 85,29,478. The receipts of 1864-65 thus exceed those of 1863-64 by Rs. 8,50,000. But of this increase, about Rs. 2,75,000 are the revenues of Nimar, which was incorporated with the Central Provinces at the beginning of 1864-65. The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 55,93,421, but this does not include charges on account of Army and Public Works. Deducting the charge under the heading "Pension and Political Allowances," Rs. 11,31,253, the regular charges of the Civil Administration amounted to Rs. 44,62,168. The cost of the troops was Rs. 54,12,906. The Department of Public Works expenditure, inclusive of the cost of the Godavery Navigation Works, amounted to Rs. 26,00,000. Thus the total imperial expenditure within the Central Provinces for the year 1864-65, may be stated in round numbers as follows:—

	Lakhs of Rs.	£.
As per Deputy Auditor General's Statement	56	560,000
On account of the Army ...	54	540,000
On account of the Public Works Department	26	260,000
Total	136	1,360,000

In 1864-65 Currency Notes were very largely brought into circulation by the commercial classes of the Central Provinces. At the end of the year, the issues aggregated Rs. 24,50,000. It was very generally stated, by all merchants, that the Paper Currency of Nagpore was a really great convenience to traders

in all parts of the Central Provinces. Copper coin amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 floated into circulation during the year; and in the course of time, the circulation of cowrees (small sea-shells) will hold but an insignificant place in tracts where, three years ago, it was almost the only medium known to the people.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The new Church at Nagpore was added to during the year. The Church at Raepore was opened for Divine Service. The Churches at Bhundara and Nimar were well advanced; those at Chindwara and Hoshungabad were under construction. An old building was fitted up for a Church at Baitool. Out of twenty stations Churches had been provided for nine. There was a great want of spiritual aid and Clergymen in most parts of the Provinces.

POLITICAL.—It was decided that, out of the 115 Chieftains, 14 only are entitled to rank as feudatories, and that the remainder are ordinary British subjects. These feudatories will govern their own territories; neither they nor their subjects will be amenable to the laws which apply to British India; but they will be under the political control of the Chief Commissioner. They will also enjoy the right of adopting heirs, in conformity with the customs of their race. Soorunder Sah, a pretender to the sovereignty of Sumbulpore, with some of his chief adherents, were acquitted of specific treason, on appeal, but the circumstances of Sumbulpore during the last eight years rendered it necessary that they should, for the security of the British Dominions in that quarter, be kept in confinement. They are, accordingly, kept as political prisoners, under Regulation 3 of 1818, in the fortress of Asseergurh, at a distance of 600 miles from the scene of their misdeeds. During 1864-65, the district of Sumbulpore continued to be undisturbed by crimes of violence. During 1863, 31 robberies, with murder or violence, committed mainly from political animosity, occurred in Sumbulpore, while not one such crime occurred in the year 1864. Certain negotiations with the Maharajah Holkar were pending, to transfer to His Highness two of the northern Subdivisions of Nimar.

MILITARY.—The strength of the troops in the Central Provinces was 9,500 men of all ranks. The Cantonment Act was extended to Kamptee, Saugor, and Jubbulpore. Bye-laws were framed under its provisions. The Act provides also for establishment of Lock Hospitals in Cantonments, and for the subsidiary arrangements necessary to the success of such institutions. A Lock Hospital had existed for some time in Kamptee,

and advantage was taken of the Cantonment Act to place the institution on a sound and legal footing. Arrangements were also made for opening Lock Hospitals at Saugor and Jubbulpore, the other stations where European troops are cantoned. The Nagpore Volunteers increased in strength during the year; they were 80 strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Cotton.*—The season 1864-65, in respect of this staple product, was probably one of the most auspicious ever known in the Central Provinces. The following are the statistics of the cultivation for four years, in acres—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
In the Nerbudda Valley north of Sautpoora Range	116,964	163,991	195,253	285,111
In the Nagpore Country south of the Range	227,370	221,932	238,752	330,155
In the Chutteesgurh Country, the Mahanuddy and Godavery Valleys ...	36,289	41,188	54,431	74,332
Total Acres. ...	380,623	427,111	488,436	689,598

Dr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner, inspected the cotton fields and marts of the Provinces. Accepting his estimate of from 50 to 60 lbs. of ginned cotton,—*i. e.*, at 60 lbs. per acre for the Wurdah Valley, 45 lbs. for the Nerbudda Valley, and 40 lbs. for the Chutteesgurh Country,—the total yield for the year would amount to 35,612,575 lbs., or (at 300 lbs. the average weight per Indian bale accepted in England) 118,709 bales. Now the registered export trade in cotton for the year, after deducting the through traffic in that article, amounted to 27,213,504 lbs., or about four-fifths of the total produce calculated as above stated.

Arboriculture.—In the previous year the number of young trees planted out in the Provinces was 200,000. This number was largely added to in 1864-65. Landholders on the high ways were offered Rs. 50 a mile a year to induce them to contract for the maintenance of the avenues and groves within their holdings.

Waste Lands.—The process of marking off Government wastes was prosecuted vigorously. Two and a half million of acres, or about 4,000 square miles of Government waste, were marked off. The whole area of Government wastes in these Provinces will not fall short of 15,000 square miles: out of this area, about 3,500 square miles have been reserved from sale,

either because they yield natural products,—such as timber, limestone, coal, &c., which it is desirable to retain for the present as Government property, or because their situation close to large marts, or on high roads, makes them too valuable to be sold at the price intended for average waste lands. The 12,000 square miles available for sale, contain lands of many kinds. They comprise sometimes upland plateaus of the Sautpoora and Vindhya Ranges, fit for the cultivation of tea, coffee, the potato, the cinchona ; sometimes alluvial plains in the valleys of the river Nerbudda, the Godavery, the Mahanuddy, the Wyn Gunga, and Taptee ; sometimes fertile slopes and well-watered glades, wherein these great rivers take their rise amid those main ranges which stretch athwart the Indian Peninsula. As the register for each district is ready, it will be published for general information. One such register, describing the waste lands of the Wurdah District, was published as a Supplement to the Local *Gazette*. The three European Settlements in the Provinces made the previous year continued to make progress.

Minerals.—The negotiations for working the coal mines at Burkoee in the Chindwara District, and at Shahpoor in the Baitool District, were advanced a stage. Should these two mines eventually prove workable, they will be connected by Tramways with the Nagpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The Mohpanee coal mines in the Nursingpore District were worked with success by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company. It is proposed to connect these mines with the Railway by a short Tramway, to be constructed by the Company. Discoveries were made of extensive coal fields, distant some 12 miles from the Burkoee field, in the district of Chindwara. The analysis would seem to show the newly discovered coal to possess many of the properties of the English coals. Another coal field was also discovered in the Chanda District, in the bed of the river Wurdah. The Supreme Government decided that the Iron Works at Burwai, on the Nerbudda, in Nimar, should be advertised for sale, at an upset price of Rs. 45,000.

The Survey.—Three parties surveyed over 3,500 square miles. A fourth party entered the Central Provinces late in the open season, and broke ground in the lower valley of the Wurdah. A party of the Topographical Survey was at work in the Central Provinces for some time, and a map of a part of the Sumbulpore District, the first map founded on its survey, was completed during the year. A second Topographical Survey party broke ground in the Upper Godavery District.

These two parties will, in the course of a few years, survey and delineate the whole country between the Godavery and the valley of the Soane near Mirzapore, comprising some of the least known and the wildest tracts in India. Of late years the Revenue Survey has surveyed 26,000 miles and the Topographical Survey 11,000 miles. It may be said that all the cultivated parts of these Provinces, except some of the open country of Chutteesgurh, have been surveyed and delineated in the most complete manner. There remain only the Sautpoora Hills and the wild valleys at their feet, the wild tracts of Northern and Eastern Chutteesgurh, and the valleys of the Mahanuddy and the Godavery.

Fairs.—There were 67 Fairs held during the year. From statistics taken on the spot, it is estimated that the aggregate value of property of all kinds brought to these fairs was Rs. 75,63,765, of which Rs. 52,12,310 worth were sold. These sales comprised European piece-goods and other European articles, to the value of Rs. 12,96,325, country manufactured articles worth Rs. 15,29,420, horses, mostly small ponies, Rs. 31,933, other cattle and sheep Rs. 9,61,734, other miscellaneous articles Rs. 13,92,898. The number of persons coming from all parts of India, is estimated at 1,443,290.

Trade Statistics.—The external trade of the Central Provinces in 1864-65 was imports 68,751 tons, valued at Rs. 3,18,55,535, exports 77,771 tons, valued at Rs. 2,37,99,264 or the total exterior trade, including imports and exports, 146,522 tons, valued at Rs. 5,56,54,799. The principal articles of traffic were :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
Cotton	42,983	9,16,948	374,855	94,91,170
Sugar	166,181	19,92,930	52,120	5,85,047
Salt	764,398	41,24,262	67,839	3,64,863
Grain	157,492	4,76,859	939,538	21,51,327
Oil-seeds	31,691	1,05,581	15,729	48,003
Metals and Hardware	282,770	1,15,61,359	53,598	22,67,283
English Piece-goods	58,496	56,86,495	8,382	12,41,511
Miscellaneous European goods ...	19,316	14,00,748	3,752	1,10,474
Country cloth...	11,499	6,32,642	54,277	44,19,699
Silk and Silk Cocoons	1,205	8,57,034	620	3,68,389
Horses, Cattle, and Sheep ...	...	6,49,101	...	3,84,655
Cocoanuts	45,590	4,31,834	11,498	1,19,288

These imports and exports may again be divided into,—trade with Northern India generally, 66,579 tons, valued at Rs. 1,88,53,485; trade with Bombay, Berar, and Western India generally, 54,127 tons, valued at Rs. 3,41,83,754; trade with the Southern Madras country, and Hyderabad (Deccan) 1,843 tons, valued at Rs. 3,19,359; and trade with Eastern Coast Districts, Cuttack, and South-Western Frontier States of Bengal 23,973 tons, valued at Rs. 22,98,201. Bullion is not included in this but Railway imports are included to the extent of 11,877 tons, valued at £1,179,228; this would make the exports in excess of the imports by £373,601; leaving so much of bullion to be imported to balance the trade.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There were 18 Dispensaries and 17 Branches. During the year 81,934 patients were treated, or, excluding Nimar, which district did not appear in last year's Returns, 78,089 patients; being an increase of 33 per cent. over the number treated in 1863, and 85 per cent. over the number treated in 1862. There were also 92 capital and 2,301 minor operations performed during the year. The total cost of these Institutions during 1864 amounted to Rs. 41,958. When the year closed, the various Committees had Rs. 22,901 in hand, of which Rs. 9,354 were invested at interest. Of the total receipts during the year—Rs. 63,919—Rs. 29,508, or 46 per cent., were granted by Government; Rs. 2,728 were voted by the Municipal Committees from local funds; Rs. 789 accrued from interest on invested capital; and Rs. 10,963 were raised by private subscriptions,—58 per cent. being contributed by natives. The income from private subscriptions showed an increase of 35 per cent. on last year. The number vaccinated was 5,085, of which 3,351 cases were successful, 1,161 failed, and 573 result unknown. A Lunatic and a Leper Asylum were opened at Nagpore. Epidemic cholera visited every district of the Central Provinces, in a more or less severe form. Some districts were visited twice during the year. In the districts which lie below the northern and southern slopes of the Sautpoora Hills. Cholera broke out in February. It appeared first on certain lines of road, whereby pilgrims returned to their homes in the Deccan, or in Malwa, after visiting the shrine of Mahadeo on the Puchmurree Hills. The epidemic had broken out among pilgrims at this Fair; and in every town or village on the Puchmurree Hills where cholera appeared, it was ascertained that the first victims had been returning pilgrims. In the interest, therefore, of the public safety, the holding of this Fair in future years at the spring season, when cholera usually ap-

pears, has been prohibited. Wells were dug at all halting places along the road. Grants of land were offered free of revenue for thirty years, to persons who sink wells for drinking purposes.

Cattle-breeding is carried on all over the Provinces. The breed in the hills on the southern face of the Sautpoora range, near Chindwara, is perhaps the most beautiful of any of the indigenous breeds, and is in high esteem for light and speedy draught. But the breed along the valley of the Wurdah, corresponding with that in Berar, is much prized for bone and endurance. These two breeds, for the most part, supply the Nagpore bullocks, so well known for their speed. Sheep breeding is also carried on in most districts. Bulls were imported from Hissar and Nellore and a model sheep farm was established at Dumoh. Stallions were purchased to improve the breed of horses, 9 costing Rs. 8,480. A few elephants were caught in Chutteesgurh.

Forests.—The area of the "Unreserved" Forests is approximately set down at about 11,000 square miles. The precise area of the timber-bearing tracts belonging to private individuals can hardly be less than 10,000 square miles. Also, on the lands of our feudatories, there are extensive timber-bearing tracts. Forest conservancy of a strict kind was introduced. The Provinces were parcelled out into six Divisions, each under one Assistant Conservator and all supervised by a Conservator. Rs. 1,15,521 worth of dead Teak and Sal wood, either lying cut or standing where it died, was brought out of the Forests; 6,645 logs and 76,024 sleepers were supplied to the several Railways; Rs. 10,200 worth of timber was supplied to the Public Works Department. The forest income was

	Rs.	£
1860-61	45,812	4,581
1861-62	64,302	6,430
1862-63	53,169	5,317
1863 64	77,539	7,754
1864-65	89,306	8,930
1865-66	1,91,000	19,100
1866-67	1,99,327	19,933

ADMINISTRATION OF PORT BLAIR AND THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

1864-65.

THIS is the first annual report on the administration of Port Blair and refers to the seventh year of the present occu-

pancy of the Settlement by the British Government. Port Blair, in N. Latitude 11·42, and E. Longitude 93, situated on the S. E. shore of "South Andaman," was first occupied by the British in September 1789, where a small colony was established by Lieutenant Blair, of H. M.'s Royal Navy. The Settlement was then known under the name of "Port Cornwallis," or as it was afterwards called "Old Harbour." In 1792 the Settlement was removed to the N. E. side of the "Great Andaman," also named "Port Cornwallis." Towards the end of 1793 such great sickness prevailed, that the Government transferred the convicts to Penang, and brought back the troops and settlers to Bengal. In 1858 a penal settlement was again established at "Old Harbour", and its name was changed to "Port Blair." The first convicts sent there were transported for mutiny and rebellion in 1857-58. In 1858 Chatham Island, Ross Island, Viper Island and two stations within the harbour, named Aberdeen and Haddo, were cleared. Colonel Tytler; when Superintendent, commenced the new station of Mount Harriet, intended as a sanitarium, at an elevation of 1136·39 feet. Major Ford, of the Madras Staff Corps, the present Superintendent, took charge of the Settlement in February 1864. "Ross Island," the head-quarters of the Settlement, stands directly north and south across the harbour's mouth, and is a short mile long, by about half a mile at its extreme width. It rises at its more northern extremity to a height of about 146 feet. Mount Harriet is bout 2 miles from Ross Island at the northern point of the mainland. The *Civil Establishment* consists of the Superintendent of the Settlement, 2 ex officio Assistants to the Superintendent, the Senior Medical Officer, an Assistant Surgeon, a Commissioned Officer of the Commissariat Department, the Chaplain, the Executive Engineer and an Assistant Engineer, the Harbour Master and his Assistant and the Commander of the Settlement steamer, with their offices and establishments. The Civil Judicial powers of the Superintendent and his Deputy are defined by Act XXVII. of 1861, paras. III. and IV. There were no civil suits in 1864-65.

JUDICIAL.—*Criminal Justice.*—There are no records of criminal proceedings for previous years. From 16th February 1864 regular sittings were held in the Superintendent's Court and all cases were tried according to the Code of Criminal Procedure. There were 144 bailable offences reported, involving 210 persons of whom 195 were convicted and 15 acquitted. The number of non-bailable offences was 64, involving 198 persons of whom 17 were committed, 163 convicted, 18 acquitted, 4

escaped or transferred, 1 case involving 1 person was under trial at the close of the year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 490-8-10 of which Rs. 189-4-10 were realized. The total number of criminal cases disposed of by the Superintendent was 206, of which 184 were decided in 1 day and 10 in 7 days. 94 witnesses were examined and 6 were detained above one day and within 7. Of the 17 men committed to the Sessions last year, two (Hindustanis) were for murder, and 15 (Malays) for aiding in the escape of transported convicts. The two men tried for murder were sentenced to death. One died in custody, the other was transferred. The 15 Malays were sentenced to seven and ten years' imprisonment in transportation. The sentence was commuted by the Governor General in Council to two years' imprisonment each. The amount of crime was small for the population, especially when it is remembered of what that consists. There were 6 cases in which free residents were concerned, none of heinous character; four men were convicted and 2 acquitted.

Police.—The establishment was 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 first-class Inspector, 200 armed free police and a body of unarmed police selected from the convicts. The free police were introduced on the 12th April 1865 and took the place of a detachment of Madras Native Infantry. It was organized at Maulmain and consisted, besides the Inspector, of 2 head-constables, 8 sergeants and 190 constables—Natives of India, Chittagonians, Burmese and others. They were more useful than troops for employment in the jungles, guarding working parties, searching for escaped prisoners and patrolling between out-stations. Hitherto these duties had been discharged by a body of about 100 convicts under a free European constable. They were short-term men and obtained a remission of a fourth of their sentences if they did their work well. They were armed and drilled and on the whole did well. The presence of an armed body of convicts was objectionable and, on the arrival of the new police, they were disarmed and employed as barrack, road and Ghaut peons. The new police had been too recently introduced for any report of its working to be made.

The Convicts.—There were no jail buildings on the Settlement, but the erection of a jail on Viper Island had been sanctioned. On 31st December 1863 there were 3,232 convicts, of whom 229 were females, in the Settlement. On the same date of 1864 there were 3,535 of whom 254 were females. The average daily number of prisoners was 3,294 and the total

number of deaths 489, being a percentage of 15·5 of males and 5·6 of females. The gross cost of prisoners on every account except buildings was Rs. 3,72,383 and the average cost per prisoner Rs. 113. The cash-earnings of prisoners were Rs. 14,529, the estimated value of out-door labour by convicts Rs. 5,544. Of the cash-earnings Rs. 8,985 are set down to produce. The number of escapes was 202 and of returns 110. Of the convicts 14 were Europeans and their descendants, 5 Americans, 2 Jews, 1 Armenian, 4 Natives of India, 844 Mussulman males and 66 females, 2,249 Hindoo males and 188 females, 120 Burmese, 3 Shans, 5 Chinese, 14 Assamese, 5 Parsees and 15 Malays. The prisoners were divided into two classes,—those having licenses to be at large and those transported as felons. The former generally obtain these licences after arrival; they are generally Europeans, Eurasians or coloured Americans. On the arrival of a ship with convicts, if there is no infectious disease amongst them, they are at once landed on Ross Island, and closely inspected by the Superintendent, and the Senior Medical Officer. Each man is verified by the "Descriptive Roll of Convicts" accompanying them, and note taken of all "dangerous characters." Sickly men are conveyed to Hospital, men acquainted with trades are separated, and all have numbers (stamped on metal) distributed to them. The next day they are drafted off to convict divisions in which there are vacancies, and superior workmen and artificers are posted where required. At each station lives an Overseer, either a free man or a prisoner licensed to be at large, in charge of one or more divisions of which he has to render daily a written report to the Superintendent. A "division" of convicts consists" of 1 division gangsman, 1 sub-division gangsman, 1 mohurrir (clerk,) 16 toledars or section gangsmen and 400 labouring convicts, making a total strength of 419. The first 8 sections are more particularly the division gangsman's charge, the remaining 8 sections are the sub-division gangsman's charge; 25 men or a section are a toledar's charge; but it is the duty of the division gangsman to exercise a strict supervision over the whole. The mohurrir has, under the direction of the Overseer, to keep the subsistence, hospital, and clothing accounts, to prepare statements of the daily distribution of labour to the various works in progress, morning reports, &c. The convicts are divided, according to proficiency into 1st 2nd and 3rd classes for which they receive proportionate allowances. In each section there are 3 "parawallahs" or watchmen. The number of divisions on the Settlement was

12. The 5th division, on Viper Island, consisted of desperate characters and men under punishment in irons; to it were also attached the lame, blind, infirm, aged, lepers and other helpless prisoners. The 6th division, on Haddo, contained married men and their families, widows and single women. The other divisions were scattered over the different stations and outposts. European prisoners holding licences to be at large received an allowance of Rs. 30 per month which might be increased to Rs. 50 at the discretion of the Superintendent; out of this they had to clothe and feed themselves. A division gangsman gets Rs. 8 per month, a sub-division gangsman or a mohurrir Rs. 6, a toledar Rs. 5, a 1st class convict 3 annas per day, 2nd class 2 annas 6 pie and 3rd class 2 annas. The proportion of 1st class to a division may not exceed Rs. 2-10 and of the 2nd class Rs. 3-10. A *complete* division of convicts cost Government Rs. 1,862-8 a month other deserving and useful convicts were allowed from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 per month. The payments were made in "Andaman Tokens," a copper coin of the nominal value, on the Settlement, of one Rupee and in annas and pie. When in hospital, labouring convicts were subjected to a stoppage of 1 anna 9 pie per day; no other deduction is ever made from their pay. Certain books, very much like those kept in a native Regiment, are kept by the Overseers and examined by the Superintendent. Regular order books are maintained in the Superintendent's office. Daily hospital reports are submitted by the Medical officers. Deceased convicts' property is periodically disposed of.

The European and Eurasian prisoners, 27 in number, are lodged in an iron-framed teak fitted barrack, the allowance of space being the same as for European soldiers. For the native prisoners iron-framed barracks containing from 100 to 150 men each were being constructed. These were to be again divided into partitions for 25 men. At one extremity of every barrack, a small trellised space is apportioned to a division or sub-division, gangsman, or mohurrir, who has a general view of the barrack; and in each of the divided-off sections of the barrack, with the 25 men occupying it, is placed with his men the toledar of the section. A sentry is placed at the door of each section. A minimum space of 648 cubic feet and 36 feet of area is allotted to each convict. The men get up at 5 A. M., set to work at 6, have an interval for rest and meals, after working 8 hours, leave off at 6 P. M., and are required to be in barrack by 8 P. M. The cooking houses have room for

100 men in each and different spaces are allotted to Hindoos and Mussulmans. The health of the convicts greatly improved especially during the last 5 months of the year. The number of deaths to strength for the whole year was 146·12 per 1,000, or 14·6 per cent.; the rate for the preceding year being 216·71 per 1,000 strength, or 22·67 per cent. The diseases most prevalent were bowel complaints, fever, scurvy, asthenia, rheumatism, and ulcers; the greater number of fatal cases resulted from the first four. This was owing to the improved sanitary condition of the buildings, to their being supplied with more wholesome food, to greater personal cleanliness being enforced, weekly bathing parades, weekly medical inspections and more suitable clothing. Hitherto there had been no conservancy arrangements, but temporary latrines for separate classes had now been constructed on Dr. Hathaway's "dry conservancy" system and proper latrine boats were being constructed at Maulmain.

All available convicts, amounting to nearly one-third of the total strength, were employed upon public works. Dr. Morton considered that the labour assigned to convicts, though it should not be increased, was not injurious to their health except in the case of those employed in the Marine Department whose hard work and constant exposure caused a very large number of serious complaints especially fever, chest affections, disorder of the bowels and rheumatism. The cultivators, fishermen and tradesmen, the petty repairs and punishment gangs, about one-fourth of the strength of convicts, and convicts employed in the Offices and Departments, hired as servants by the Commissariat, Conservancy, Marine Dockyard, Gangsmen, Barrack and out-door Police, and the female convicts, estimated at one-third, were under the immediate direction of the Superintendent. The proportion of sick and hospital attendants was one-sixth of the whole strength. Forty-six trades were represented among the convicts; those who were self-supporting were allowed to sell their produce and wares and some, by their profits, had bought and cleared ground, hired labour, purchased canoes or increased their stock of cattle. Those who kept shops were allowed to import goods free of freight by Government vessels. Female convicts were employed in grinding wheat, some were taught to clean cotton and spin thread, and some to weave. There was a sewing class and, though at first no woman could sew, they have made one-third of the clothing for issue during the present year. It was intended to have 50 looms at work next year for the manufacture of convicts' clothing. Five convicts

were appointed Overseers and gave satisfaction. The number of escapes was 202 against 357 in 1863-64. The Christian prisoners received instruction, religious and secular, from the chaplain, the hours being from 3 to 6 P. M. twice a week; the average attendance was 7.

REVENUE.—The demand was Rs. 11,427 of which Rs. 6,000 was from Forests, and Rs. 1,284 from the unclaimed property of deceased convicts.

EDUCATION.—A school was established under the direction of the Rev. H. Corbyn, the Chaplain, for the education of the free inhabitants' and another for convicts' children as well as for adult convicts who wished to attend. Rs. 1,037 were subscribed for the free school and Rs. 153 for the convicts'. The average attendance of free men's children was 10, of convicts 5 and of adult convicts 7. A school-house was erected and a schoolmaster engaged. The Government of India was applied to for aid.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The total outlay was Rs. 3,99,286 of which Rs. 30,218 was the value of convict labour and Settlement material. Rs. 1,11,559 was spent on military and Rs. 2,49,344 on civil works. The cost of establishment was Rs. 23,360.

Post Office.—There was no regular mail service. Communication with Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein was infrequent and only 12 mails were received and 23 despatched during the 12 months. On two occasions mails were not received for two months at a time. The number of letters received (exclusive of "on service" and registered), was 5,432, and of letters despatched 6,611; the number of books, newspapers and parcels received was 3,999, and despatched 196.

Marine.—Moorings and buoys were laid down in and about the Port. The harbour master or his assistant acted as pilot when required. Arrangements were made for a Marine Yard at Phœnix Bay. A body of 25 seamen, principally from the late 6th Indian Naval Brigade, was kept up for the marine service of the Settlement.

FINANCIAL.—The whole Government expenditure was Rs. 5,14,223, of which Rs. 17,085 was for pay of troops, Rs. 3,72,383 for Civil Administration, Rs. 23,360 for Public Works establishment, Rs. 13,960 for Commissariat establishment and Rs. 87,435 for Marine. This does not include the cost of transport of troops, convicts, and stores, and the conveyance of Mails.

MILITARY.—The garrison consisted of one company of the 3rd Battalion, H. M.'s 60th Rifles and one company of Madras

Sappers and Miners. The company of European troops was supplied in supercession of the 6th Indian Naval Brigade.

Population.—Of the free population there were 253 males on the Civil, 225 on the Military, 18 on the Marine and 163 on the Police establishment; of non-officials there were 152 males and 70 females and of children 27 males and 30 females. Of the free residents 210 were Europeans and their descendants, 5 Anglo-Malays, 94 Burmese, 403 Natives of India and 236 Chinese. Of convicts' children there were 39 males and 38 females. Adding the convict population there was a grand total of 4,252 male and 340 female adults, 66 boys and 68 girls. Among free residents the births were 1 boy and 2 girls and among convicts 12 boys and 22 girls.

Agriculture.—All the cleared land was measured and redistributed, in allotments of one and two beegahs, to deserving self-supporters and those patches found under cultivation by self supporters who appeared to be painstaking, were extended to a similar size, and all registered. Fresh clearances were commenced, the men employed on them receiving their subsistence for a certain number of months, and being released from other work; they were then expected to support themselves by their garden produce. An experimental garden was commenced to teach the convicts the best methods of raising vegetables. At the end of the official year, the extent of land cleared and under cultivation on the entire Settlement amounted to 243 acres, of which 147 acres were fresh clearances effected since September last. Twenty-six kinds of vegetables were produced including cabbages, knole-cole, turnips, carrots, brocoli and beet-root. At a vegetable show held on Ross Island there was a very creditable display of produce and prizes were distributed. The mango, jack, citron, lime, rozelle, guava, cocoa-nut and areca-nut trees which had been imported on to the Settlement were coming into bearing. The pine-apple and melon were plentiful. The nutmeg and pepper trees and the arrowroot plant promised well. There were also jujube, bael and quince. The durian and mangosteen and a new stock of plantain and sugar-cane shoots were introduced and a supply of orange, shaddock, loquat and soursop had been applied for. The climate and soil resemble that of Penang. The soil appears chiefly derived from volcanic debris, covered with a virgin vegetable mould, the product of centuries. The ground seems to have been bared too much in clearing, for the seaward or seaward slopes are found unproductive, but on western slopes, where the forest has been only *thinned* out, fertile soil has been found, from which, if the management of

it were properly understood, it is believed many more valuable vegetable products might be obtained. Colonel Haughton introduced the New Orleans *cotton* seed in 1860. About 2½ acres were planted with this seed and it was doing well. A quantity of "Sea Island" seed had been sown with varying success. About 150 coffee trees procured from Penang and planted at "Mount Harriet," were very healthy and growing well. There is no grazing land; only very coarse native grasses will grow and that only in the rains. There is little suitable land for paddy cultivation, but an experimental sowing of Moulmein Paddy was made at "Aberdeen" in a swamp of about 4¼ beegahs, which was overrun with crabs that had destroyed a number of young cocoa-nut trees. The crop yielded, when threshed, 2,508 lbs., the sale of which with the straw more than paid all expenses. The paddy was heavy in the ear, and considered to be an excellent yield. The experiment was being repeated.

FORESTS.—A Forest Department was established in September 1863, in order "to obtain a more intimate knowledge of, and to protect and develope, the timber resources of these Islands." Accordingly a small gang of convicts were placed under the orders of the Commissariat officer who was directed to confine his operations to the forest south of "Aberdeen." Since the Department began to work at the beginning of 1864 more than 1 000 trees had been girdled. The percentage of the more important species were the *Petrocarpus Indicus* 14, *Careya Japonica* 16·3, *Diptevocarpus Indicus* 2, *Mesua Ferrea* 14, *Careya Arborea* 9, *Acacia* 2, *Ricinus Diococa* 1·7, *Mimusops Elengi* 2·7, *Lagersteemia Reginæ* 9·6, *Garcinia* 1·7. The "Bullet Wood" tree, to which no botanical name appears to be assigned, and which, so far as is known, is peculiar to these islands, is suitable for workmanship of a high class, such as Ordnance purposes. Its value in the Calcutta market is Rs. 50 per ton.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—A supply of lymph was obtained but as it arrived in the rainy season no attempts at vaccination were successful. There were 4 permanent and 4 temporary hospitals in the settlement at the close of the year. The total number of free patients was 147 of whom 2 died, and the total number in convict hospitals was 5,823 of whom 479 died. The convict medical subordinates were very useful. Sanitary measures were adopted as far as possible at every station. The Burmese suffered less than any other race in the Settlement; they seemed to have more physical stamina than natives of India. Aberdeen, from

its jungle and mangrove swamps, was the most unhealthy station. The "bunding" up of the latter had been commenced. In November 1864 cholera broke out among a batch of convicts from Calcutta and 23 deaths occurred.

MISCELLANEOUS.—More hostility was at first shown to us by the Andamanese during our present occupancy than in the time of Lieutenant Blair, principally towards those who first commenced clearing and dwelling on the mainland at "Aberdeen" and "Haddo," from which places they long tried to oust those convicts, constantly annoying them with flights of arrows. On two or three occasions it was necessary to turn the guns of the Guard Vessel upon the surrounding jungle, in the shelter of which they would sometimes assemble in hundreds. But from this time annoyances from the aborigines became less; when they were met with, they were kindly treated, and they by degrees became better disposed to meet such advances. At length friendly meetings would take place at "North Point," and presents were given and exchanged. On the 28th of January 1863, one of the Naval Brigade men by an attempted familiarity with an Andamanese woman, provoked the anger of a man of her tribe, who drew an arrow on him, and shot him through the body, from which he died. For this two Andamanese were made prisoners and secured on "Ross Island." At length a few men and women came over to see the prisoners; these were detained in kind treatment. The Rev. H. Corbyn, the Chaplain, on the 30th of June 1863 took charge of these and other visitors in the "Andaman Home." Mr. Corbyn now frequently visited the aborigines on the mainland, and won their confidence. But in June 1864 two Andamanese in a fit of anger killed 3 convicts and all intercourse with the Andamanese was cut off for 3 months as a punishment; none were allowed in the settlement and supplies of food were withheld. In June 1864 Mr. Homfray took charge of the Home and has become popular with the natives who bring over their women and children in *their own canoes*, by which act (by their own account) they can exhibit no greater mark of trust in us. Mr. Homfray has acquired a considerable knowledge of their language; he is well acquainted now with the north and south tribes of "South Andaman," with the "Rutland" and "Archipelago" Islanders, and their Chiefs, with whom he has much influence.

In 1864 the Andamans were put under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. In October orders were received from the Secretary of State for India, direct-

ing the selection of 51 convicts from the mutineer class to be transferred to "Sarawak," there to take service under Sir James Brooke. A number of men came forward for the service, from amongst whom 50 of the most deserving were selected. They were still awaiting transport.

The foundation stone of *Christ Church* was laid on Ross Island but sanction had not been received for the construction of the building.

The *fish* commonly taken were cat-fish, scate, rock-cod, mullet, pomfret, gar fish and sardines, which fetched one anna per pound. Mr. Prince opened a quarry into an argillaceous sandstone of good and durable quality. This was found to abound, and was being worked out for the construction of the new barrack for European troops. On the mainland to the south of the Settlement, igneous rock of a granitic character was found in abundance, amongst which good building stone exists. A good conglomerate was also found. The formation of the islands and shores of Port Blair leads to the conclusion that coal exists.

The Superintendent visited the Labyrinth and Archipelago Islands; several interviews of a friendly character were obtained with the inhabitants, and no opportunity was lost of conciliating them. During the fine season of the year, fast sailing junks frequently appeared about the Settlement. Two (Malay Prahs) were found to be heavily armed. It is believed that these are piratical craft, whose crews search these shores for vessels or wrecks to plunder, to kidnap the Andamanese to sell as slaves, as well as to assist, convicts to escape. A small armed vessel would be useful to prevent such occurrences. A small library was established for Christian prisoners. A track was cleared across South Andaman from "Port Blair" to "Port Mouat" on the west coast in 1863. A report as to the desirability of extending the Settlement to Port Mouat had been submitted to Government.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1864-65.

Madras Records No. LXXXVI.

THE report is drawn up by Dr. G. Smith, the Principal of the College. In the *Senior Department*, intended to educate for the post of Civil Assistant Surgeon or for a medical degree at the University of Madras, there were 7 students one of whom obtained his diploma with great credit. The rest were favourably reported on

with the exception of two whose scholarships were withdrawn for one year. At the end of the session there were 6 students in this Department. In the *Second Department,* which educates for the post of Assistant Apothecary, there were 41 students—11 in the 1st class, 10 in the 2nd and 20 in the 3rd. All the 1st class obtained their certificates of qualification for the post of Assistant Apothecaries. 11 first, 10 second, and 19 third class students remained on the rolls. In the *Junior Department,* intended to qualify for Hospital Assistantships, there were 31 first class students, all of whom received their certificates of qualification, 27 second class and 36 third class. Eight students were dismissed the service for incompetence. The general conduct of students in all three departments was satisfactory. A stop was put to the practice of allowing lads to attend, as voluntary students, other classes than those laid down in their curricula.

The Johnstone medal was not awarded. The library and museum were added to, Dr. Montgomery having presented 187 volumes to the former. A large consignment of midwifery instruments and apparatus had been received. Out of 143 students of all classes there were 105 admissions to hospital, or 73·5 per cent. There were 45 admissions or 109·5 per cent. out of 41 European and East Indian students, and 60 admissions or 67·5 per cent. out of 89 native students—56 per cent. of the cases which occurred among the European and East Indian students depended wholly or in part on Asthenia, and among the native students 38 per cent. arose from the same cause. Every encouragement was given to the cricket club which was in a flourishing condition. A committee was formed to report upon the operations and efficiency of the Medical College and decided that for the Second and Junior Departments, a preliminary hospital attendance of two years shall be required; that a three years' Collegiate course shall be sufficient for lads of the Second Department, and a two years' professional course in the Primary School for students of the Junior Department. Instruction in English, now given to the Junior Department, shall be given up. Specified curricula are to be adopted for the Second and Junior Departments. Candidates for admission to the Senior Department of the College were required to pass the General Education Test laid down for candidates for medical degrees in the University of Madras.

THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION,

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1864.

THIS report is submitted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces by M. H. Court, Esq., Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces.

Constitution, Employment and Cost of the Force.—Very considerable changes were made in the disposition, management and pay of the Force, which consisted of 49 European Officers from the Inspector General to Assistants, 160 inspectors, 599 sub-inspectors, 3,523 head-constables, 1,031 mounted constables and 21,106 foot-constables; there were also the Kumaon and Turai civil police and the Ajmere military police corps. The estimated gross cost of the Police was Rs. 37,90,400, of which Rs. 4,72,860 were contributed by Municipal and Cantonment Funds. The cost of police employed as jail guards was Rs. 1,01,328, lock-up guards Rs. 27,348, treasury guards Rs. 55,236, tehseel guards Rs. 81,564, and personal guards Rs. 43,968, and of those employed in the military departments Rs. 8,020. The total number of men employed in these and municipal duties was 1,069 officers, 12 mounted and 8,794 foot constables, and the cost was Rs. 7,90,324. The reserves, who were almost exclusively engaged in escorting prisoners, cash remittances, and Government stores, numbered 518 officers, 505 mounted and 2,800 foot constables, and the cost was Rs. 4,84,416, leaving for police duty 2,695 officers, 314 mounted and 16,88,876 foot constables at a cost of Rs. 16,88,876.

Besides the usual police duties—the prevention and detection

of crime and the capture and custody of criminals—very heavy duties, formerly military, devolved on the police, viz., the guarding of treasuries and treasure in transit, of prisoners and stores and the maintenance of the peace at religious and other gatherings. Owing to their position the police of these Provinces, more than those of any other, are harassed by such duties. A remittance of five lakhs of Rupees for the Central Provinces is escorted by the North-Western Provinces Police a distance of 200 miles beyond the boundary, and not a Rupee or prisoner passes to or from the Punjab, the Central Provinces or Oudh, but is escorted by the North-Western Provinces Police; and wherever a survey may be going on, whether in Central India or the Rajpootana States, the North-Western Government is called upon to furnish from its Police protecting guards to every officer of the Survey, so that for the ordinary police duties the Force was insufficient, and there was not a Magistrate in the country who would not make this complaint. With regard to the employment of native troops as treasure guards the Inspector General believed that it was impossible as they were too extensively occupied with military duties, and even if it were possible the relief would be very trifling. Besides this, in 1861 the Military Finance Commission recommended, on economic grounds, that the Military Force should be reduced to the standard necessary for the defence of the empire; and that it might be efficient for such duty, all Civil duties, such as the guarding and escorting of treasure, remittances, &c. in time of peace, should be undertaken by a Constabulary. The Inspector General says that, while the Force is judged only by its success in dealing with crime and criminals, its efficiency in this respect is lessened by these other duties for which it gains no credit however well they are performed; but he is of opinion that it would be impolitic to revert to the old plan of using native troops in their performance.

Equipment.—Only the men employed as *guards* carried fire arms, and they and the reserves alone were trained to their use. The latter were only armed when on duty rendering it necessary. At other times their arms and all surplus stores were kept in the police magazines under the care of the Superintendent. Of the entire Force about 6,000 men were able to use fire arms. The rest were armed with the baton and when on night duty with a sword also. The equipment was very bad, the belts, pouches and sepoys' pâls being those issued to the Military Police in 1857-58 which were then second-hand. They were with difficulty kept together but renewal was denied.

Discipline and Training.—In this respect the police, with the exception of the guards and reserves, had fallen off. The class of recruits formerly kept on subsistence allowance till they had learnt something of their duties, was abolished; the Force was reduced to the minimum, and it was necessary to fill up vacancies by men untrained to the work. Men were induced to submit to drill and the school before enlistment by those who had done so being enrolled in the second instead of the third grade of constables.

Criminal Returns.—Vide page 3 of this volume of the "Annals of Indian Administration." The following are the statistics of the principal crimes:—

Crime.	Year.	Number of offences committed.	Number of persons		Average of convictions to concerned.
			Concerned.	Convicted.	
Murder, ...	1863	232	620	323	52·10
	1864	295	642	362	56·37
Dacoities, robberies, ...	1863	342	1,518	242	15·93
	1864	477	2,055	358	17·42
Lurking house trespass, ...	1863	12,002	13,686	1,231	10·25
	1864	14,050	16,094	1,914	11·89
Thefts, ...	1863	25,994	30,736	6,529	21 24
	1864	30,872	34,789	8,061	23·17

The returns for 1863 do not include Kumaon and the Turrai. The causes of the increase of crime were, principally, scarcity and high prices, but also the temptations offered by the great traffic in cotton and by many remittances of cash and the disturbance in police allocation and arrangements, both constabulary and village chowkeedars. The police continued to improve in the detection and prosecution of crime. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 10,22,800 against Rs. 9,86,067 in 1863, and of that recovered Rs. 2,40,208 against Rs. 3,17,935. The Court of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, were of opinion that all persons sent for by the Police on suspicion of heinous crime, and eventually released without being sent to the Magistrate, should be entered as *discharged without being brought before a Magistrate.* Mr. Court considered that the police ought to make local enquiry and summon for enquiry persons suspected of offence *before* making arrest, otherwise great hardship may be caused and the power of arrest may be abused. The Police are

prohibited from summoning parties from the village to the station house, that enquiry may be made there; it must be made at the place of occurrence. If the liberty of the person summoned for enquiry is in any way interfered with, he is arrested and the arrest should be reported.

Thuggee, Professional Dacoity and Robbery by the administration of Poison.—All cases coming under these heads were committed to the Deputy Inspectors General. 32 cases of dacoity were pending and 22 cases occurred during the year; 1,219 persons in all were concerned. During the year 261 persons were brought to trial and 123 convicted; Rs. 5,295 were stolen and Rs. 1,647 recovered. There were 47 cases of robbery by the administration of poison; 40 were detected and 32 persons convicted. The Deputy Inspectors General had also been engaged in the observation of criminal tribes, both wandering and resident, which existed in every part of the Provinces. Owing to the reduction of these officers this important work must, unfortunately, be foregone.

In the Meerut districts the *Delhiwal Bhowreeahs* are found in considerable numbers. Their profession is stealing from tents. Leaving their villages after the rains, they wander over all India in small gangs attaching themselves to the camps of regiments, officers and native chiefs, returning with their plunder in April and May. Nominal registers are formed of every man of the tribe, and of the village chosen by them for residence. Occupation is provided for such as want occupation, by giving good culturable land for tillage in the Bidowlee Ilaqua, in the Mozuffernuggur district. This land is given rent-free for the first year, and at small rental for following years. They are not compelled to settle here, but they have the offer of doing so, that they may not have the excuse of being driven to crime in order to support life. Wherever resident, they are warned that, if found absent and at a distance from their homes, without ostensible or known means of life, they will be prosecuted for being members of a professional tribe of thieves. Scarcely less troublesome are the *Sunoriahs* a tribe inhabiting several parts of the Lullutpore district and the Duttia territory. "From time immemorial they have followed the sole profession of thieving, but in the course of years, probably from the fact of their always marrying in and in, and exclusively in their own tribe, their numbers diminished, and they recruited themselves by the purchase of children of other castes: "Thakoors," "Aheers," "Kunjars," "Telees," "Kachees," and "Chumars," indiscriminately. These children were

in their youth taught the particular branch of the profession of their adopted fathers, in which their assistance was necessary, and were made use of by the "Sunoriahs" to effect their projected thefts. When they outgrew the age in which they could be useful as apprentices, they, in their turn, became master-thieves. They choose some large city not less than 100 miles distant from their homes as their field of operations, and set out for it in gangs of about 60. When they get near it they separate into smaller gangs, dress up the children as beggars, and others as rich and respectable men. The latter go to some well known "Sahoocar" and begin bargaining and looking at his valuable things; in the meantime the beggar comes up and manages to abstract some of the things. If he is found out the "rich man" often persuades the shopkeeper to let him off with a flogging on account of his "extreme youth and apparent poverty."

With a view to watching the *Bhudduks* in Goruckpore, a special police was located in that district in connection with a similar Police in Gondah. It was discovered that the Bhudduks were not implicated in any of the dacoity cases, though they are still a disreputable and most debauched race. Mr. Court considered that the Bhudduk settlement at Salikram in Goruckpore should not be allowed to dwindle away, as many of the Bhudduks, who were ejected from the Police, resorted to it, instead of returning to forest-life and crime. Of other resident professional dacoits and thieves, the *Meenas* were now the most formidable, but they were not residents of these provinces, but of the Goorgaon district in the Punjab Provinces, and in the foreign territory of Ulwur, and could not therefore come under the observation of the North-Western Provinces' Police. They are a formidable gang of dacoits, addicted to armed attacks on houses and on traffic carts; and they travel any distance in pursuit of dacoity. *Aheriahs*, residents in Allygurh, Mynpoorie and Etah districts, combine for highway robbery chiefly. The *Beheliahs* were found in Etawah and part of Cawnpore; *Bhowreeahs* in Cawnpore; *Passes* on the Ganges banks from Futtehpore to Allahabad, and thence on the border villages of Jounpore; and these were all resident criminals, who more or less united for violent attacks upon property. In their own districts they were almost universally the village chowkeedars, but not the less habitually addicted to plundering elsewhere. The *wandering* tribes of professional criminals are large in number. The *Sanseeahs*, *Kunjurahs*, and *Harboorahs*, are the most notorious. The men scatter about in search of plunder. The younger

women attach themselves to village proprietors and others, who give shelter and assistance to the tribe; and though a search of the camp will seldom fail to recover stolen property, the only offenders to be found are decrepid old women or children, with whom it is impossible to deal, and the seizure of whom necessitates the care and keep of numerous donkeys, goats and dogs, which they invariably possess in considerable numbers. The Sanseeahs are addicted to the manufacture of counterfeit coin, in addition to thieving. The only way of dealing with criminal *tribes* seemed to be by detaching a police constable or officer to accompany and keep watch over their camps.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

1864-65.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—In 1864 there were on the files of all the civil courts 106,450 cases or 5,941 more than in the previous year. Of these 61,094 were disposed of in favour of the plaintiff, 13,334 of the defendant, 1,396 were nonsuited, 8,019 were dismissed on default, 18,924 were adjusted by razinamah, 463 were transferred, and 3,220 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of the suits was 16 days as in 1863 and the value of the whole was Rs. 62,15,309, and of each Rs. 59, or Rs. 16,05,595 and Rs. 19 respectively less than in 1863. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 8; in 1863 it was Rs. 9. The increase of suits was chiefly in the agricultural districts, in suits for debt and real property and connected with marriage and betrothal. The cause of increase is attributed variously by the local officers to "agricultural prosperity," to "the expanding transactions of the community at large," to "the pernicious frequency of changes of officers;" and, by the Judicial Commissioner, to the "popularity of our courts." The Lieutenant Governor attributes it partly to the increased investment of capital in the purchase of agricultural produce, partly to the growing value of proprietary rights,—both results of general prosperity,—and partly to increased facilities for the disposal of civil suits. The following valuable tables shew the number of civil suits in the Punjab since 1860, classified according to their nature.

Year.	Suits for trespass, indirect; i. e. g., libel, nuisance, &c.	Suits connected with marriage and betrothal.	Suits for breach of contract.	Suits between partners.	Suits for Debt. Parole debt.	Debt on account.	Debt on bond registered.	Debt on bond unregistered.	Other claims to real property not included in the above.	Other claims for personal property.	Total.	Suits for debt between bankers and traders and agriculturists.	Suits of bankers or traders against each other.
1860, ...	653	2,935	530	490	13,619	24,940	2,774	15,532	3,872	7,173	78,340	26,512	12,267
1861, ...	676	2,952	911	621	17,607	29,261	2,196	20,859	4,065	8,295	93,714	30,247	16,556
1862, ...	828	3,257	796	705	21,434	26,333	3,809	21,434	5,305	6,440	96,317	38,169	16,409
1863, ...	1,069	3,902	916	640	22,775	22,290	4,735	20,298	4,695	4,990	92,750	34,682	14,228
1864, ...	1,227	5,100	741	585	25,914	22,177	5,348	22,975	6,246	5,795	1,03,089	37,973	15,148

Year.	Inheritance. Under Malomedan law.	Under Hindoo law.	Under any other law.	Claims in right of adoption.	Claims in right of dowers.	Suits for partition.	Religious suits connected with Shrines, Caste, &c.	Claims to customary fees.	Suits founded on rights of pre-emption.	Suits between Mortgagee and Mortgagee.	Suits between Master and Servant.	Suits between Landlord and Tenant (houses.)	Suits for trespass, e. g., wrongful innovation, personal injury.
1860, ...	428	336	297	114	44	511	69	219	280	937	1,008	1,178	401
1861, ...	356	220	127	74	50	550	55	230	246	958	1,247	1,260	673
1862, ...	384	244	34	35	88	664	74	196	249	1,294	1,147	1,302	565
1863, ...	323	250	42	11	103	654	67	209	282	1,212	1,485	1,365	537
1864, ...	342	175	67	31	93	739	86	218	374	1,133	1,593	1,491	639

Parole debts have progressively increased, from a little more than one-sixth, to upwards of a fourth of the litigation. On the other hand the number of suits on account has decreased; probably owing to the restrictions placed upon the admission of account books as evidence unless consisting of a day-book as well as a ledger. Progressive increase will also be noticed in cases of indirect trespass, in claims connected with real property, in suits on registered bonds, but chiefly in suits regarding marriage and betrothal, which have almost doubled during the last five years, owing to the facilities, real or supposed, for evading the performance of this species of contracts. Upwards of one-third of the litigation of the province occurs between capitalists and the agricultural community. Of the original suits disposed of 2,707 were disposed of by 32 District Officers, 29,777 by their 177 Assistants and Extra Assistants, 22,712 by 8 Small Cause Court Judges, 5,603 by 9 Cantonment Magistrates, 53,330 by 166 Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, 2,636 by 29 Jagirdars, or members of the native gentry invested with civil powers within the limits of their estates. The number of decrees granted during the year amounted to 61,094; the total number of applications for execution of decrees to 40,065—showing that the proportion of awards which decree-holders are constrained to refer to the courts for execution is very considerable. The ratio of cases appealed from District Courts to the Commissioner was greater in Delhi than elsewhere, being upwards of 10 per cent.; while the love of appeal on the part of its inhabitants appears still more striking from the fact that the number of appeals to the Judicial Commissioner from the decisions of the Civil Judge was greater than from Lahore, where the former officer's court is situated. The Small Cause Courts had been established in the Punjab for nearly four years. Up to the close of 1864 they were eight in number. During that year 22,712 suits or upwards of one-fifth of the litigation of the province, were disposed of by the judges; while in the districts in which they are established, they disposed of more than one-half the litigation. The popularity of these Courts is great, notwithstanding a considerable reduction in their territorial jurisdiction during the year, the number of suits instituted increased from 21,949 to 22,976. The number of documents registered has steadily increased from 5,619 in 1858 to 39,343 in 1864.

Criminal Justice.—There were 42,359 cases before the criminal courts in 1864 of which 12,432 were non-bailable, against only 31,038 of which 10,438 were non-bailable the previous year.

Nevertheless only 275 cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases was in the case of preliminary enquiries ten days, and in trials five days; shewing an increase, as compared with the returns of last year, of four days in the case of enquiries and a decrease of one day in the case of trials. In the Sessions Courts, the average duration of trials, was 45 days, or nine days less than the average duration of last year. Out of 111,134 witnesses 93 per cent. were not detained beyond a single day. One Judicial Commissioner disposed of 58 cases, 11 Sessions Judges disposed of 297, 32 Magistrates of Districts with enhanced powers under Act XV. of 1862 disposed of 1,100, 32 Magistrates of Districts in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction disposed of 4,692, 72 Assistant Commissioners and European Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate disposed of 10,231, 9 Cantonment Magistrates disposed of 1,242, 36 Native Extra Assistant Commissioners disposed of 7,979, 22 Canal Officers exercising powers under Act VII. of 1845 disposed of 68, 134 Tehsildars or Naib Tehsildars disposed of 12,261, 28 Customs officers invested with Magisterial powers over their subordinates disposed of 21, 38 Jagirdars invested with Magisterial powers within the limits of their estates disposed of 1,342 and 3 Boards of Honorary Magistrates in towns disposed of 2,577. The Report declares that, on the whole, the intelligence evinced by Jagirdars was remarkable. It has never been necessary to remove a native Honorary Magistrate for corrupt or improper conduct. Their punishments are generally lenient, as compared with those inflicted by European officers. They are not unfrequently the objects of jealousy amongst some of their fellow citizens, and require the firm support of the European Magistracy; but, as a rule, their administration is popular, and the position is beginning to be much sought for. In the Sessions Courts, in only 29 out of 292 cases did the Judges differ from the majority of assessors. Juries were not resorted to. Of the 49,850 prisoners convicted in the District Courts 33,484, or 67 per cent. were fined only; 2,960, or 6 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment only; 1,301, or 2 per cent. to whipping only; 7,748, or 15 per cent. to combined punishment; 4,205, or 10 per cent. to furnish security, &c., and 97 persons were sentenced to transportation. The average amount of fine (Rs. 13) appears high, and the percentage realized (53 per cent.) but small. It is often difficult for European officers to apportion fines to the means of the offender, and in this respect the Honorary Native Judges, it is said, shew, as a rule, greater discrimination than European Magis-

trates. In 67 per cent. of the cases appealed to Magistrates of districts, and in 72 per cent. of cases appealed to the Sessions Courts, the order of the lower court was not interfered with. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court there were 392 appeals; of these 332 were rejected, as not being legally admissible. In 140 out of 167 cases thus revised, the order of the lower court was reversed or modified. Of the important state trial in which Sir H. Edwardes tried, and the Judicial Commissioner sentenced to transportation for life, Mahomed Shuffee and ten other Wahabees for treason, the Report remarks—"The treason was hatched forty years ago at Patna, by Syad Ahmad, the founder of the Wahabee sect in India, whose intolerant doctrines are sedulously inculcated over the breadth of Upper India from the Brahmaputra to the Indus." The number of wild beasts killed varied from 474 its highest point in 1859, and 89 its lowest in 1863 to 100 in 1864. During the year 4,752 wild beasts were killed, a number exceeding the last year's return by 1,500. The deaths from snake bites are far greater annually than those from wild animals. During the past three years 1,133 persons are reported to have died from this cause; and it is believed that the numbers are under-stated. The Arms Act worked well.

Police.—The details will be found at page 441 of Volume IX. of the "Annals." No less than 156 towns pay Rs. 3,00,607 a year for the cost of their municipal police consisting of 3,472 constables, 304 Sergeants and 20 Inspectors or deputies. The cost of the whole police force to the imperial revenues was Rs. 26,00,000 a year for 11,303 foot and 1460 mounted constables, 1910 Sergeants, 472 Deputy Inspectors, 46 Inspectors, 32 Assistants, 29 District Superintendents, 4 Deputy Inspectors General, 1 Inspector General and a personal Assistant.

Jails.—The full details will be found at page 20 of this volume. There were in jail on the 1st January 1864, 9,424 prisoners; the admissions during the year were 20,789; the daily average number of prisoners 9,502. The total number of prisoners incarcerated was thus 30,213, being 1,442 prisoners in excess of the number shown in the report of the preceding year, but considerably less than the average of five years ending with 1862. Of this number 7,550 were released on acquittal or appeal; 9,974 on expiry of sentence; 356 on account of sickness; 295 were transported; 20 executed; and 824, or 8·67 per cent. died. The rate of mortality the previous year was 6·71 per cent.; the increase was due to 8 jails in which an epidemic fever raged, known as the relapsing or famine fever. None of the

jails attacked were overcrowded. The fever must have been introduced into the jails through the admission of prisoners already infected, and measures were taken to prevent this for the future. The expenditure was Rs. 4,61,810 or Rs. 90,816 above the previous year, raising the cost of each prisoner from Rs. 37-11-6 to Rs. 48-9-11. The average earnings per prisoner were Rs. 8-8-9. There were 48 Thug and Dacoit approvers, with 41 wives and 52 children in the Thuggee School of Industry. Each approver cost Rs. 109-8-8 in gross, or Rs. 64-8-8 deducting their earnings.

REVENUE.—A diminished rainfall in 1864-65 led to harvests below the average. Although there was a great fall in the price of cotton and grain, which caused serious loss to traders, this took place after most of the landholders had disposed of their produce at a large profit. The total revenue collected was :—

		1863-64.	1864-65.
Land-tax, ...	Rs.	184,92,651	185,12,438
Miscellaneous, ...	,,	12,46,678	8,07,663
Spirits, ...	,,	4,36,235	4,70,543
Opium and Drugs, ...	,,	2,60,939	3,14,464
Customs and Salt, ...	,,	74,82,704	76,88,551
Canals, ...	,,	8,17,745	10,01,971
Income-tax, ...	,,	5,16,530	4,77,039
Stamps, ...	,,	10,33,494	11,20,493
	,,	3,02,86,976	3,03,93,162

The Central Distillery system was established throughout the province. The local authorities were almost all in favour of the new system. While financially it proved advantageous to the State it was morally beneficial to the people by diminishing the consumption of spirits. The growing wealth and prosperity of the people of the Punjab is seen from the revenue yielded by excise, customs and stamps :—

YEAR.	Excise.	Customs and Salt	Stamps.	TOTAL.
1861-62, ...	5,86,853	68,60,980	9,73,028	84,20,861
1862-63, ...	5,47,961	68,56,870	9,48,503	83,53,334
1863-64, ...	6,97,174	74,82,704	10,33,494	92,13,372
1864-65, ...	7,85,007	76,88,551	11,20,493	95,94,051

Land Revenue Suits.—The subjoined details shew the judicial work disposed of and pending :—

	Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Regular Revenue Suits, ...	26,005	30,977	1,385	1,533
Summary Suits, ...	12,462	11,439	382	447
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners,	3,055	2,902	67	253
Do. to Commissioners, ...	4,358	5,188	846	889
Do. from Commissioners to Financial Commissioner, ...	1,101	923	194	485

The average duration of each suit was 23 days; 46 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiff; 24 in favour of defendants; the remainder by compromise; these proportions correspond precisely with the percentages of the previous year. Their total value amounted to Rs. 8,06,104; the average of costs to value nine per cent., being two per cent. less than the costs of 1863-64.

EDUCATION.—There were 2,625 schools and colleges against 2,420 the previous year, with 92,011 pupils on the rolls against 81,012 and 76,213 in attendance against 65,386. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 7,88,981 against Rs. 6,52,573 of which Rs. 4,14,759 against Rs. 2,78,594 was from imperial sources and Rs. 2,75,512 against Rs. 3,01,087 was chargeable to the one per cent. educational cess fund. The total annual cost of educating each pupil in Government Colleges was in 1864-65 Rs. 1,444-15-8 of which Government paid Rs.1,425-5-9, in Zillah schools Rs. 22-2-2 of which Government paid Rs. 17-11-9, in Normal schools Rs. 5-9-5 of which Government paid Rs. 3-14-9, in Village schools Rs. 3-14-2 of which Government paid 1 anna and 9 pie, in Female schools Rs. 4-7-3 of which Government paid 10 pie, in Jail schools 10 annas 1 pie of which Government paid 1-3, in Aided schools Rs. 265-2-6 of which Government paid Rs. 14-12-10. The general establishments cost Rs. 19,636, and the buildings Rs. 41,838. There were 2 Government Colleges with 21 students in daily attendance, 23 Zillah schools with 5,821 pupils daily, 70 Normal schools with 5,476; 1,745 Village schools with 44,274; 272 Fe-

male schools with 4,260; 22 Jail schools with 3,882; 2 Aided schools with 12 students daily; 17 superior Aided schools with 3,207 pupils daily; 52 middle class Aided schools with 936; 1 inferior ditto with 8; 411 Female Aided schools with 8,002; and 1 Aided Normal school with 23. The progress in study as well as numbers is testified to by the Inspectors and by the fact that 31 lads passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University against 25 the previous year. School fees from non-agriculturists rose from 12,539 in 1863-64 to 16,233 during the year under report; the amount contributed from private or local sources for educational objects in aided institutions, rose from Rs. 47,439 in 1863-64 to Rs. 69,455 in 1864-65. The number of students of English rose from 3,164 at the close of 1860 61 to 11,269 at the end of 1864-65. The increase was as marked in private aided schools of the higher grade as in Government schools; the movement extended even to female schools, in which there were as many as 264 girls studying the English language. In the Lahore Medical School 15 students passed the prescribed examination for Native Doctors, making 43 in all with those of the previous year. The study of medicine is becoming popular amongst the natives of the Punjab; at the last examination for admissions there were no less than 107 candidates for the vacancies in the Hindustani class, and 24 candidates for seven vacancies in the English class. One student was admitted to the vernacular class, possessing a knowledge of Pushtu. The cost to the State was Rs. 56,057.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The expenditure from imperial revenue was Rs. 64,27,557, of which Rs. 11,27,449 was on establishments, Rs. 20,30,030 on repairs and Rs. 30,59,120 on new works. Of the last Rs. 8,62,750 was devoted to military buildings, Rs. 4,51,200 to civil buildings, Rs. 4,49,080 to agricultural and irrigation works, and Rs. 12,68,930 to communications. The sum of Rs. 19,56,061 (approximate) was spent from local funds. The principal new works were these. At Delhi the walls of the palace were partially repaired; the stone cupolas and exterior face-work injured during the siege of 1857 were restored; the rubble-work in the escarp of the ditch and interior walls of the batteries was pointed up. The brick-work on the interior face of the walls was largely renewed, and about one-fourth of the surface replastered. The rubbish accumulated in the banquettes and refuge chambers was cleared away. The fortifications around the arsenal at Ferozepur were completed. The lower storeys of the two new barracks at Delhi, and

the upper storeys of the two others commenced in 1861, together with the Native Infantry barrack, were completed. At Lahore the marble pavilion in the fort, erected by the Emperor *Shah Jehan*, the walls of which had bulged considerably, was repaired; at Delhi the restoration of *Humayun's* tomb, one of the earliest specimens of Mogul architecture, has been completed, and repairs effected to the tomb of *Adam Khan* near the *Kutub*, and to other tombs of historical or architectural interest. Beyond Simla, twenty-six miles of additional new road were constructed, giving a completed roadway up to one mile beyond *Pangi* and 151 miles from Simla. The worst part of the country between Hindustan and Chinese Tartary along this route was opened out; the Executive Engineer reports that the difficulties of such cliffs as those at *Wangtu*, *Kushti*, *Maizong*, and *Ragi*, could scarcely be surpassed in any region. The road beyond Pangi, though excessively bad and steep, is still practicable for ponies and yaks for about five or six months of the year; these improvements have already caused a slight increase in the traffic along this line. The *Wangtu* bridge was opened to traffic in May 1864. It is the only bridge in *Kunawar* that crosses the Sutlej, and the convenience it affords is highly valued by the traders using the road. The navigation of the Indus from *Attock* to *Khushyalgarh* was improved by the blasting of rocks. The imperial ferries, 13 in number, and 379 minor ferries, were maintained as usual, including the several boat bridges. The drainage of Umritsur city, estimated to cost Rs. 11½ lakhs, was begun and the external drainage was completed. The *Khazanah* gate of the city was reconstructed. Galleries were driven into the salt mines to a length of 1,497 running feet. Tunnels and roads were constructed in the coal mines, and 38,000 maunds of coal excavated. One new city gate was constructed at Multan from municipal funds, and a second was in progress. At *Rohtak* the Delhi gate was rebuilt and a town hall erected over it.

Railways.—On 24th April 1865 the whole line of 253 miles between Lahore and Mooltan was opened. Between Lahore and Umritsur during the whole year the number of passengers carried were—1st class 4,430; 2nd class 9,331; 3rd class 379,224, or a total of 392,985; showing an increase of 132 first, and 338 second class, but a decrease in the third class of 8,710 as compared with last year. The goods traffic on this section, amounted to 519,044 maunds, equal to 18,537 tons, showing an increase of 396,210 maunds, or 14,150 tons, over

the returns of the past year, and of 406,096 maunds, or 14,500 tons, over those of the previous year. This was due to the prevalence of sickness in both cities in the festival months. The passenger rates on the line from Lahore to Mooltan 208 miles were fixed at 15 pie a mile 1st class, 9 pie 2nd class and 3 pie 3rd class. From Lahore to Umritsur the fares are slightly less or 12, 7½ and 2¼ pie a mile respectively. The goods rates are ½, ½, ⅝ and 1 pie per maund per mile for the four classes. A Railway Institute, with reading, library and coffee rooms, and swimming bath attached, was opened in June for the use of all members of the Railway Staff and European mechanics of all departments, at a monthly subscription of one rupee each. At the Montgomery (formerly called Sahiwal) station at the 104th mile, all through trains stop and a change of engine takes place. The number of subordinate Europeans and Eurasians was 44 during the year; but one death occurred amongst them; their conduct is well spoken of; during the year only three fines for inebriety were imposed. The Mechanics' Institute induced steady habits. Messrs. Brassy and Co.'s contract for the Delhi Railway was accepted, and preparations were begun.

Forests.—The general results of forest operations for the year were :—

	Chenab.	Ravi.	Byas.	Satlaj.	Nainsukh.	Total.
Trees felled, ...	5,874	1,681	225	310	810	8,900
Logs prepared, ...	...	...	...	1,748	...	1,748
Do. launched, ...	27,512	11,278	1,780	...	2,600	43,170
Timber brought into depot, cubic feet, ...	6,56,970	1,00,517	...	...	70,000	8,27,487
Timber sold, ...	7,67,448	15,191	...	...	70,000	8,52,639
Average rate per rupee, ...	4·16	2·16	...	...	2·9	...
Amount of sales, rupees, ...	1,84,398	10,188	...	...	24,063	2,18,649
Value of timber remaining in depot, ...	74,659	63,445	...	...	.....	1,38,104
Value of receipts in depôt,	1,64,242	25,129	...	...	24,063	2,11,434
Total expenditure, ...	1,30,226	46,085	7,337	11,012	15,275	2,27,935

Leases were obtained from the Rajas of Chamba and Bussahir of the forests in their territories.

Post Office.—The letters delivered in the Punjab have risen from 707,552 in 1862-63 to 818,935 in 1864-65.

Marine.—Two of the three Government steamers navigated the Upper Indus. From December to April none of the vessels can pass the shallow water between Bakra and Kalabagh until lightened of their cargoes, which have to be shipped to Makhad in country boats. Their earnings rose from Rs. 9,220 in 1862-63

to Rs. 46,045 in 1864-65 and the average amount earned by each vessel from Rs. 1,539 to Rs. 5,116. The receipts of the department were Rs. 51,334 and the disbursements Rs. 1,99,961. The number of native boats which traded on the Indus increased from 3,185 with 44,188 tons in 1862-63 to 3,769 with 51,378 tons in 1864-65. The Punjab exported to Bombay 614,974 maunds of wheat and 27,251 of barley. The export of cotton fell from 1,55,383 maunds to 16,347, of wool from 54,608 maunds to 43,992, of saltpetre from 16,540 maunds to 7,374, of spices from 27,382 maunds to 9,550 and of Indigo from 4,871 maunds to 260. The export of horses and hides wholly ceased. The weight and value of goods brought up the river were about one-seventh of the weight and value of the exports, and generally decreased as compared with last year. Of goods exported from the Punjab to Hindostan 1,095,671 maunds valued at Rs. 75,65,189 passed over the bridge of boats at Delhi, compared with 1,591,080 maunds valued at Rs. 1,16,34,353 the previous year. The goods imported amounted to 1,393,243 maunds valued at Rs. 1,29,96,026 against 1,341,606 maunds at Rs. 61,76,841.

FINANCE.—The following statement does not include military expenditure for any purpose except for buildings:—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Civil disbursements including expenditure on Military buildings.	Surplus of receipts over Civil disbursements and expenditure on Military buildings.
1863-64	3,19,11,514	1,63,74,383	1,55,37,131
1864-65	3,16,33,478	1,79,01,198	1,37,32,280
Difference, ...	—2,78,036	+15,26,815	—18,04,851

The public paid currency notes for sums due to Government Rs. 22,20,640 and for cash Rs. 2,39,040 and received for sums due from Government Rs. 19,21,510 and in lieu of cash Rs. 5,63,220.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—For the first time resident ministers were appointed to the stations of Hissar and Dalhousie. New

churches were completed at Kangra, Madhopur, Multan and Nowshera; others were in progress at Attock, Shahpur, Rajanpur, Montgomery; and a Roman Catholic chapel at Delhi.

POLITICAL.—With the exception of a few border raids, and a slight disturbance in a remote corner of the frontier tract of Yusafzai, the province enjoyed uninterrupted peace throughout the year. The 34 native states in political dependence on the Punjab Government, with two or three exceptions, shared in the general tranquillity. A darbar, the greatest the Punjab has seen since the times of the Moghuls, was held at Lahore in October 1864, on a broad plain fronting the fort (once the palace of the Emperors) whereat 13 feudatory chiefs with their retainers, including his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, the chiefs of the Sikh States of Patiala, Jhind, Kappurthalla, Faridkot and Kalsia; the Rajput chiefs of Mandi, Chamba, and Sukhet; the Nawabs of Malair Kotla, Pataudi, Dojana and Loharu, together with 584 of the principal gentry of the province, from the banks of the Jamna to the Sulaimani range, assembled to do homage to the Viceroy.

Cabul.—Of the four brothers who were the rivals of the Ameer, Azim Khan took refuge in British territory, where he met with a private but honourable reception. Afzul Khan was placed in confinement, his troops dispersed and the Amir's authority was established in Turkistan without further bloodshed. But the two remaining brothers were still hostile, and continued, until the close of the year, to defy him from Kandahar, whither at the end of April, the Amir was on the eve of marching in person to reduce them to submission. The rebel Feroze Shah appeared at Herat in June 1864, but, being refused an interview with the Governor, he was well received by the Ameer of Bokhara. The Ameer of Cabul received an envoy from the Shah of Persia.

Swat.—Vague reports were received of the preachings of a *jihád* or religious war against infidels by the Akhund, and of men and money being still supplied, but not to such an extent as formerly, to the Malka fanatics, by Wahabee sectaries in British territory; but no raids were committed, and the Hindustani colony was in an impoverished condition.

Central Asia.—On the north, the advance of the Russian frontier still further into the territory of Khokand, created a sensation among the natives of our Trans-Himalayan border. On the north-east revolts against Chinese rule occurred in the provinces of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan; the Chinese Ambans, or Military Governors, were deposed, and their troops dis-

persed or driven into their fortifications; and three new or restored Mahommedan chiefships, for the time, sprang into existence.

Kashmir.—The Maharaja partially extended to the territory of Kashmir proper the administrative arrangement already introduced in Jamu, whereby the fiscal sub-divisions of the country are grouped into districts presided over by an officer possessing defined judicial and executive powers, subject to the control of the Diwan at Sirinaggar. The reduction of customs effected last year, led to a considerable increase in the trade with the adjacent districts in British territory. The trade with Syalkot is reported to have increased in value from Rs. 1,35,000 to Rs. 1,71,000 per annum; that with Jallandar and Hoshiarpore to have more than doubled, chiefly in regard to the items of saccharine produce and native cloth; in Gujerat there is said to have been a general increase in the trade with Kashmir of Rs. 50 per cent.; the export of salt from Jhilam is stated to exhibit a similar increase, and the value of shawl, wool and saffron imported into the Kangra district, an increase of Rs. 9,000.

Frontier Raids.—One was committed in Dera Ghazi Khan district, on the 27th June, by the Jaffirani section of the Mussuri Bugti tribe, under their chief Ghulam Hossein, who with 40 mounted followers surprized a party of the Kosa tribe, asleep near the village of Kashmur in the Sind province, and after killing five men and a woman, escaped back into the hills. This was followed on 22nd August by a more sanguinary raid, committed by the same tribe, aided by a section of the Marris; who, issuing at midnight from the Sangi Pass, fell upon twelve Mazari cultivators (British subjects), and killed all but one. The marauders were promptly pursued by a cavalry detachment, and Imam Baksh Khan, the Mazari chief; but again succeeded in effecting their escape. A third raid was committed in the Peshawur district, by a body of Momands numbering about thirty; who, on the 2nd March, attacked the village of Baniadi and kidnapped two Hindus, whom they carried into the hills. In Sind, the frontier is protected entirely by soldiers posted in strong detachments along the confines of a strip of desert intervening between the hills and the inhabited portion of the Sind territory; the people are discouraged from resisting raiders, and the Beluch inhabitants of the border are disarmed. In the Punjab, the military force is too weak to undertake alone the defence of its long line of frontier, while in some points cultivation extends to the very mouths of the hill-passes. The co-

operation of the chiefs of tribes within our territory is, therefore, made use of to supplement the military force, and the people are encouraged actively to assist in the protection of the border. Thus, while in Sind the system successfully pursued is that of uncompromising repression of outrage by a strong and efficient military force; in the Punjab much must needs depend on the political management of the tribes. To effect a good understanding between both Provinces a meeting was arranged between the Political Superintendent of the Sind frontier, Colonel Green, and Major Pollock, Commissioner of the Derajat Division, who in November 1864, proceeded to Jacobabad, accompanied by Brigadier General Wilde, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. A conference took place, which was conducted in the most friendly spirit on both sides, and will doubtless lead to beneficial results.

The Bozdars have behaved so well in the seven years since the expedition of 1857 that the rent-free lands in Dera Ghazi Khan were restored to them.

The Othmankheyls in the Lundkhor valley had in September and October 1864 a series of petty conflicts between the contending factions of a group of five villages, clustered in a corner of the Peshawur district, twenty miles from Mardan and adjoining the independent territory of Swat and Bonair: 22 men were killed and many wounded. The late Major James had imposed on them a fine of Rs. 2,500, the levying of which led to this disturbance by stirring up old animosities. The Commissioner inflicted a fine of a year's revenue on three of the offending villages, retaining some of the principal men of the two worst as hostages for the good conduct of the inhabitants.

Jheend.—In April and May 1864 a rising took place among the Jat peasantry of Dadri. The insurgents were promptly attacked by the young Raja in person in the villages where they had intrenched themselves, and by the 19th May the revolt was entirely put down.

Nabha suffered from dissensions in the Court of the young Rajah. The Rajah's accession was connected with suspicious circumstances, said to have attended the death of the late chief and the alleged complicity of some of its members in the perpetration of a mysterious murder, committed in British territory. The results of an enquiry were reported to the Supreme Government.

Loharu.—The imbecility of the Nawab and the exactions of an unscrupulous relative occasioned general discontent. The obnoxious minister was removed.

Bhawulpore—In 1863-64 the cruelty of the Nawab in causing the execution of his three uncles in the fort of Derrawar called down the serious displeasure of His Excellency the Viceroy, in 1864-65 his harsh treatment of others among his relatives has necessitated the interference of the British Government; while his conduct towards his subjects was reckless and oppressive, and calculated to endanger the peace of his territory.

Patiala and Mandi.—The chiefs, as minors, were under tuition, the former of Ram Chandra, the eminent mathematician, and the latter of Mr. H. Clarke. They gave promise of becoming good and wise administrators.

Mamdot.—This fief was maintained. The title of Nawab and revenues of the estate passed to Jalaluddin, the brother of the deceased Nawab, who had taken no part in the oppression exercised by the late Nawab and his sons; due provision was made for the remaining members of the family.

Kapurthulla—The Raja was made a Knight of the Star of India by Her Majesty.

MILITARY.—The strength and cost of the troops were—

		Men.	Cost.
			Rs.
BRITISH.	15 Field Batteries, 89 guns, ...	2,003	24,00,000
	6 Garrison do. do., ...	559	4,31,000
	3 Regiments British Cavalry, ...	1,643	27,00,000
	13½ Regiments British Infantry, ...	10,744	1,16,00,000
	Convalescent Depôt, ...	992	*
	Total British Troops, ...	15,941	1,71,31,000
NATIVE.	Regiments Native Cavalry, ...	3,752	17,00,000
	Do. do. Infantry,... ...	8,850	20,00,000
	Sappers	196	30,000
	Total Native Troops, ...	12,798	37,30,000
	Total of British and Native, ...	28,739	2,08,61,000

The Punjab Frontier Force mustered on 1st May 1865 11,772 men of all arms:—

* Cost included in regiments.

Arm.	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
Artillery, ...	512	2,60,639	541	2,69,255
Cavalry, ...	2,818	11,59,999	2,806	12,10,489
Infantry, ...	8,388	17,22,028	8,425	18,20,323
Total, ...	11,718	31,42,666	11,772	33,00,067

The strength and cost of the whole of the troops were:—

	British.	Native.	Total.	Cost.
Under H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.				
Delhi Brigade, ...	651	614	1,265	2,08,61,000
Sirhind Division, ...	4,661	1,850	6,511	
Lahore Division, ...	4,863	4,141	9,680	
Peshawar Division, ...	5,766	6,193	11,959	
Under Government of India.				
Punjab Frontier Force, ...	.....	11,772	11,772	33,00,067
	15,941	24,570	41,187	2,41,61,067

In 1864 three men were guilty of murder, 20 of desertion, 25 of theft, 2 of insubordination; 77 of other serious offences and 9 of sleeping on post. The number who took their discharge was 810, of whom 623 were infantry, 145 cavalry and 42 artillery. The *Frontier Militia*, auxiliaries to the Punjab Frontier Force in the defence of the border, were paid by officers commanding districts. This body consisted of 403 horsemen and 217 footmen, making a total of 620 men, for whom an annual grant of Rs. 1,33,356 was sanctioned. These men are employed in holding the frontier posts. They are men of the border, provide their own arms and clothes, and are not subject to the same strict discipline as is necessary in regiments of the Force. *The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*, commanded by Colonel A. A. Roberts, C. B.,

continued to keep up its numbers and efficiency. *The 2nd, or Simla Volunteer Corps,* though numerically weak, shewed every wish to maintain its efficiency.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Agriculture.*—The average rain-fall of the Punjab was 36 inches and nine-tenths in 1863-64 and 28 inches and nine-tenths in 1864-65. The price of grain steadily increased. The sale of waste land was discouraged until measures shall have been matured for meeting the enormous demand for fuel and timber which exists. The Geological Survey decided that the very limited deposits of mineral fuel can only be looked upon as supplementary to the ordinary supplies of wood fuel.

Cotton.—The price of cotton reached its climax or 10½*d.* per lb. at Umritsur. The area under cotton cultivation, which in 1860 61 was 4,67,513 acres, rose in 1864-65 to 8,91,082 acres. The extent to which cotton displaced sugar is illustrated by the returns of the Western Jumna Canal, on the banks of which the area under sugar cultivation diminished from 46,633 acres in 1862 to 26,406 acres in 1863, and 29,179 acres in 1864. On the close of the American war, in Dera Ghazi Khan, the price of a field of cotton fell at once from rupees 1,000 to 300. In Amritsar, the price per maund of 80 lbs. fell from 35 rupees to 12 rupees, and in Delhi from 32 rupees to 7 rupees. For some little time so general was the distrust that bill transactions almost ceased, and currency notes of the Calcutta circle were sold in the Delhi market at a premium of eight to twelve annas per cent. At Delhi as many as thirteen cotton screw presses were in operation during the year, and at all the large marts on the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Lahore one or more such presses were established by private enterprise.

Flax.—About 537 acres were sown with flax for the Belfast Flax Company in the districts of Syalkot, Gujrat and Gujranwalla. The out-turn of seed is estimated at 44 tons and of straw at 256 tons.

Chinchona cultivation was introduced by Major Lees into the Kangra Hills. During the year cattle murrain was prevalent in various parts of the province, especially in the part about Hurriana. No less than 900 cattle died from it in the Government farm : the disease chiefly attacked the younger cattle.

Surveys.—The Revenue Survey of Yusufzai was completed during the year. The area surveyed is estimated approximately at 1,677 square miles ; the total expenditure was Rs. 59,197 which gives a rate per square mile of Rs. 35-4 nearly, but if military pay and extraordinary expenditure be not taken into account, the rate will be Rs. 23-11-3 per square mile.

Vital Statistics.—During 1864, 1,52,284 persons were successfully vaccinated, or 5,908 more than in the previous year; of these 14,447 were vaccinated under the new system, and the remainder under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeons of districts. The peculiar disease known as the "Delhi sore" prevailed, to a serious extent, among the troops stationed at that city. It is remarkable that it is comparatively rare amongst both Natives and Europeans other than troops; as may be seen from the following result of a census of persons suffering under this disease, taken between the 5th and 15th October 1865:—

	No.	*Cases.*
European and Native Soldiers, ...	1,500	303
Native residents in the city, ...	100,000	163
In the suburbs, ...	40,000	17

In accordance with a suggestion from the Supreme Government, a system for obtaining sanitary statistics and mortuary returns for the whole province, was brought into operation from the 1st of January 1865. The returns are furnished by the police and must be imperfect at first, but the result is for the whole Punjab, that 2·26 per cent. died in a population of 14,794,617. Of the whole 110,530 deaths; 426 were in child birth, 693 from violence or unnatural causes, 36,281 from small-pox, 555 from cholera, 54,946 from fever and 16,912 from other diseases. The mortality of Delhi was nearly 5 per cent. or more than the average rate of deaths in the jails of the province for 10 years ending in 1862. The Lahore Hospital treated 651 house-patients and 9,159 out-patients, or 847 in all more than the previous year. There was not one case of cholera. The hospital is held in what was Runjit Singh's stable, and a new one is to be built. There were 41 dispensaries exclusive of branches. Their patients were in number:—

Year.	Remaining at end of year.	In-door.		Total.	Out door.		Total.	Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
1863 ...	2,285	10,279	1,823	12,102	1,78,581	54,298	2,32,879	2,47,266
1864 ...	2,280	11,748	2,027	13,775	1,91,708	56,044	2,47,752	2,63,807

The income from private subscriptions was Rs. 4,253 against Rs. 4,949 the previous year.

Tea Cultivation.—In the Murree hills four unsuccessful attempts to introduce tea cultivation were made between 1862 and 1863; in the latter year a fifth experiment was undertaken on a larger scale than the previous ones. The results were not satisfactory but not discouraging. In the Government tea factories at Holta and Dharmsala the quantity of tea prepared during the season of 1864, was lbs. 40,246, of which lbs. 5,451 were prepared from leaves purchased from native cultivators. The average price realised by sales varied from Rs. 1-9 8 for green teas to 8 annas 9 pie for Bohea per lb. Upwards of 54 tons of tea seeds were distributed gratis to European tea planters, and upwards of 16 tons to native planters, and no less than 10,76,933 seedlings were similarly given. There was some prospect of a trade in tea being eventually established with Central Asia where, owing to the existing anarchy in the provinces of Eastern Turkistan, tea is reported to be scarce. The native market for tea in the Punjab is capable of being turned to account. The consumption of tea by natives in the town of Ludianah has been calculated to be 60 lbs. per diem; that in Amritsar is probably more than twice as great. It is also consumed to a considerable extent, by the Kashmiri population in the towns of Gujrat, Jelalpur and Peshawar; but as yet no attempt seems to have been made by any of the Kangra Companies to secure the native market in those localities.

Municipalities.—There were 49 with members varying from 5 to 15 in number in each. In 28 of the towns the members are elected by the people, and are generally the recognized representatives of the principal traders or castes; in one case they represent local sub-divisions of the town; in six cases they are elected by those residents of the town who pay income-tax; in one or two cases they are partly nominated by the district authorities and partly elected by the people; and in a few cases all the members are nominated. In every town except Simla, the form of taxation chosen by the people is that of town duties. Marked improvements in the cities of Lahore, Delhi and elsewhere have resulted from the establishment of these Committees; and in Delhi a system of registration of births and deaths has been successfully organized through their instrumentality.

The Lieutenant Governor.—On 10th January 1865 Sir Robert Montgomery, K. C. B., resigned the office after holding it for six years and was succeeded by Mr. Donald F. McLeod. C. B., the Financial Commissioner.

The Appendix contains the new and more liberal Grant-in-Aid Regulations for Schools; a detailed record of events in Central Asia, chiefly referring to the conquest of Khokand by Russia; and Sir R. Montgomery's Minute upon the state and prospects of Tea-planting in the Kangra district.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL.

From 1st October 1863 to 30th April 1865.

THIS Report is submitted to the Lieutenant Governor by Mr. T. B. Lane, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The stock on 1st October 1863 was 10,862,269 maunds against 11,592,071 maunds on the same date in 1862. The quantity brought in to store and imported in the 19 months under report was 11,737,806 maunds against 11,621,830 in the corresponding period of previous years. The sales were 12,480,793 maunds against 11,778,435 maunds. The following statement exhibits the quantities of foreign salt brought into consumption during the two periods :—

Exporting Ports.	From 1st October 1862 to 30th April 1864.	From 1st October 1863 to 30th April 1865.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Great Britain	68,36,226	81,06,395
Foreign Europe	2,99,874	2,60,449
America	2,700	.....
Cape of Good Hope	1,600	.....
Cadiz	56,835	51,996
Australia	2,150	700
Ceylon	55,837	800
Madras	2,05,402	2,32,061
Coromandel Coast	1,38,407	1,28,786
Malabar Coast	4,80,197	3,16,318
Bombay	5,67,125	5,64,432
Kurrachee	84,283	1,36,121
Arabian and Persian Gulfs ...	8,40,643	9,37,309
Total ...	95,71,379,	107,35,367

Excise Salt.—The quantity manufactured under excise licenses was 108,090¾ maunds. The Cyclone of 5th October 1864 greatly affected the excise manufacture. The golahs at Hajipore (Diamond Harbour) belonging to Mr. H. Fraser, which contained about 1,27,000 maunds of salt, were destroyed, and the entire contents, save 5,000 maunds, washed away by the inundation.

Sale of Stock by Auction.—The Home Government decided that out of the seventy-five lakhs of maunds in store, fifteen lakhs of maunds should be sold in July 1865, and the remainder in 1866 and following years, at the rate of twenty lakhs of maunds in each year.

Salt Passed by Rail.—The following quantities have passed by water and rail into the interior during the last three years:—

Period.	*Vid* Balikhal up the Hooghly.	*Vid* Goraghat *en route* to the Goorai.	By East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.
1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863 ...	20,08,106	7,87,440	4,50,263	.....
1st „ 1863 to 30th „ 1864 ...	22,83,596	6,91,734	4,70,072	39,610
1st „ 1864 to 30th „ 1865 ...	25,11,671	3,87,418	5,75,914	25,126

The *Lieutenant Governor* considers it satisfactory that at length the establishments of the Salt Department have been entirely absorbed into the Police, and that the supervision over the manufacture and transport of Salt has undergone the complete change contemplated by Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864, and enforced by the Rules of 16th May 1865.

TIPPERAH.

1864.

This is a geographical and statistical Report on Tipperah in 1861-64 drawn up by Mr. R. B. Smart, Revenue Surveyor of the First or Northern Division of the Lower Provinces.

Physical Geography and History.—The district of Tipperah is situated between 22° 50′ and 24° 15′ North Latitude and

between 90° 36′ and 91° 40′ East Longitude. The greatest length, from the boundary of Sylhet to the Fenny river, is 282 miles North and South, with an average width of only 9·41 miles, and contains 2,654·63 square miles. The greatest width is 128 miles. It is bounded on the North by the district of Sylhet; South by Noacolly; West by the districts of Mymensing, Dacca, Backergunge; and on the East by the district of Chittagong and Hill Tipperah. The boundary between the district and Hill Tipperah was settled in the year 1854, in accordance with the awards of the arbitrators. The district is divided into 165 Pergunnahs, which are sub-divided into 4,377 Hulkahs or Villages. The whole form an area of 1,699,014 British acres or 2,654½ square miles. Tipperah is better known to the Natives as Tripura, and was formerly called Jajnuggur. The name of Tripura was given to the district in honour of the famous Matha or temple at Odeypoor in Hill Tipperah, which was dedicated to the sun. Mahomed Toghul invaded Tipperah about *A. D.* 1279, and carried off much plunder with him; among other things one hundred and sixty elephants. Again about *A. D.* 1345, Ilias Khaja invaded Tipperah and plundered it. The Raj of Tipperah preserved its independence up to the time of Shuja-ud-din, who subjugated it in 1733 *A. D.*, and made it a province of the Great Mogul Empire. The country is a continuous flat intersected with numerous rivers and streams partly influenced by the tide and well cultivated. Except in the hot weather all communication is by boat; carts are almost unknown. The surface soil in the low lands is light and sandy, but in the higher parts the country possesses a deep alluvial soil, alternating with bands of clay and sand. The atmosphere is damp, and much infected by malaria rising from stagnant waters. The climate becomes unhealthy immediately after the rains, but the sea breeze which prevails from the south, from April to November, is very grateful to the European constitution, and lowers the temperature considerably. The Tipperah Hills present the appearance of table-land, with an average height of forty feet above the plains, and are covered with forest, in a state of nature. Wherever cultivated, which is only in the valleys between the ridges, good crops of rice are produced. From the yearly flow of water from the high lands into the marshes between the hills, a good supply is procurable at all seasons for irrigation. The Hills offer advantages for cultivation, the soil being decomposed gneiss. Almost the whole cotton supplied to the neighbouring districts is grown on these hills. In many parts

the soil consists of a schistose clay, which falls to pieces with little force and has the appearance of sandstone. Large fragments of dicotyledonous wood are often found. The most remarkable hills are the Lallmaie, a detached or insulated range within British Tipperah, and five miles west of the civil station of Comillah; composed of decomposed gneiss, densely wooded, and twenty-one miles in circumference. From North to South the range extends ten miles. Cotton is the principal production; it is cultivated by the aid of the kodalee or hand-spade. The plough is used wherever the surface soil or vegetable mould has been washed into the valleys, and excellent crops of rice are produced. Considerable traffic appears to be carried on between the hills of the Rajah of Tipperah and the plains; the produce of the former, principally cotton, is bartered for salt, cloth, and poultry, but the value of the cotton far exceeds the amount of these goods.

The People of the Hills.—The Tipperahs seldom remain in one place beyond two seasons; such is their dread of the Rajah's people. They are fond of ornaments, and wear rings, bracelets, armlets, and earrings, made mostly of brass and shells. "The men are a short sturdy race, the women more squat even than the men, but strong and lusty. Face broad; cheek-bones high, eye small, and the nose short and flat, with wide nostrils," and strongly marked Malay countenances. Rapid encroachments have been made on this simple people by the inhabitants of the plains. A great many have been weaned from eating beef. They detest the Bengallees. Within the hill territory there are nine tribes of Kookees. Towards Chittagong, they are divided into four tribes, the Chuckmas, Tipperahs, Reangs, and Susai. To the north the Umroi, Chutlang, Halam, Baipai, and the Kochak Kookees. Europeans were permitted to hold lands in Hill Tipperah and to embark capital on cotton and tea plantations, this rich and fine tract of country would be much improved. The Hills are capable of producing tea and cotton to any extent, if sufficient capital and enterprise were exerted in the undertaking.

The People of the Plains.—The population consists principally of Mahomedans and Hindoos, with a sprinkling of Tipperahs and Mech, who fled from Muneepoor and were located here by the Rajah of Hill Tipperah. The Lallmaie Hills are sparingly inhabited by the Tipperahs, who sought refuge within the British territory during the late outbreak of the Kookees. The number of inhabitants in the district, ascertained from actual census, is 717,470 souls, contained in 143,542

houses. This gives 4·93 souls to each house and 270·23 per square mile. The most valuable manure used is the earth from tanks, dry khalls, and swamps. Ashes are occasionally used, but the natives seem to be unacquainted with the utility of manure. Wood is so very scarce, that cow-dung is used for fuel.

Produce and Trade of the Plains.—The produce consists of rice, safflower, peas, chillies, indigo, and pulses of many kinds. The cultivation of the sugar-cane is pursued with some success near the village of Doolalpoor. The crops most profitable are betlenuts, rice, moong dall, linseed, khesaree, and muskullye. The total area under cultivation is 1,271,061·38 British acres ascertained from actual survey. The imports are oil, tobacco, English piece-goods, shoes, umbrellas, brass and copper utensils, iron and steel, salt, indigo, spices, building materials and cotton. The exports are cheese, fish-oil, dried-fish; seetulpatee mats are largely exported to Calcutta and the neighbouring districts. The art of curing fish, is not known. The fish are dried without salt, and a large proportion is far advanced in putrescence. The portion of salt which the poor are able to procure is very small. The principal marts for exportation and importation are Comillah, Serael, Brahmunbaree, Chonta, Jaffurgunj, Chandpoor, Hajeegunj, and Chetowsee. Comillah, the sudder station and capital of the district, stands on the southern bank of the river Goomtee in Lat. 23° 28′ N., Long. 91° 14′ E., and contains twenty-four pucka houses. The roads about the station are very good and well bridged. In the district there are thirty-nine villages with more than two hundred and fifty houses each, two hundred and thirty six Hindoo temples, and one hundred and fifty mosques or Mahomedan places of worship.

Rivers and Roads.—The Megna forms the boundary of the district on the west side and separates it from Mymensing, Dacca, and Backergunge. Opposite to Chandpoor, the Megna receives the waters of the Ganges and Bramhapootra, and by the union of these three immense rivers, the channel is considerably enlarged and studded with numerous islands and sand banks. It continues its course southward, and empties itself into the Bay of Bengal. The navigation of this river is attended with various difficulties; by night it is entirely unsafe. In the time of Major Rennell the confluence of the Megna and Bramhapootra was sixty miles further north, near the village of Bhyrub bazar. The Goomtee comes from the Tipperah Hills and enters the district eight miles east of Comillah; after

passing the station, it flows to the north of the Lallmaie and Mynamuttee Hills. Its course is through the whole extent of the district from east to west and falls into the Megna river at Daoodkandee. The entire length of the Goomtee including the tortuosities, is sixty-six miles, and the point where it enters the district from the Tipperah Hills to Daoodkandee where it joins the Megna, is only thirty miles. It is navigable for small boats throughout the year. The Dakatea flows through the southern portion of the district and is fed by numerous hill streams. The village of Chetosee is the grand medium through which the inland trade in rice of the districts of Tipperah and Noacolly is carried on. Country sloops and coasting vessels frequently come up to Chandpoor and carry away large cargoes of rice. Another short canal from Hajeegunj to the Megna river running north-west, may be undertaken with advantage by deepening the bed of a khall. The distance from Comillah to Daoodkandee by the Goomtee river can be considerably reduced by a few short cuttings. The civil stations of Comillah and Noacolly can be as easily connected; the road between them is at present in a wretched condition and not passable for wheeled conveyances. The khalls are not bridged. The only practicable road at all seasons traverses the district from west to east, or from Daoodkandee to Comillah leading on to Chittagong, the aggregate length of the road is sixty-three miles; this road is not metalled, but has sixty-one bridges. For the purpose of commerce there are no roads, and great inconvenience arises during the rainy season when the country is under water.

Trees.—The principal trees are these: The Bur *(Ficus Indica)* commonly known as the Banyan tree. The natives consider this tree as the female of the Peepul, and they are supposed to represent a Brahman and his wife; it is reckoned a grievous sin to destroy either. Peepul *(Ficus Religiosa,)* this tree is considered holy by the natives, and has a peculiar elegance from the constant tremulous motion of the leaves. Neem *(Melia Azadirachta)* another sacred tree. Images are made of its wood. The leaves and oil from the seeds are used medicinally, and in assisting holy men to resist the allurements of beauty. Seemul *(Bombax Neptaphyllum)* wood used for building purposes, it is strong and lasts long. The cotton is used for stuffing mattresses and pillows, and has a silky appearance. Champa *(Michelia Champaka)* wood of no value. Flowers sweet of scent, and by the Natives are offered to the Gods. Imli *(Tamarindus Indica)* excellent wood, hard and

close grained, and used for oil and sugar mills. The fruit is used for seasoning food, and the leaves medicinally. Am *(Mangifera Indica)* the mangoes of this district are very inferior, and may be considered as the worst in Bengal. Khejur *(Phœnix Sylvestris)* a valuable tree; comes to perfection in five years. The juice is extracted and made into Goor, which is largely consumed by the Natives. A good tree will yield about one hundred pounds of juice in a month. The leaves are made into mats. Toddy, a sub acid and intoxicating liquor, is made from the juice. Betle-nut *(Areca Catechu)* grows perpendicularly to a height of fifty to eighty feet. Leaves feathery, of a light green colour. The nut is largely exported to Rungpore and Dinagepore. Bans *(Bambusa Arundinacea)* in point of utility, is one of the most important members of the vegetable kingdom. It grows in clumps, and sends up numerous stems, and every year a dozen or more bamboos are cut. It is usually cultivated. To form a new plantation, a portion of the root with a few stems is separated from a clump, and this produces ripe bamboos in six or seven years. The Sola *(Æschynomene Paludos)* grows spontaneously and in large quantities in swampy lands. It is used by fishermen for floating their nets, and by the Malees for making artificial flowers. Chillies are extensively raised, and the consumption is very great. The chillie fields are ploughed with care, the seedlings which have been raised in the vicinity of villages, are transplanted at a distance of twelve inches apart; the plants are carefully weeded; when the fruit is gathered, it is dried in the sun, and put up in gunny bags. The Calcutta market is largely supplied with chillies from this district. Tobacco, pawn, and gunja are cultivated in quantities, only sufficient for home use. The instruments are of the rudest and simplest kind, but well adapted for the wretched breed of cattle and the rich alluvial soil of Bengal. The ploughs can be worked by a boy of ten and even the shares are not tripped with iron. The harrow is made of two bamboos and cross bars like a ladder on which the driver stands. The grubber is a rake with wooden teeth. The sickle is saw-edged, the rice being laid flat on the ground by dragging a bamboo over the field, and the reapers sit on their heels. In reaping the coarse kinds of rice, the ear only is cut off and the stalk left, but in the finer kinds, the straw is cut close to the ground. In inundated lands the paddy is reaped by men in boats. The rice is cleaned by boiling, then dried and beaten by the "Dhenki," a large wooden lever, the operation is performed entirely by the women, and they are paid by receiving a certain measure of clean grain.

The Land Revenue in 1862-63 was Rs. 938,123, besides local funds. The income tax yielded only Rs. 54,512. The excise revenue has risen from Rs. 24,386 in 1858-59 to Rs. 34,166 in 1862-63. The land is held by zemindars under Lord Cornwallis' permanent settlement, and by farmers on temporary leases from Government under Regulation VII. of 1822. The wealthy zemindars reside out of the district, leaving their naibs or gomashtas to collect and remit the rents. A zemindar usually sublets his lands in izarahs or farms, talooks, howlahs, and jotes. The izaradar holds lands under a terminable lease, and unless restricted by the conditions of the settlement, sublets to dur-izaradars, jotedars, and ryots. Talookdars and howladars are either permanent or temporary holders of land. If the former, they are termed kymee-talookdars or kymee-howladars, but if the latter, meeady-talookdars or meeady-howladars. The following are the denominations of tenants subordinate to a talookdar or to a howladar:—Osut-talookdar, neem-osut talookdar, and jotedar or ryot. Neem-howladar, osut neem-howladar, teem-howladar, and jotedar or ryot. The tenants under a farmer are dur-izaradar, howladar, neem-howladar, osut-neem-howladar, teem-howladar, and jotedar or ryot. In estates acquired by Government by purchase for arrears of revenue and leased to a farmer, the under-tenants enjoy the rights secured during the time of the decennial settlement. In such estates, the under-tenants are talookdars, howladars, osut-talookdars, osut-neem-howlutdars, and jotedars or ryots. In all estates the jotedar or ryot is the cultivator of the soil. He pays his rent to his immediate superior-holder, the latter to the next and so on, till the money reaches the zemindar, who pays the Government rent. A zemindar or farmer, previous to subletting any portion of his estate, causes a measurement to be made and the land is assessed at the current rate of the district or pergunnah. If the lease be granted in perpetuity, a "Salamee" fee of five or ten times the amount of assessment is demanded or half that sum for a temporary settlement. The naib, tehsildar, and a host of peadahs receive a certain amount. A zemindar manages his estate through the medium of a naib or tehsildar, who resides at the principal cutcherry, and has a numerous staff of subordinates, composed of mohurirs, sheeah-nuvees, chellan-nuvees, khazanchee, potdar, nazir, buxee, and peadahs. The chellan-nuvees, buxee, and peadahs receive no fixed salary, but are paid out of the fees levied from the tenants. When the rents are to be collected, a me-

morandum called "Dustuk," exhibiting the amounts due, is prepared and delivered to the peadahs who are authorized to demand and receive the rents. If a tenant is unable to pay, the peadah demands something in excess of his fee of two annas, returns to the tehsil cutcherry and reports the tenant as absent from the village or unable to attend from illness. Ultimately when the tenant is forced to come in, he is expected to pay the zemindar's nuzzur and a "salamee" to the naib or tehsildar. The chellan-nuvees who writes the account, receives a fee from the tenant of one or two annas for every document. This is not all, an additional fee of two or three annas on each rupee, called "tuhooree," is charged for the amlahs of the Cutcherry. Should, however, the unfortunate tenant fail to pay the "tuhooree," his rent is refused and a mooktear is instructed to institute a case against him, or the receipt (Dakhilla) is kept back. On all marriage occasions, building of houses, excavation and deepening of tanks, sales of shares of under tenures, and succession to property, the zemindar squeezes money from his tenantry, as follows :—Marriage Rs. 20, building a cutcherry Rs. 1 to 5, building a pucka house Rs. 50 to 100, new tank Rs 22, and deepening old tanks Rs. 11. In addition to the above, the tenants have to make presents to the naib, tehsildar, amlahs, and peadahs of the zemindar's cutcherry. Under-tenants, if treated with kindness and lenity, are very humble, but if oppressed and subjected to hardships and extortion, are accordingly troublesome and will withhold payments of their rents to the risk of the zemindar or farmer losing his estate. The ryots are easily irritated, and a feeling of combination exists among them. When one is oppressed, all will be offended, and they will defy the authority of the zemindar. Should a rent suit be instituted against them, they will generally permit the case to go *ex parte*, and not till after their property has been lotted for sale, will they enter appearance in the suit. Objections that are likely to prolong the contest for months to come, will then be advanced. They will dispute the service of the summons and plead ignorance of the institution of the suit, dispute their liability to payment, plead payment and support the plea with forged receipts on the bare chance of their being accepted as genuine. Should they ultimately fail, they have recourse to the general plea that the property lotted for sale does not belong to them. False claimants will be brought forward, supported by false witnesses, and whether they win or lose, they at least succeed in keeping the zemindar out of his dues for a considerable length of time. Finally, they will

place themselves at the mercy of the zemindar and hope for pardon, but this they will not do until they have had recourse to all possible expedients. All the evils that arise on an estate are the creation of the agents whom the zemindars employ. Should the zemindars exercise a strict supervision over the conduct of the agents, and prevent oppression of the tenants, they will pay the greatest respect and homage to the zemindars, and if disturbed by any outsiders, or should disputes arise, they prefer going to their zemindars for redress, rather than to any of the courts of justice where the mooktears and amlahs fleece them.

The Revenue Survey continued from 4th December 1861 to May 1864. It prepared 462 maps on a scale of 4 inches to 1 mile, exhibiting the boundaries and topography of 4,377 villages, with alphabetical lists and statistical statements of the villages. Areas of villages and of cultivated and unculturable lands, water, roads, villages, sites and marshes, number of houses and population, were recorded in such a clear and distinct manner that they may always be made available for easy reference by the authorities of the district. There were fourteen register and traverse volumes, the former shewing the areas of villages in acres and beegahs, names of villages and pergunnahs, and statistics of each village, the latter, the original angular observations and chain measurements. There were twenty-four circuit or general maps on a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile. "The chief object of the revenue survey in India is either the formation of a new settlement with the zemindars and other petty land-owners and tenants, or where the provinces are perpetually settled under Lord Cornwallis' Act of 1790, as in Bengal and Behar, the definement of every estate on the Collector's Rent Roll, and to determine the relation of land to jumma by the ascertainment of the areas and boundaries of estates and mehals." The report is dated 22nd February 1865 and was published in 1866.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

1864-65.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—At Singapore and Malacca there was a slight decrease, and at Penang a slight increase, in the

number of cases determined as compared with the previous year. At all stations there was a considerable increase in the amount of fees received. At Singapore and Penang there was a material decrease in the number of cases submitted for adjudication in the Court of Requests, at Malacca and Province Wellesley there was a considerable increase. At Singapore 3 cases, at Penang 6, and at Province Wellesley 3 were referred to the higher Court, the total number of cases decided at the several stations being—at Singapore 1,621, at Penang 1,027, at Province Wellesley 269, and at Malacca 707. The amount of fees received was $47,349 in Singapore, $2,247 in Penang and $4,209 in Malacca.

Criminal Justice.—The office of Crown Prosecutor was established at Penang. Two Chinese women were carried off by some armed men from a house of ill fame at Singapore and having been transferred from one place to another at last reached Laroot in Perak where they were married to Chinese. The Chief said he could not give them up as they would not leave their husbands. The Chinese Secret Societies caused great difficulties. Quarrels between rival Hoeys are settled by arbitration, and one of the first points of the agreement is that neither party will apply to the Police. Should a warrant have been issued, orders are given by the headmen of each party that no one is to aid the Police by pointing out the offender, and should any prisoners be in custody, no witness is allowed to appear against them. Witnesses are often sent away, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and where a headman is concerned they are even sent back to China. At Singapore the number of cases tried was 63 against 64 in the previous year, at Penang 158 against 100 and at Malacca 14 against 15. The amount of fees received was $8,007 against $5,198 at Penang and none were received at Singapore and Malacca. Five cases were struck off at Penang and 6 at Malacca.

Police.—At *Singapore* the number of offences reported was 8,869 against 8,973 in the previous year and the number of persons implicated was 12,673 against 13,156, of whom 8,537 against 6,925 were punished by the magistrates, 141 against 246 referred to higher Courts, and 4,536 against 4,647 acquitted. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 98,499 against Rs. 66,154 of which Rs. 53,943 against Rs. 37,724 was realized. The amount of property said to be stolen was $29,421 against $315,364 and the amount recovered $9,028 against $4,534. At *Penang* 2,821 offences were reported against 2,790 in the previous year. 3,302 persons were implicated against 260;

of these 1,944 against 1,719 were punished by the magistrate, 137 against 100 referred to a higher court and 1,844 against 1,799 acquitted. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 12,152 against 29,785 of which Rs. 7,938 against Rs. 13,919 was realized. The amount of property said to have been lost was $65,437 against $11,462 of which $9,[illegible]3 against $5,002 was recovered. In *Province Wellesley* the number of offences reported was 1,578 against 1,331. The number of persons implicated was 2,492. Five hundred and thirty-eight against 596 were punished by the magistrate, 151 referred to a higher Court, and 630 against 753 acquitted. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 6,652 against Rs. 4,333. The amount of property reported lost was $15,390 against $9,647 of which $2,444 against $2,139 was recovered. At *Malacca* the number of offences reported was 2,188 against 1,296 involving 3,715 against 2,068 persons. Of these 781 against 804 were punished by the magistrate, 81 against 21 referred to a higher court and 738 against 574 acquitted. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 14,863 against Rs. 15,437 and the amount of money reported stolen $10,258 against $6,911 of which $2,035 against $1,897 were recovered. At *Kassang* and *Abor Gadjah* there were 20 cases involving 26 persons against 46 cases involving 46 persons. 15 against 24 persons were punished by the magistrate and 9 against 21 were acquitted. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 164 against 25.

At Singapore the conduct of the police was satisfactory. It was not good at Penang and Malacca. At Singapore the peace of the town was frequently disturbed by street riots arising out of feuds between members of the several Chinese Secret Societies. At Penang these disturbances were of larger extent, for when the fighting was suppressed in the town it was, apparently by mutual consent, transferred to the country and the island was traversed by bands of marauders. They were at last suppressed by the Military and the Police. In the course of the few days during which the disturbances lasted, at least twenty lives were sacrificed, one whole village was burned down, several detached houses sacked, and a considerable amount of property destroyed. "So long as the Local Government may remain unarmed with the necessary legal power, not to suppress, but to exercise a salutary control over the Chinese Societies, so long will the Straits Settlement continue to be disgraced by their faction fights." To these quarrels and to the failure of the crops from excessive drought much of the crime in the Settlement is attributed.

REVENUE.—*Land Revenue.*—The collections at Singapore were Rs. 31,977 against Rs. 30,766, at Penang Rs. 22,184 against Rs. 21,303 and at Malacca Rs. 15,198 against Rs. 12,699. The arrears at Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley were very heavy and reflected discredit upon the Land Department. Four hundred and forty-five new leases for short periods were issued, and three hundred and twenty-seven commutation deeds cancelled and leases taken in their stead. This number would doubtless have been considerably increased, had it not been for the general failure of the crops, by which the peasantry were naturally discouraged, and rendered undesirous of engaging to pay a fixed annual amount for land that was yielding them scarcely any return for their labour.

The *Forest Revenue* of the Settlement was Rs. 2,903 against Rs. 2,288 in 1863-64. At Singapore the land had long been cleared of all valuable timber; at Penang and Malacca protective measures were taken. The revenue from *Miscellaneous* sources, embracing the collections made on account of pawn-brokers' fees, the tin and brick farms, and the tenths on coral and granite, was Rs. 64,037 against Rs 60,254 in 1863-64. The *Excise* revenue was Rs. 12,67,493 against Rs. 13,14,961; the *Customs* receipts were Rs. 5,005 against Rs. 3,703. The receipts from stamps were Rs. 2,55,211 against Rs. 2,61,749. The realizations from fines and penalties again barely amounted to Rs. 100 "a very gratifying feature in the working of the Act." From Law and Justice the receipts were Rs. 1,30,467 against Rs. 99,570; from Police Rs. 3,225 against Rs. 265; from *Marine* Rs. 37,892 against Rs. 42,995; from *Public Works* sums received from officers of the Public Works Department on account of Government quarters, refunds, &c., Rs. 15,979 against Rs. 42,216. From the sale of Government land the receipts were Rs. 27,939 against Rs. 37,672.

EDUCATION.—There were 27 institutions under Government inspection with an aggregate daily average attendance of 1,919 and a total number of 2,504 scholars, of whom 65 were Hindoos and 636 Mahomedans; 1,739 studied in English, 91 in Tamil, 898 in Malay, 89 in French, 42 in Portuguese and 59 in Chinese. For the support of these schools Government contributed Rs. 23,329, subscriptions and donations Rs. 13,777 and fees and fines Rs. 14,231. The total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 39-2-8, of which Rs. 9-4 was borne by Government. The number of Government scholarships was increased to 8 of which 2 were senior and 6 junior, the former giving the holder 6 dollars and the latter 4 dollars a month for one year; 36 competitors came forward.

PUBLIC WORKS.—In anticipation of the transfer of the Settlements to the charge of the Colonial Office restrictions were imposed by the Government of India by which the execution of several important works was postponed and a large portion of the annual assignment for Public Works remained unspent. Works for supplying the town of Singapore with water were commenced. At Penang the outworks of Fort Cornwallis were strengthened and further encroachments of the sea prevented.

MARINE.—Ten Courts of Inquiry were held on the causes of wrecks that occurred in the neighbouring seas and one Master having been convicted of drunkenness was deprived of his certificate. 256 officers and 843 European and 5,168 native sailors were shipped, and 211 officers and 752 European and 3,539 native sailors were discharged. Of the latter 13 Europeans and 12 natives deserted, and 20 Europeans and 25 natives died. Relief was afforded to 249 Europeans at a cost of $2,431.

FINANCIAL.—The total receipts and expenditure were :—

	Revenue.		*Expenditure.*	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Singapore,	Rs. 14,84,282	14,85,385	12,43,982	13,46,598
Penang,	„ 4,58,207	4,78,800	5,57,576	5,49,862
Malacca,	„ 1,74,886	1,73,062	2,95,859	2,63,932
	Rs. 21,17,375	21,37,247	20,97,417	21,60,392

This expenditure does not include the charges incurred on account of the Straits by the Indian Presidencies.

POLITICAL.—The ex-Sultan of Linga, whose intrigues had disturbed the Malayan Peninsula for several years, died at Pahang. The Punghaloo of Guminchi having rebelled against his chief, the ruler of Johole, disturbances broke out along our frontier, the police posts on which were temporarily strengthened. The Datoh Khana of Soonjee Ujong imposed an export duty on tin passing down the Lingie river but cancelled the order on the remonstrance of the British authorities. The position of the British boundary in the direction of Batang Malacca was finally determined, with the consent of the Rajah of Johole, and a substantial masonry frontier pillar erected. Consequent on the death of the Iang de per Tuan, serious dissensions had arisen amongst the chiefs of Perak, which, owing to the state of anarchy into which the country had been plunged, might materially affect our trade.

MILITARY.—The garrison of the Settlement on the 1st May 1865 consisted of 256 European officers, non-commissioned

officers and men, 1,339 native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men and 4 medical officers. These were distributed over the stations of Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan. The Singapore Volunteer Rifle Corps was in an unsatisfactory state, its old military spirit fast evaporating.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Agriculture.*—At Singapore the work of laying out the grounds of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society made considerable progress. Nurseries were maintained at all police and convict stations from which plants were supplied for the avenues along the public roads. They contained about 1,300 young *champada jack, rambutan, boongahtanjong* and *durian* trees. Attempts were made to propagate the *ansenna* and *gamboge* trees but they do not thrive in a loamy soil. 205 acres of land were taken up for cocoanut and fruit plantations. In Province Wellesley a large tract of land was brought under cultivation by means of canals. The continued drought severely affected the general cultivation, but especially the sugar estates. Seedlings were planted to form avenues along the sides of the public roads. In Malacca the drought was very severe and the rice crop a failure. In several districts the want of rain prevented any attempt at cultivation on the part of the peasantry, and the ground in many places, remained untilled. Relief was afforded by employing the people in making new bridle-paths and improving the old roads near their homes.

Survey.—The Government Surveyor died and there was great difficulty in getting an officer qualified to succeed him. The expenditure was Rs. 22,159-5-7 and the total revenue through the Survey Department Rs. 46,583-8-4. The permanent revenue of the Settlement was considerably increased during the twelvemonth by the sale, at Singapore, of land having a large quit-rent attached, and by the issue, at Malacca, of several new leases; these, in all probability, would have been much more numerous, had it not been for successive failures of the crops, which rendered the peasantry disinclined to adopt the new system, under which a fixed annual payment is required, without reference to the productiveness, or otherwise, of the harvest.

The Municipal Commissioners at the three stations received Rs. 4,43,478 against Rs. 4,14,491 in 1863-64 and disbursed Rs. 3,87,901 against Rs. 3,92,576. In the amount collected as land assessment, consequent on the almost total abandonment of the cultivation of nutmegs, cloves, pepper, and gambier, there had been, for some years past, a steady decrease. The town of Singapore was lighted with gas.

Jails.—The average daily strength of prisoners was 1,166 of whom 2,845 were admitted into hospital and 153 died, giving a percentage of deaths to strength of 13.9 of which 1.61 was from cholera. At Singapore the prisoners were employed principally upon public works and the value of their labour was estimated at Rs. 26,145 while the cost of establishment was Rs. 27,827. The value of manufactured articles is stated at Rs. 4,962, while the cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 1,986. At Penang the amount expended in the manufacturing department was Rs 1,534 and the amount received Rs. 3,887, the total expenditure for the maintenance of the prisoners was Rs. 8,969, whilst, calculated at the old rate of 9 cents per man per diem, their labour was worth Rs. 9,147. At Malacca the disbursements on account of the cost of raw material amounted to Rs. 300, the articles manufactured were valued at Rs. 1,430, of which sum the greater portion had already been realized. The payments on account of the House of Correction amounted to Rs. 4,801, the worth of the prisoners' labour, computed partly at the old and partly at the new rate, was Rs. 4,197. A uniform scale of rations was established, and ordered to be adopted in all the jails throughout the Straits Settlement.

Hospitals.—At Singapore there were 482 admissions into the European ward of the General Hospital and 713 into the Native; among the former there were 31 and among the latter 25 deaths. The diseases most prevalent in the European ward were fevers, (chiefly intermittent) diseases of the stomach and bowels, syphilis, rheumatism, simple ulcers, and scorbutus. The deaths were nearly all from fever and dysentery, in most of the cases of the former, the disease having been, as heretofore, contracted at Batavia. Amongst the natives, the admissions were generally the result of wounds and injuries, the prevailing diseases were fevers, diseases of the stomach and bowels, venereal ulcers, and rheumatism. A large proportion of the deaths were caused by bowel complaints, small-pox came next in fatality. There were no casualties from fever, the disease having been contracted locally, almost invariably proving of a mild type. The average number of insanes in the Lunatic Asylum was 114½, there were 69 admissions, 46 were discharged, and 37 died. In many cases the disease had been induced by dissipation,—more particularly opium-smoking. At Tan Tock Sing's hospital, the total number of admissions was 1,089, and deaths 284, the average daily number of sick 310, the paupers were chiefly affected with gangrenous ulcers, and abscesses, diarrhœa, rheumatism, debility, lepra, and other diseases of a

low asthenic type. The number of admissions to the General Hospital at Penang was 124 of whom 54 died. In the Lunatic Asylum there were 30 admissions and 4 deaths, leaving 39 patients at the close of the year. At Malacca the number of admissions into the General Hospital amounted to 144; there were 31 deaths, giving a ratio of 19¼ per cent. on the total treated; this death rate is extremely high, but may be accounted for by the circumstance that the patients were chiefly Chinese paupers admitted in the last stages of starvation and disease.

On the 30th April 1865 the total convict strength of the Settlement was 3,532, of whom 445 held tickets of leave. Since the last return 185 convicts had died, 8 absconded, 49 been released on expiry of sentence or pardoned and 1 executed. Of those who died, one was killed by a tiger, one committed suicide, and one was murdered. The cost of convicts to Government was Rs. 213,766 and the estimated value of their labour Rs. 175,463 leaving a balance of Rs. 38,303 against the department. In the manufacturing department Rs. 5,118 were spent in raw materials and Rs. 23,184 was estimated as the value of the manufactures turned out, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,066 in favour of the department.

Commerce.—The value of imports increased from Rs. 8,52,05,553 in 1863-64 to Rs. 8,87,63,762 of which Rs. 6,61,82,177 belonged to Singapore, Rs. 1,80,48,425 to Penang and Rs. 44,33,160 to Malacca. The exports increased from Rs. 8,32,62,719 to Rs. 9,69,37,038, of which Rs. 6,63,39,578 belonged to Singapore, Rs. 2,69,13,634 to Penang and Rs. 36,83,826 to Malacca. The number of square rigged ships that arrived at the three ports was 2,651 with 1,007,269 tons against 2,307 with 831,996 tons in 1863-64, and the number that left those ports was 2,552 with 790,407 tons against 1,368 with 761,670 tons.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB.

1864.

THIS report is submitted by A. A. Roberts, Esq., Judicial Commissioner.

The number of cases amounted to 53,053, being an increase of 9,735 on the year 1863. The largest number occurred in the Lahore, Amritsur, Kangra, Delhi, Peshawur, Rawul Pindi and Goojranwalla Districts; the fewest in Simla, Kohat, Mozuffargarh, and Sirsa. The increase in bailable offences arose partly from a more correct system of regis-

ting offences and partly from the exclusion in the returns of cases under the Forest Laws which were formerly shown in the revenue returns and in a considerable degree to the fact that the public were availing themselves more freely of the exemption of petitions of complaints from stamp duty owing to which the prosecutions under the Stamp Act increased generally. The largest number of non-bailable offences was shown in Lahore 1,724, Delhi 1,659, Amritsur 1,391, Peshawur 1,038, and Amballa 1,027. The largest increase was in the districts of Bunnu 700, Lahore 600, Delhi, Goojranwalla, Ferozepore and others. In the Sialkot district alone was there a decrease in both non-bailable and bailable offences, while in the following a decrease was shown in only the former :—Goordaspur, Sirsa, Rawul Pindi, Shapore, Jallandar, Kohat, and Hissar. The number of cases brought to trial was 42,359 or 8,321 more than in 1863 ; in these cases 81,344 persons were involved. All but 275 cases involving 210 persons were disposed of. The general average duration is shown as 5 days for trials, and 10 days for inquiries, but these results are not to be relied on relatively to one another, as there is a diversity of practice in distinguishing between inquiries and trials. The returns furnished in some districts show no inquiries at all, as Bunnu and Goorgaon, and others show an excessive number, as Jhelam, Delhi, and Dera Ghazi Khan. Repeated instructions had been issued on the subject, but some of the Magistrates failed to see the difference laid down in the Code of Procedure, between an inquiry and a trial. Of the persons brought to trial, 49,850, or 61 per cent. were convicted, to 64 per cent. in 1863; and 30,077 were acquitted and discharged, or 36 per cent. to 34 in 1863. The falling off is observable chiefly in bailable cases. Of 1,11,134 witnesses at least 93 per cent. were discharged in one day. Magistrates of districts under the enhanced powers conferred on them by Act XV. of 1862 disposed of 1,100 cases which would formerly have gone before the Sessions Courts. 585 persons were tried by Sessions Judges against 589 in 1863. These resulted in the conviction of 333 and acquittal of 192 persons. 60 were sentenced to death and 73 remained under trial at the close of the year,—chiefly in the Courts of the Sessions Judges of Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, Derajat and Delhi. Assessors were invariably employed the judges differed in opinion with the majority of them in only 29 out of 292 cases. Of the cases referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court the sentences passed on 31 persons were confirmed, and on 16 modified ; 10 cases were returned, and 4 remained for disposal at the close

of the year. The appeals to Magistrates numbered 826, or 124 more than in 1863. Of these 423, or 51 per cent., were confirmed, 128, or 16 per cent., were rejected, and 32 per cent. were reversed, modified, or returned. Fewer cases were returned and more reversed and modified than in 1863. One appeal remained pending at the close of the year. The appeals to Commissioners amounted to 2,906, or 236 more than in 1863, of which 1,691 or 57 per cent. were confirmed; 423 or 15 per cent. were rejected, and 28 per cent. were reversed, modified, or returned. There was a decrease in the number of cases returned for re-investigation: 141 cases remained pending. There were 392 appeals to the Judicial Commissioner against 370 in 1863. Of these 332, or 84 per cent., were rejected; but a considerable portion of them were called for on the Revision side and fully gone into. Of the remainder, in 31 cases the orders were confirmed, in 11 modified and in 7 reversed; 11 remained pending. The Judicial Commissioner reviewed 167 cases in 85 of which the orders were modified and in fifty reversed. 5 cases were returned for re-investigation.

Of the total number of persons 49,850, convicted in the District Courts, 33,484, or 67 per cent., were fined only; 2,960, or 6 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment only; 1,301, or 2 per cent., to whipping only; 7,748, or 15 per cent., to combined punishment; 4,205, or 10 per cent., to furnish security, and 97 persons were sentenced to transportation. The amount of fines was Rs. 5,52,736, or Rs. 93,218 more than in 1863. The average amount of each fine increased from Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 which was very high. The amount of fines realized was Rs. 2,95,156 of which Rs. 24,561 were paid in compensation. Of the number of persons 10,805 adults, 718 juveniles, total 11,523 convicted of offences for which they were liable to whipping, only 2,808 or 24 per cent. were sentenced to whipping. Of these 328 were juveniles. 1,396 persons were sentenced to whipping alone, and the remainder to whipping in addition to other punishments. The former number is a large increase on 1863. Act VI. of 1864 was in operation only about half the year, and many of the sentences to whipping in addition on first conviction, were passed under the old law. Some officers reported that the new law would have little effect on criminal statistics as it was only a modification of a law which had been in operation for some years than which it was less severe. More than one-half of the juvenile offenders who are convicted are sent to jail instead of being whipped. The proportion of adults who were not whipped to the number convicted of crimes punishable with whipping was

still greater. The Judicial Commissioner [illegible] to see the law more uniformly administered. In the District of Multan it has been almost entirely neglected. Criminals who ought to have been whipped, have been thrust into overcrowded jails, where instead of being reformed they are liable to become more hardened and demoralized; besides running the risk of losing health, if not life. I am convinced that for all those offences for which whipping is authorized, it is a more appropriate, efficacious, and humane mode of punishment than imprisonment." 2,089 persons, or 4 per cent. of the total number convicted, were sentenced to imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour. In 1863 the number was 1,727.

The number of licences to manufacture gunpowder was restricted to one in each District, except in particular cases, and a period of 3 years was fixed during which licences were to continue in force without being renewed. The number of licences was reduced in the districts of Hazara, Shahpur, Kangra and Loodiana. In the others it was increased to afford the people means for destroying wild beasts. Prosecutions for infringing this Act increased. A large number of weapons was seized, but less than last year. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa believed that there were many pieces of cannon concealed in his district. The number of wild beasts destroyed was 4,752 being an increase of more than 1,500 over that in 1863. The rewards increased by Rs. 7,000. The number of persons killed increased from 89 to 100; fifty children were killed in the Umballah district alone and 19 in Kurnaul.

The aggregate amount of fines on Government officials was Rs. 1,039, or Rs. 900 less than in 1863.

Government called upon all Commissioners to hold durbars with a view to putting an entire stop to the practice of female infanticide, which, it was believed, still prevailed among the Hindoos generally. A movement was made at Delhi to induce the people to reduce the present extravagant expenditure on marriages. This attracted the attention of the people of the large towns in the N. W. Provinces, the Punjab and neighbouring states, and it was the duty of the local authorities to guide and encourage the movement. "Some great and simultaneous effort should also be made to bring the masses of the Hindoo population throughout the length and breadth of the land to a sense of the enormity of the crime of killing their female infants, and to apprize them in the most emphatic manner of the determination of Government to suppress the inhuman practice."

With regard to the working of the new Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code, the judicial and magisterial authorities possessed a remarkably accurate knowledge of both law and procedure. The majority of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners bore testimony to the greatly improved efficiency of the Police, and to their increased knowledge and observance of the law. The system was working well. District Superintendents and their Assistants as a body observed due subordination to the Magistrates of Districts, and were beginning to feel and admit their subordination to the magistracy at large. The discipline and general organization of the force were unexceptionable; but it was numerically too weak.

Honorary magistrates, with three exceptions, were deprived of their police powers. Their duties were, on the whole satisfactorily performed. The Judicial Commissioner was confirmed in his opinion that "we might greatly improve both our Criminal and Civil Courts by creating Boards of Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Judges." The magistrates exercised their enhanced powers under Act XV. of 1862 in a very satisfactory manner, but the European magistrates were, as a rule, too severe in their punishments. An important state trial, that of the Crown *versus* Mahomed Shuffee and ten others, charged with the offence of abetting the waging of war against the Queen, was held by Sir Herbert Edwardes, the Commissioner of Amballa, who convicted the accused, and sentenced 3 of them to suffer death, and 8 to be transported for life. Five of the accused were residents of the Amballa District; five of them were residents of Patna; and the eleventh, of the Rajshye District in Bengal. The treason was hatched 40 years ago at Patna, by Syad Ahmed the founder of the Wahabee sect in India, whose intolerant doctrines are sedulously inculcated over the whole breadth of upper India, from the Brahmuputra to the Indus. It was proved that the accused in this case had been the agents for the transmission of men and money through Patna, Thaneysur, and Amballa, to the Queen's enemies, the Hindostanee fanatics, at Mulkah and Sittana, both before and during the time of the recent military operations at Ambeyla; but the alternative punishment of transportation for life with forfeiture of all property, was deemed more appropriate in the present instance, and the sentences of death were accordingly commuted by the Judicial Commissioner.

The European magistracy of the province consisted of 32 Deputy Commissioners, 8 Judges of Small Cause Court, 9 Cantonment Magistrates, 42 Assistant Commissioners, 22 Extra

Assistant Commissioners, 21 Canal officers, 20 Customs officers, and 1 Honorary Judicial officer; the native magistracy consisted of 36 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 15 Tehsildars, 19 Naib Tehsildars, 1 Canal officer, 3 Customs officers and 52 Honorary Judicial officers; making a grand total of 387 officers. The Canal officers, with the exception of the Executive Engineer at Madhopoor, only exercised powers under Act VII. 1845. There were on an average 4 European and 5 Native magistrates in each District, but only one-third of their time was devoted to criminal business, as they were likewise employed in the Civil, Judicial and Revenue administration.

Order of the Lieutenant Governor.—The Lieutenant Governor could not subscribe to the broad maxim that, "for all offences for which whipping is authorised, it is a more appropriate, efficacious, and humane mode of punishment than imprisonment." His Honor was convinced that with all professional or confirmed offenders, whether young or old, or those convicted of organized or concerted crime, whipping is altogether inoperative as a substitute for other modes of punishment, and as regards all other classes of offenders it is a kind of punishment which requires the exercise of much discrimination to apply it with really good effect: with boys, not yet hardened by habitual crime, it is no doubt a very suitable punishment, if administered with discretion, and far better than imprisonment; but a respectable adult, who has been hurried into the commission of crime, by passion, want, or other special cause may often become hardened by a flogging. Nor did His Honor agree with the Judicial Commissioner's remark that "whenever the Code admits of fine as an alternative punishment it should be awarded," as it lays down a rule of too general and sweeping a character. The employment of bad characters, detained in default of security for good conduct in making roads and other public works, besides being of doubtful legality, had proved in practice to be open in other respects to grave objections, and had therefore, been recently disallowed. It was to be feared that the crime of female infanticide was still practised, though not to any great extent among some of the higher Jat tribes amongst the Rajpoots of the sub-montane districts of the Province. The numerical strength of the police was doubtless too weak, but measures were in operation for increasing the strength of the imperial force, by transferring to local funds the cost of police employed for the service of certain towns and sanitaria, which had hitherto paid nothing, or only a small quota towards the expense of their protection. With regard to Jageerdars in-

vested with magisterial powers, His Honor hoped that as the exercise of magisterial powers became better appreciated, the paid Justiciary might gradually be still further relieved from the cognizance of minor offences, and the Judicial administration of the province strengthened by the agency of the people themselves.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1864.

THIS report is submitted to the Government of Madras by Robert Cole, Esq., Principal Inspector General.

The year was not, on the whole, unhealthy. The Presidency town and the Southern Districts were wonderfully free from cholera and small-pox. But the coffee districts of Wynaad were severely visited in May and June by cholera and fever; cholera prevailed, too, extensively in Malabar, Canara, Bellary and Kurnool. The seasons were irregular; the rains on the western coast during the S. W. monsoon were heavier than the average, but in many of the inland districts the rainfall was so scanty and irregular as to imperil the crops. The N. E. monsoon was ushered in by violent cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and on the Coromandel Coast. One of these occurring on the night of November 1st, was sufficiently violent to raise a wave thirteen feet above the mean sea level, and to inundate a tract of country of the Kistna District, nearly 900 square miles in extent, which had a disastrous effect upon the town of Masulipatam and its immediate neighbourhood. The storm was violently felt also at Guntoor, where many trees were uprooted, and large numbers of cattle perished. The loss of human life was trivial at this distance inland. The gale was severely felt at Coconada, more than 100 miles north of Masulipatam. This storm was severely felt, too, at Secunderabad, 200 miles from the coast. The inundation of the tract of country on the coast had not yet been followed by any marked derangement of the public health.

The annual average of sick treated during the ten years ending with 1862 was 17,589 in-door and 2,42,803 out-door patients. The number treated in 1864 was 15,851 in-door and 2,66,041 out-door patients against 16,908 in-door and

2,57,309 out-door in 1863, making, with the Black Town Dispensary, a grand total of 2,94,571 against 3,25,167. A new hospital was built and partially endowed at Negapatam and would be opened as soon as medicines were supplied. A Dispensary and establishment, to be maintained by the residents, was sanctioned for the district of Gudalur in the Wynaad. A Dispensary was established at Bimlipatam. The question of building a new native hospital in connection with the General Hospital, Madras, was under consideration, and detailed plans and estimates had been called for in the Public Works Department. The year was one of steady progress in regard to the Dispensaries in the Mofussil, which depend upon local means of support. No fewer than eighteen of them possessed funded or invested capital, in addition to the current income derived from subscription. The amount of capital possessed by these Institutions on the 31st December 1863 was Rs. 1,64,806-13-6, at the end of the current year it had increased to Rs. 2,95,482-10-7, of which sum Rs. 2,34,780-12-4 was bearing interest.

The receipts for the year were Rs. 4,88,329 of which Government contributed Rs. 2,55,623, Local Funds Rs. 25,159 European donations and subscriptions Rs. 14,151 and native donations and subscriptions Rs. 1,31,329. Of the Government grant the large sum of Rs. 1,84,285-8-10 was expended upon Presidency Hospitals; the amount expended on Provincial Dispensaries was Rs. 71,837-4-11, being Rs. 15,224-5-11 less than in the preceding year. The great majority of the Institution had their capital invested in Government securities. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,27,627 leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 60,702.

The native inhabitants of several districts cheerfully contributed a voluntary tax of one anna per cawnie of wet land and 6 pie per cawnie of dry land for the purpose of having medical aid at hand, and in several other districts the ryots would be glad to do the same if they were sure their own people would benefit by it. The influence of the new system of making the people support their own hospitals was favourable. It helped to pave the way for the introduction of the principle of municipal taxation for local improvements, and to make the people less dependent upon Government assistance in matters which they are able to manage for themselves. The Inspector General approved of a proposition to employ the surplus money of endowed hospitals in the entertainment of some youths as pupils

on a small stipend with a view to their becoming practitioners hereafter.

Measures were being taken for reducing the expenditure of Presidency Hospitals.

Order of Government.—Monied capital accumulated in the hands of committees for Dispensaries, when amounting to more than Rs. 1,000 in excess of current requirements, must henceforth be invested in Government securities. The Government would be glad to believe that Dr. Cole's anticipations, "that the time is not far distant when every Talook in the Presidency would have a medical charity ministered to by an educated Native Doctor," were not too sanguine; but they had no hesitation in giving it as their opinion, that no more likely step to ensure this result could be taken, than the training up, in local hospitals, of native youths, inhabitants of the district, in a knowledge of the treatment of disease.

THANESUR.

1843 to 1865.

THIS Report consists of extracts from Reports on the Settlement of the Pergunnahs formerly comprised in the Thanesur District, with a preface by Colonel E. Lake, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, dated 15th August 1865.

History of the Settlement.—The Thanesur District has now been divided between Umballa and Kurnal. It was chiefly made up of jagheer estates which had lapsed and escheated to the British Government. The most notable were those belonging to the Thanesur Sirdars, the Bhaees of Khytul and the Rajah of Ladwa. The latter joined the Sikhs, in 1845-46, and fought against the British at the battle of Alleewal. The chiefships of Khytul and Thanesur lapsed in default of male issue. On the lapse of Khytul, in 1843, a settlement was first effected by Sir Henry Lawrence. Although the settlement was avowedly of a summary character, it has been thought that special interest would attach to the earlier writings of one whose spirit still lives in the Punjab, and whose memory is cherished by many to whom he endeared himself. The report contains a vivid description of the state of society under the native government to which the British administration succeeded. A paper by Sir Henry Lawrence reviewing the claim which the Bhaees of Urnowlee had put forward to succeed to

the Khytul estate, contains much general information as to the rules of succession which have obtained in several Sikh families. The conclusion at which he arrives, is that "the Sikhs have neither rule nor custom that can be referred to as the unchanged or undisputed guide of any branch of their community." Colonel Lake believes that further experience will establish the correctness of this conclusion, not only as regards Sikh jagheers but as regards property and landed tenures of all kinds during the period of Sikh conquest and rule. It will be found that during that time, when the rights of each chief were measured by what he had won and could hold at the sword's point, law and custom had to bow before the arbitrary will of the individual. Men, who, owing to the weakness of the Mahomedan empire, were suddenly transformed from daring freebooters into princes and chiefs, were not likely to trouble themselves much about law or custom if opposed to their own inclinations. Sir Henry Lawrence's summary settlement was only made for a period of three years, at the end of which Captain afterwards Colonel Saunders Abbott effected a regular settlement. Captain Larkins was afterwards employed in revising this settlement. At the time of this revision Khytul had ceased to be a separate district, and was incorporated in the Thanesur district, the regular settlement of which had been effected by Mr. Wynyard, and this in like manner called for revision at the hands of Captain Larkins. The revision effected by Captain Larkins was far from final. Subsequent revisions had to be undertaken by Major Busk, Major Elphinstone and Captain Davies in succession. The causes for the settlement having broken down so repeatedly are explained in considerable detail. While on one hand the improvident character of the population was unfavourable to the success of a money assessment, and their resources had been thoroughly exhausted by the excessive demands of previous native administrations, along the banks of the Jumna and Western Jumna Canals, several estates suffered from the "Reh" efflorescence, which has entailed reductions in so many villages in the Kurnal district. Again, much injury was caused by inundations from the Murkunda, Sirsoottee, and Kallasser streams, and in some localities the injury is said to have been aggravated by the embankments of the Grand Trunk Road having interfered with the natural drainage of the country. Apart from the direct injury caused to the land by these inundations, they are the fruitful source of sickness and disease. Then there is a vast tract of country in which cultivation is entirely dependent upon rain, and in which water is so far below the sur-

face that well irrigation is not to be thought of. Indeed, as one officer reports: "when the periodical rains fail, the people of this tract are driven to desperation, the cattle are starved, and not an acre of cultivation is attempted." The district throughout was thinly populated. Mistakes were made here similar to those in many of our earlier settlements. The area of irrigated land was largely over-estimated; the rates generally on unirrigated as well as irrigated land were pitched too high; progressive jummas were fixed, rising within ten years to 30 and 50 per cent. of the original demand, under the idea that enormous areas of waste land would be brought into cultivation, whereas the population was not only too lawless, predatory and indolent to attempt this, but was really too scanty and impoverished to do so with any prospect of success. A ruinous fall of prices took place, which showed at once that the rates were too high, and thus commenced a series of disasters culminating in the famine of 1860-61, which completed the ruin of the district. The history of settlements in this district supplies a fresh warning against over-assessments, and furnishes a fresh instance, in addition to many others in the Punjab, in which much Government revenue is sacrificed because drainage schemes which in Europe would be undertaken by enlightened landlords are here not undertaken at all. With other larger projects in hand, the Government cannot spare Imperial funds for such local objects, and the people themselves are not sufficiently enlightened to combine amongst themselves for the promotion of such schemes, even if they were in other respects qualified for such an undertaking. If the waters of the Sirsoottee and Murkunda could be better regulated, not only would the people be saved much loss, but the Government would recover a considerable portion of the revenue it has been obliged to relinquish. But unless arrangements could be made for setting apart a portion of the net assets derived from land for such drainage and improvement schemes, many projects must be postponed indefinitely, because, although of the utmost local importance, they are not of that character which would justify the expenditure of Imperial funds.

Sir Henry Lawrence in Khytul.—On 9th November 1843 Sir Henry, then Major, Lawrence reported to Lieutenant Colonel Richmond, C. B., A. G. G. North West Frontier, his completion of a summary settlement for three years of the Khytul territory. In the course of his report such remarks as these occur:—"In one instance, as I was riding along the Assunt border of Kuttana with Rajah Suroop Sing, we heard and saw

the husbandmen singing as they drove their cattle through the saturated fields. The Rajah smiled and called my attention to their air of security, observing that, if they had been so employed last year, the chances were that their cattle would have been carried off by some foraging party. As a proof of the extent to which the Jats had relinquished their lawless habits he instances the Jat village of Chatur, which was formerly the very head quarters of opposition to authority, and is said never to have admitted a Sikh within its quick-set hedge; it was reckoned able to turn out a thousand matchlocks, and the four turufs (or wards) were barricaded against one another. So bad a name did the place bear that when he visited it in April, he was attended by a hundred sowars and a company of infantry: when he went there in August he was accompanied by a single horseman, and found the village one sheet of cultivation. He thus describes the settlement of Soolhur pergunnah. "The zemindars, amounting to more than a hundred, discussed the allotment among themselves for three days and then announced its completion. I observed that about one-third of their number appeared ill-satisfied with the arrangement, and I put this discontented minority on one side, with the majority who appeared satisfied on the other. I then listened to the cases of the former, individually; and heard what the majority had to say for themselves. I thus learned enough to convince me that there had been a combination among the stronger party to throw the weight of the assessment on certain weaker villages (the good old Sikh rule.) I then called out both the old average and the new proposed jumma of the villages belonging to the satisfied majority, and asked the weaker party what they thought of the assessment proposed for them; they received several of the villages with yells of disapprobation, and I was thus enabled, before the assembled crowd, to come at the rights of the case and to equalise the burthen, making the strongest party take off part of their neighbour's load and put it on themselves, till all parties agreed that it was justly distributed." In much the same manner each pergunnah was assessed. He everywhere endeavoured by all means to encourage the growth of potatoes, sugar, cotton and useful trees; the last are very scarce, and while thousands of acres are over-run with small jungle trees and shrubs, there is not a timber tree in the district. He planted some miles of road with trees, and gave out large quantities of seeds for nurseries. Could potatoes be generally introduced (and they are liked by all classes, even the highest caste of Hindoos) much misery would be saved, during the frightful dearths that prevail in this

quarter. Khytul itself was, one year ago, as lawless a tract of country as any in India; many notorious offenders have emigrated or been placed in confinement, and all see that plunder and violence will no longer be tolerated. Among the most successful measures for establishing order, he found the appointment of punchayets. He established two of these courts; at the head of each was a respectable native officer of the Amlah, and two of the assessors were vakeels of good character, the other members being equally chosen by the plaintiff and defendant. Considering it important to dispose speedily of all old questions, he proclaimed that no case of long standing would be heard unless brought before November. The two courts sat daily in the palace at Khytul, one to decide civil cases of the last twelve years, the other to judge police cases of the last three years up to the 1st November. 845 police cases were brought before the punchayet, most of them connected with cattle-lifting. Out of these 845, 503 had been decided and 226 of the decrees executed, and the stolen cattle restored. Of civil cases 154 were brought forward, and 94 decided: 42 of them by kistbundee and razeenamah given by the plaintiff. The punchayets assisted him to ascertain the characters of individuals and communities, so that security was taken from notorious offenders. These courts gave satisfaction: they afforded ready means of redress, and an appeal being open, and sessions being absolutely public, there was little field for chicanery, and he was not appealed to in above half a dozen instances. Sir Henry took security bonds from all villages of bad or doubtful character, to pay eleven-fold for all stolen property tracked to their lands, and that the head-men shall be responsible for the acts of all residing within their bounds. One of his first measures was to order all fire-arms to be delivered up at the respective *thanas*, and to forbid more than one sword to be retained for ten houses. To this act he mainly attribute the peace and quiet of the country during the last six months. He urges roads and irrigation works. He says great quantities of water are wasted, in a territory where the want of it frequently produces the most frightful sufferings. When the periodical rains fail, portions of the people are driven to desperation, the cattle are starved, and not an acre of cultivation is attempted. This calamity has occurred six times during the last thirty years, causing fearful misery, and acting with other deteriorating causes to desolate a tract of country which, with ordinary care and a little timely expenditure, may not only be reclaimed, but rendered as productive as it is now the contrary. A canal would gradually

convert the graziers and cattle-stealers of [illegible] into farmers and cultivators. A table shews that in the first [illegible] months of Sir Henry's administration from April to November 1843 in the 349 villages the number of occupied houses had risen from 24,777 to 27,801 or 3,024 and of ploughs from 8,376 to 12,041 or 3,665.

Law of Succession among the Sikhs.—Sir Henry Lawrence says the ostensible laws of the Manja and Malwa Sikhs are that the first tribe allows of the succession of widows, and the division of estates among the sons, giving a double or at any rate larger share to the eldest; the Malwa (Phoolkean and Bhaekean) law is said to exclude females, and to give the whole inheritance to the eldest son, assigning only a bare maintenance to the other children. Both tribes disallow adoption. The Malwa Sikhs say a widow cannot inherit. Sir Henry disproves this. On the other hand, as regards the Manja Sikhs, both Maharajah Runjeet Sing and his father put to death their own mothers, ostensibly for adultery, but really for meddling in state affairs. Chund Kour was for a time put up on the death of Maharajah Kurruk Singh, but she was eventually excluded from the guddee of Lahore; and though numerous Manja widows have inherited, the instances have not been more in proportion to the number of Manja chiefships than those he has noted in the Malwa families; and as to the estates being equally divided among the sons of a Manja family, there are as many instances one way as the other. Those of the famous Jye Sing Ghunnee (the grand-father of Runjeet Sing's wife, Mahtub Kour) were assigned to his daughter-in-law Suda Kour, after the death of her husband, who was killed during his father's life-time, Jye Singh Ghunnee leaving to the two sons who survived him, only small jagheers. Here is a case of Manja practice that does not accord with either Manja or Malwa rule; and it is notorious that the majority of the great chiefs in the Punjab who escaped absorption by Runjeet Sing have bequeathed the mass of their possessions (not merely an extra or double share) to their eldest or in some instances to their ablest sons, the practice of minutely sub-dividing the property prevailing on both sides the Sutlej chiefly among the poorer families. All these facts go to prove that there existed no real difference between the customs of the Malwa Sikhs and those of the Manja Sikhs; but they render it very probable that, seeing Jheend and Khytul without heirs, and that several small estates had escheated to us, while others were about to do so, the Rajahs of Putteeala, Nalha and Jheend, and the Bhaee of Khytul, concerted a scheme which they thought

would prevent eventual escheat, by excluding widows, and assigning the right of reversion in full to the eldest collateral. Sir Henry Lawrence at least could find no difference between the practice of the Manja Sikhs and that of the Malwa. It is said that the former alone allow inheritance and authority to widows, and permit the splitting up of estates among the sons of a family; but he shews that widows have inherited and estates have been sub-divided among the Malwa Sikhs, and that widows have been excluded and that estates have passed to one son (and even to one daughter-in-law) in the Manja family; the fact being that the Sikhs have neither rule nor custom that can be referred to as the unchanged or undisputed guide of any branch of their community. In general and in many matters of form, they profess to go by the Shasters; but being a people of yesterday, and having gained everything by violence, within the last century, they have not had time to settle down and to make laws of inheritance, or any other laws. Some sort of rules appear it is true to have been from time to time patched up, but in such times and among such a people the law of the sword was the only one recognized; the mass of the families of the original Sikh leaders are now in penury, not so much from a splitting up of estates as from the seizure by powerful chiefs, or at times of confederations, of the conquests made by smaller ones, and eventually in the Punjab from all falling under the power of Runjeet Sing. On the left bank of the Sutlej, British interposition came just in time to save Putteeala and the other protected states; the former under a weak ruler being not only threatened by Runjeet Sing, but having as it were become the hunting ground of petty Sikh marauders; it is mainly owing to the incursions made about that time that 191½ Putteeala villages are held in coparceny with other Sikh confederations. There is not in fact a chief or state under our protection that has not a claim on its neighbour, making it imperative on the commencement of our connection that the status of a certain period should have been recognized. Sir Henry does not consider that the rules of succession in the protected Sikh states have hitherto been based upon the laws of Hindoo inheritance; if they had been, we could not have inherited a single estate, the chiefs are well aware of what has been the practice. Unfortunately, there has been much discrepancy in this practice, and it is on this that all schemers build: they know the general principle well enough that guides our administration, but they know that some cases have been decided by one rule and some by another; and that an appeal lies to Agra, Calcutta, and eventually to

England, and that if there is a shadow of right in their case, it will be discovered and acted on by one or other authority : they therefore come forward with forced and false precedents, with accusations of partiality against the local officers, and even with general charges of injustice, which at worst cost them no more than the hire of the vakeels and moonshees employed. Every chief is inclined to pick out that portion of the Hindoo law of inheritance that would suit his purpose. Sir Henry Lawrence concludes by expressing the hope that the decision of the case of the Khyrul inheritance may not be considered simply as one of hardship or of mercy towards the Urnowlee chief, but as one nearly affecting a population of at least 1,50,000 persons ; the question being whether they are to enjoy the benefits of British protection, or fall back under a native ruler ; whether the deserts of Habree, Poondree and Kuttana are to continue so, and to remain as have the Ladwa, Jheend and Kurnal estates, around them, wilderness,—their occupants robbers ; or whether both lands and people are to be reclaimed. "I cannot," he says "perceive how any protected chief is to be entitled at the same time to the privileges of a sovereign prince and of a private individual. If it can be shewn that the protected Sikhs have strictly abided by the Hindoo laws of inheritance, and that their principalities have passed down from generation to generation as private estates, let the Urnowlee family by all means benefit by such rule and practice ; but if it appears by the records of the Umballa office, that in the opinion of Sir David Ochterlony, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. William Frazer, Captains Ross and Murray, and Mr. Clerk, that such cases as the present are fair escheats, let us not strain the law that one man or one family may be enriched, and a whole population be abandoned."

Mr. D. F. Macleod's Opinion on Remissions.—In reviewing Captain Davies' revision of the Thanesur settlement on 6th May 1862, Mr. D. F. Macleod, then Financial Commissioner, says—"I have repeatedly witnessed in the Punjab, the conversion with marvellous rapidity of a querulous and habitually defaulting population into a cheerful and tractable one, by the application of really well judged remissions ; and while those entrusted with the duty of making collections do not usually require prompting to the exercise of sufficient rigour, I consider that a population who have avowedly been hitherto over-assessed, have every claim to especial consideration from us, and that every case of default which may occur should lead us to make very deliberate enquiry before proceeding to extremities."

Orders of the Punjab Government.—On 23rd April 1864 the

Lieutenant Governor fixes the settlement until 1878-79. The first regular assessment of Khytul tehseel was commenced by Captain Abbott in 1847 and fixed at Rs. 1,17,653, and was subsequently revised by Captains Larkins and Busk. The standard jumma has now been fixed at Rs. 98,752, being a reduction of Rs. 18,901 on that proposed by Captain Abbott. This jumma has been easily paid for several years, and the people have great facilities for cattle grazing. The average rate on cultivation is 13 annas and 9 pie. The total reduction on the jumma originally proposed, amounting to Rs. 7,24,496, is nominally Rs. 1,39,448, or nearly 18 per cent. But as in other parts of the Punjab, this cannot be accounted a sacrifice of revenue. It is simply the necessary consequence of the sudden and enormous alteration, which occurred soon after the annexation, in the relative values of specie and agricultural produce. The first jummas were founded on an erroneous assumption of the average prices, and the reduction is really a refund of revenue which should never have been demanded. The fall of prices was so sudden, and the high average had been maintained for so many years previous, that in the absence of trustworthy statistics, officers were extremely liable to be deceived. But the extent of the errors which were committed should be a warning to all revenue officers, to make their inductions regarding the condition of villages on the broadest basis and after the most comprehensive enquiry.

VACCINATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1864

Madras Records—No. LXXXIV.

This report is submitted to the Government of Madras by Robert Cole, Esq., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Fort Saint George.

The operations of the Department were quite as unsatisfactory as heretofore. The number of persons vaccinated was stated at 3,11,587 of whom 2,83,837 were successful cases and 27,750 failures, against 3,18,824 of whom 2,92,079 were successes and 27,071 failures in 1863. The ratio of failures per 1,000 was 89·06, against 83·8, the average number of vaccinat-

ors 345 against 312, the average number vaccinated by each 901 against 932 and the average cost of each 100 vaccinated Rs. 14-5-3 against Rs. 13-9-4. The pay of vaccinators was Rs. 43,726 against Rs. 43,323. But these returns were unreliable as they had been subjected to no efficient check or scrutiny.

The total number of boys in the Government schools was 7,396 of whom 3,140 only had been vaccinated and 3,112 were small-pox marked, giving a percentage of 42·45 vaccinated, 15·46 unvaccinated and 42·07 small-pox-marked. Mr. Cole suggested that all pupils attending Government schools should be required to submit to vaccination, but Government considered that nothing more could be done than had already been laid down in the proceedings of Government, 24th February 1864, No. 66. Mr. Cole had impressed upon Dr. Shortt that it was better to vaccinate over a small area, doing the work thoroughly, than to attempt to visit every town and village, and leave nine-tenths of the people unvaccinated. He believed that "the most useful lesson we could give the people, would be to vaccinate every unprotected person, if possible, in a given town or village; and then to allow the practice of vaccination to stand or fall in the estimation of the people by the results of this practical test."

Small-pox prevailed in many parts of the Presidency, but the returns of deaths from this disorder, as furnished by the vaccinators and native officials were unreliable.

The returns of vaccination in the Mysore territories were ordered by Government to be excluded from those of the Madras Presidency, as the vaccinators were in no way under the supervision of the general superintendent of vaccination.

A PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM BROACH TO JAMBOOSUR.

1865.

Bombay Records, No. XCI.—New Series.

In 1864 the Government of Bombay decided that, before any proposals from private companies for the construction of railway feeders to the main trunk lines could be agreed to, Government should itself construct one, in order to ascertain what terms ought to be made with such companies. The line from Jamboosur to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway

station at Broach, on which Government was already constructing the earth work of an ordinary road, was fixed upon and a report on the subject called for.

Captain J. S. Trevor, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Goozerat, reports that there are three lines by which Jamboosur and Broach may be connected ;—1st,—a perfectly straight line which would run about 2½ miles to the west of the town of Ahmode, containing some 5,300 inhabitants, but would open out a district quite as fertile as that intersected by the line of the proposed road through Kelode and Ahmode, and by keeping more to the westward or farther from the Baroda Railway, would interfere less with the traffic on that line, and would open out a larger extent of new district to Railway communication. 2nd,—a line running round by Wagra, about 3½ miles to the west of the direct line, and 3rd,—the line of the proposed road through Kelode and Ahmode. The second would be the best as it would open out a still larger portion of the collectorate to Railway communication. But it would be 27½ miles long, while the direct line would be only 26½, and the road line 27 miles in length. It would, besides, have heavier river crossings. These disadvantages would make the cost of the Wagra line about 4 per cent. greater than the cost of the direct line and about 2 per cent. greater than that of the road line. But this increased expenditure would be well repaid by the greater value of the line as a feeder to the Baroda Railway. Captain Trevor is opposed to the construction of a *light* railway and thinks that branches should have rails and sleepers of the standard adopted on the grand trunk lines so that there may be a free interchange of all stock. The cost of a line from Broach to Jamboosur viâ Wagra is estimated at Rs. 24,96,934 with ordinary rails of 68 lbs. to the yard and Rs. 20,73,533 with light rails of 48 lbs. to the yard. The cost of the direct line is estimated at Rs. 23,87,928 with ordinary, and Rs. 20,73,533 with light rails ; and that of the line running east of Ahmode at Rs. 24,36,975 with ordinary and Rs. 20,20,515 with light rails.

Another way of joining Jamboosur to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is by a line from Jamboosur to the Palej station of that railway, a distance of 19½ miles. The cost of this is estimated at Rs. 18,60,993 with ordinary and Rs. 15,48,648 with light rails. The estimated gross receipts per mile on the line from Broach to Jamboosur viâ Wagra are 6,415 or 7·06 on the cost with ordinary and 8·5 with light rails. On the direct line they are 7·07 on the cost with ordinary and 8·52 with light rails; on the line that passes east of Ahmode

they are 7·10 with ordinary and 8·57 with light rails and on that from Jamboosur to Palej they are 6·72 with ordinary and 8·07 with light rails.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1864-65.

This report is drawn up by M. Kempson, Esq., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

The staff for the *Control and Inspection* of the institutions consisted of 1 Director, 5 Inspectors, 3 Assistants, 30 Deputy and 94 Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The last grade was reduced on the 1st May 1865 to 67. The *Expenditure* was Rs. 7,20,196 from Imperial and Rs. 3,95,314 from Local funds. Of this, Rs. 39,581 were spent upon Direction and Rs. 1,49,033 on Inspection. The proportion was, therefore, 3·5 for Direction, 13 for Inspection and 83·5 for Instruction. The expenditure of nearly Rs. 70,000 on school accommodation was a new feature in the year's progress. The local funds consisted of the educational cess, endowments, donations, fees and fines. A sum of Rs. 2,800 was contributed by ex-students of the Bareilly college for the foundation of a monthly scholarship. The Maharajah of Vizianagram gave a donation of Rs. 300 a year to the Benares College for the same purpose. The Maharajah of Rewah founded a scholarship of the interest of Rs. 5,000 in the same college with a reservation in favour of candidates from the Saugor school. Lalla Man Rai, a pleader in the Agra Court, gave Rs. 500 to build fives-courts in the Agra College. Chowdhri Umrao Singh, of Sherkot, district of Bijnour, offered to endow a School with Rs. 10,000 invested in landed property.

Colleges.—Of these there are three—at Agra, Bareilly and Benares. The number of students on their rolls was 204, the average daily attendance 170 and the expenditure Rs. 68,846 from Imperial and Rs. 6,495 from Local funds. There are 2 institutions for special education, the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee and the Agra Medical College. These had on their rolls 219 students; they cost Rs. 81,830. Both the school and college departments of the Agra College were gradually working up to a more satisfactory standard; 9 candidates went up to the Calcutta University

Entrance examination; all passed and 3 in the first class. Of the two candidates for the B. A. degree one failed. The boarding houses were full throughout the year and a third was to be provided. Athletic sports and cricket were flourishing and the Lieutenant Governor gave a prize to the best athlete. All the candidates for the Entrance examination from the Bareilly College passed. The numbers did not increase so much as usual, owing to the establishment of branch English schools in the various *muhallas* of the city which had an attendance of 521. Three of these schools were established by the Municipal Committee. English education was thus brought to the doors of the people in different quarters of the city distant from the college. The proficiency attained by the scholars was already very considerable, and much credit was due to the managers. *Strictly* speaking, these were private schools under Government inspection. The lowest class of the College was closed as its work could be done by the schools and it was intended in like manner to strike off one class annually until a certain standard, qualifying for admission to the college, should have been reached, thus placing a definite object before the schools. The Bishop of Calcutta visited this College and was well satisfied with it. At the Benares College the attendance was 86 per cent. and the fees rose from Rs. 3,583 to Rs. 5,802-8. Two students gained the degree of B. A., all classes were satisfactory and the junior ones were carefully taught and showed a very good knowledge of English pronunciation and facility in understanding spoken English. In the Sanskrit department the number of students was 141 of whom 36 received scholarships and the daily average attendance was 75·7, which was lower than it ought to be; but it is very difficult to raise it. The Anglo-Sanskrit department was favourably reported on. The boarding-house was most popular and useful. The great want was physical recreation of a manly kind. Search was being made for a site for a play-ground. All the candidates 23) for the University Entrance examination from these three Colleges passed, against 21 out of 23 in 1863, 14 out of 28 in 1862, and 24 out of 40 in 1861. For the First in Arts 5 out of 9 passed, against 4 out of 4 in 1863, 5 out of 7 in 1862 and 7 out of 8 in 1861. For the B. A. all (2) passed, against 1 out of 6 in 1863; none went up to this examination in 1862 and 1861. The amount of matter which students were required to take up for the two higher of these examinations was more than they could thoroughly master.

Schools.—The accompanying table shows the expenditure and attendance in Government schools:—

Description of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. on the Rolls, 1864-65.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total Expenditure. Imperial.	Local.
Schools of the Higher Class, ...	4	1,175	1,077·9	Rs. 90,873 3 2	Rs. 7,127 0 4
„ Middle „ „ ...	43	2,801	2,432·56	29,598 [illegible] 5	17,396 5 6
„ Lower { Tahsili, ...	249	18,871	15,374·37	40,170 [illegible] 9	24,727 11 6
„ Lower { Halqabandi, ...	3,092	89,861	8,008·36	28,214 8 3	2,18,672 0 8
Female Schools, ...	396	6,886	6,175·93	5,555 15 0	6,283 3 11
Normal „	6	460	439	37,752 9 7	2,155 3 8
Total, ...	3,790	1,20,054	1,05,584·13	Rs. 2,35,265 5 2	Rs. 2,76,361 9 7

The schools of the higher class are those which educate up to the standard of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The Etawah school was raised to this grade. Those of the middle class are Anglo-Vernacular schools. The school departments of the Colleges are included in the reports of the colleges. The Ajmere school has a constitution similar in character to that of the Colleges, as there is a college department which educates for the higher University Examinations. This school stood well in the annual competitive examination. The average daily attendance was 93 per cent. A boarding-house was opened in connection with this school. Accommodation for boys from a distance was provided also at the Allygurh and Shahjehanpore schools. In the schools of the 1st circle there were 897 pupils against 633 in 1863-64. In the 33 schools of the second circle there were 978 pupils. 24 of these schools were supported by Imperial Funds and the rest by local resources. The desire for a knowledge of English was still spreading. For an Anglo-Vernacular school fees double those of a Vernacular school are obtained and subscriptions equal to half of the Government grant. In the 10 Anglo-Vernacular schools of the 3rd circle there were 914 pupils of whom 624 read English with the vernacular and 290 the

vernacular only. These ten Anglo-Vernacular schools, most of them established only since last year, giving instruction to 914 boys, were maintained at a cost to Government of only Rs. 200. The people of Mirzapore, under the influence of the Principal Sudder Ameen there, Moulvie Habib-oollah, opened a respectable Anglo-Vernacular school, with a capital of some fifty thousand Rupees. A Grant-in-aid was applied for.

Tahsili Schools.—The Director of Public Instruction examined some fifty of these and found improvement everywhere, particularly in the reading and writing of the boys. The English hand-writing in the Aligurh anglo-vernacular school was the best in these provinces. The Persian, Urdu and Hindi writing in many schools was very good. The introduction of Persian as a study in the upper classes of the schools of the 2nd circle was welcomed by the people, and contributed to improvement in Urdu scholarship. With regard to the wish which finds expression here and there that the Roman alphabet should be introduced by the Government to the exclusion or supersession of the Vernacular characters, Mr. Kempson considers that such a step would be unjustifiable on philological grounds as it would be replacing a tolerably well stocked alphabet like that of the Urdu language by an alphabetic system, "the very worst in practical application that ever existed," as Sir John Stoddart has called it. In some Mission schools the oriental characters are not taught and the students of these are known to have complained in after life of being at a great disadvantage on this account. In the 1st circle, including Aligurh, Bulundshuhur, Meerut, Mozuffernugger, Saharunpore, Dehra Doon, Bareilly, Bijnore, Badaon, Moradabad and Shahjehanpore, there were 63 schools with 6,689 scholars against 4,989 at the close of 1863-64. The 2nd circle included Agra, Cawnpore, Etah, Etawah, Furrackhabad, Hamirpore, Jaloun, Jhansi, Lullutpore, Muthra and Mynpoori. There were 79 schools with 6,469 scholars of whom 5,669 were examined against 76 with 5,722 scholars of whom 4,994 were examined in 1863-64. There was a comparatively large number of boys in the junior classes; this was because the majority of them only studied Hindi and aspired to nothing higher than the office of putwari or of bazar account-keeper. 6 of the schools of this circle were "very good," 7 "good," 22 "fair," 15 "middling," 20 "inferior," 6 "bad," and 3 "very bad," 41 schools showed more or less progress since last year.

In the 3rd circle there were 53 Tahsill schools against 54 last year of which one had been converted into an Anglo-Ver-

nacular school. There was an increase of 368 in the number of boys which was 3,437 of whom 1,517 were agriculturists. Five schools had more than 100 and five less than 40 boys, against 3 with more than 100 and 9 with less than 40 in 1863-64. The average had risen to 64·85 per school from 56·83. The daily average attendance fell from 80·25 to 76·05. Of fees Rs. 3,670 (exclusive of Rs. 1,518 collected in Anglo-Vernacular schools) were received against Rs. 3,541 in 1863-64. The cost of educating each pupil was in 1863-64 Rs. 5-12-5 of which Government bore Rs. 3-5-2. This year it was Rs. 5-11-7 of which Government bore Rs. 3-4-8. There were 62 boys in the first class out of 3,437 scholars, against 52 out of 3,069 in the last year, and 154 in the second class against 109.

In the Kumaon and Gurhwal circle there were 2,138 pupils on the rolls of the Tahsili schools with an average attendance of 1,409 against 1,622 with an attendance of 1,131 in 1863-64. The percentage of attendance fell from 69 to 64. The cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 3-15-8 to Rs. 3-3-2 in Kumaon and from Rs. 3-9-10 to Rs. 3-5-4 in Gurhwal. The increase in the popularity of these schools is attributed to the decrease of credulity among the inhabitants, who were generally ready to believe the slanders of Brahmins with regard to the intentions of Government, the appointment of some of the pupils in the Settlement Department, the interest taken in educational progress by the district officers, and the selection of better localities for the schools. There is a sad falling off in the attendance at all except the Bhootiah schools between June and October, the hill streams are liable to rise suddenly during this season, and become dangerous for little children to cross; and everywhere except in the Bhootiah districts all the children are constantly employed in agricultural work. The Bhootiahs are a more energetic race and less under the influence of the Brahmins than other Hindoos. A new Bhootian school was established in the Darina valley where the people are the most drunken and disorderly of all the Bhootiahs. A Mission established among the Bhootiahs would probably meet with great success.

In the Ajmere circle there were 10 schools with 340 pupils against 285 in 1863-64 a normal class had been recently established at the Ajmere school.

The total number of *Halkabandi* or Circle schools was 3,100 with 90,396 pupils against 3,119 with 93,414 in 1863-64. Of 820 schools in the 1st circle examined, 72 were found very good, 265 good, 164 satisfactory, 327 unsatisfactory, and 52 very bad. In 1863-64 there were in the 3rd circle 1,119

schools and 38,812 boys; this year there were the same number of schools, and 33,366 boys. The causes of the decrease in the number of boys, which is confined entirely to Goruckpore, were the systematic inspection of the Deputy Inspector, and better discipline, the boys nominally kept on the Registers, or irregular in their attendance, having been struck off the roll. In October 1864 when the Viceroy passed through Benares on his way down to Calcutta, some 4,000 boys, Tahsili and Halkabandi, were collected from the neighbouring districts. His Excellency personally examined several, and made remarks most encouraging to the department as well as to the boys.

Female Schools.—The movement for female education was quietly progressing and the opposition of native society to the wishes of Government was being withdrawn. A public meeting was held at the Kakora Ghat Fair by the Commissioner of Rohilkund, in which native gentlemen of influence expressed their sentiments enthusiastically in favour of the movement. The Municipal Committee of Bareilly were making efforts to establish Girls' schools in the city and a few promising ones had been opened some months. The education of girls and women was spreading largely in private life. There were families in the town, every female member of which could read; and men who showed zeal in the cause in their public character as servants of the Government did not, as is too commonly the case with natives, forget the more powerful effect to be produced by example. A private society of influential Hindoos of Agra, named the *Sath Sabha*, voluntarily instituted 30 Girls' schools and obtained a grant-in-aid from Government. The Rev. J. Ullmann had established 16 and the Rev. B. D. Wikoff 10 schools educating altogether 389 girls in the Etawah and Mynpoory districts. The expenditure on female schools supported by the Government was Rs. 12,012. An increase in expenditure, amounting to Rs. 19,504, was estimated for in 1865-66, and sanctioned. It was intended to establish at Agra and Benares two Training schools for school-mistresses. The total number of Female schools was 380 with an attendance of 6,659 against 144 with 2,265 in 1863-64. The number of Aided schools was 42 which received from Government Rs. 12,276. In 1865-66 40 more schools were to be aided. There were 15 Unaided, making a grand total of 97 Female schools set on foot by private bodies with an attendance of 2,479.

Books.—3,70,740 volumes, chiefly in the vernacular, were printed or purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 35,639 2 6

or an average of 1½ annas per volume. 1,85,470 books of the value of Rs. 28,182 were sold against 1,48,422, of the value of Rs. 24,724 in 1863-64.

Normal Schools.—Of these there were four—at Meerut in the 1st circle, Agra in the 2nd, Benares in the 3rd and Almorah in the Kumaon circle. There was also a normal class in the Etawah school and one in the Ajmere school. In the Meerut school, of 112 student teachers examined in June, 1864, 48 received Tahsili,, and 35 Halkabandi certificates; 9 had their certificates withheld in consequence of deficiency in some one subject, and 21 were sent away without hope of any. After the vacation, 130 fresh students were called up, and of these 123 were still on the list. In the Agra school 27 student-teachers obtained 1st class, and 13 2nd class Tahsili certificates; and 8 were found qualified for 1st class, and 52 for 2nd class, Halkabandi certificates. The number of pupils enrolled for 1864-65 was 116. In the Benares school the number of pupil-teachers under instruction was 113, and there were 52 boys in the Model school. The number of teachers passed for employment was:—24 of the 1st grade or Tahsili. 28 of the 2nd or Halkabandi and 59 of the 3rd Halkabandi. The Almorah Normal school was still working well. It was very popular, and although the students only received a subsistence allowance of Rs. 3 a month, "there would be no difficulty in sending in 100 boys from the district to-morrow."

The particulars of *Private Institutions under Government Inspection* will be found at page 8.

In 1863-64, the expenditure on such schools was from Imperial funds 36,383-4-9 and from Local funds Rs. 3,49,245-9-5. There were altogether 77 institutions receiving grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 80,936.

The sum of Rs. 15,156 was given in *Scholarships* in 1864. The amount for 1865 was 17,992. The Resolution, No. 4238, dated 29th December, 1864, in the Financial Department, prescribes an Examination Test for candidates for the subordinate situations in the establishments of the offices of Account and Audit. The conduct of the examination is entrusted to the Department of Public Instruction. This measure will be productive of good as it will, to some extent, prevent these establishments from being filled with men connected by caste or relationship. "The opposition of the *amlah*, in its present constitution, to the introduction of young men of education better than their own into the offices, is a great obstacle

to the many Controlling Officers, who know the need of reform, and who do their best to effect it. This is sometimes noticed by the Native Press, which is, as a rule, silent in matters which concern the conduct of Native officials." The number of persons studying English in Government schools was estimated at 4,592. In Aided and other Private schools, at 6,674; making a total of 11,266. These figures do not include the number of children in families of the upper rank of native society, who learnt English at home. A premium was set upon the knowledge of English in the case of Tahsildars, by the Draft of Revised Rules for the examination of Tahsildars.

The Lieutenant Governor remarked, with regard to the employment of students in the public service, that the only vacancy in the Revenue Department was given to an *ex*-student of the Benares college. The Annual statement now received by Government also shows that, out of 166 persons employed for the first time in 1864 on salaries of Rs. 10 a month and upwards, 119 were educated either in Government institutions or in well conducted private schools. Eleven of these individuals obtained appointments of Rs. 100 and upwards, and of these three were educated at the Benares college, two at Roorkee college, one at the Agra college, one at the Calcutta Presidency college, one at the Calcutta High school, two (Police Inspectors) received a private education, and one European Jailor was educated in the Regimental school of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers. These statistics sufficiently show that candidates who have received a good education are freely employed in the public service, and that students from the Government colleges obtain their full share of the higher appointments.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1864-65.

Executive.—The Hon'ble H. D. Phillips succeeded Mr. E. Maltby as 4th member of council.

Legislative.—The following Acts were passed. Act I. of 1864, "to repeal (Madras) Act No. II. of 1863 and to provide for the extension of certain provisions of Act XXII. of 1855 to all ports for the landing and shipment of Merchandize within the Madras Presidency," came into operation on the 1st of August 1864. Act II. of 1864, "to consolidate the Laws for the recovery of arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency," came into operation on the 1st of November 1864. Act III.

of 1864, "for amending the Abkarry Laws of the Madras Presidency beyond the limits of the Madras Abkarry as prescribed by Act XIX. of 1852," came into operation on 1st of January 1865. Act IV. of 1864, "for the Levy of a Cess in lieu of Village Service Fees," is to take effect only within such Districts of the Presidency as the Government of Madras may direct. It was brought into operation in the Trichinopoly district only. Act I. of 1865, "to provide for the alteration of the stations of Zillah Courts and limits of districts or zillahs in the Madras Presidency," came into operation on 5th of January 1865. Act II. of 1865, "for the repeal of Sections 48 and 49 of Act VII. of 1843," came into operation on the 31st of January 1865. Act III. of 1865, "to make better provision for the punishment of offences against Special and Local Laws," came into operation on the 1st of June 1865. Act IV. of 1865, "to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments in the Presidency of Fort Saint George," comes into operation only in such Military Cantonments as the Governor in Council may direct. It has already been extended to Bellary, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Saint Thomas' Mount, Wellington. Act V. of 1865, to amend Act XXIV. of 1859, came into operation on 28th April 1865.

JUDICIAL.—The Whipping Act VI. of 1864 had not been in force long enough to warrant a decided report in its favour, but the general impression among the officers most competent to judge is that it has been working beneficially. The Registration Act XVI. of 1864 was in operation only four months during which 13,055 instruments were registered of which 4,021 were deeds of gift, sale and transfer of property, 4,573 were leases and mortgages, 358 were memoranda of decrees and orders of court, and awards of arbitration; and 4,103 were bonds, contracts, and other miscellaneous instruments, chiefly relating to moveable property. The number of instruments specially registered was 1,317; the number of instruments of which the registration was compulsory was 6,374; and the number of which it was optional was 6,339. The amount of fees collected was Rs. 8,802-6. There are 22 districts of registration in Madras. There were 326 Deputy Registrars of whom 300 are Tahsildars or Sub-Magistrates, three are public officers holding other appointments, and twenty-three are non-official persons. The District Registrars are paid by commission, of 25 per cent. on the fees. The Deputy Registrars receive a commission of 50 per cent. on the fees collected in their own districts. Each District Registrar is allowed an office establish-

ment of Rs. 40. The Deputy Registrars pay their own office establishments. The name of the zillah of Negapatam was changed to that of Tranquebar, the chief station. Owing to the extension of Small Cause Courts. The Courts of five District Moonsiffs were abolished. To prevent the accumulation of old judicial records rules were passed by which the judgments and decrees in civil suits, and any papers which, on account of their public interest or for other reasons, the Judge may think proper specially to preserve, all records will be destroyed on the expiration of three years from the final decision.

Civil Justice.—In 1864 there were 249,537 original suits in all or 37,368 less than in the previous year. These suits were thus disposed of. Punchayets, 395; Village Moonsiffs, 52,684; District Moonsiffs in their ordinary jurisdiction, 1,05,882; District Moonsiffs under Madras Act IV. of 1863, 74,245; Principal Sudder Ameens in their ordinary jurisdiction, 2,354; Principal Sudder Ameens under Act IV. of 1863, 1,479; Assistant Agents, 35; Judges of Small Cause Courts, 8,957; Civil Judges and Agents in their ordinary jurisdiction, 3,176; Civil Judges and Agents under Act IV. of 1863, 330; of the total number, 1,87,896, or 75 per cent., were disposed of, leaving 61,641 undecided at the close of the year. The judicatories by whom the above 1,87,896 suits were disposed of, are shown in the following table:—

	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Total.
Punchayets	324	.....	324
Village Moonsiffs	40,799	.....	40,799
District Moonsiffs	64,156	68,900	1,33,065
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,160	1,308	2,468
Assistant Agents	30	.....	30
Civil Judges and Agents	2,608	316	2,924
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	... ..	8,286	8,286
Total	1,09,077	78,819	1,87,896

Of the ordinary suits 36,791, or 34 per cent., were decided on the merits in favour of plaintiffs, and 11,309, or 10 per cent., in favour of defendants; 14,901 were dismissed for default; 31,380 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 14,696 were disposed of in other ways. Of the Small Causes disposed of by District Moonsiffs, &c., under Act IV. of 1863, 33,206, or 47 per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs; and 9,249, or 13

per cent., for defendants. 6,041 were dismissed for default, 19,324 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 2,713 were otherwise disposed of. Of those disposed of by Courts of Small Causes, under Act XLII. of 1860, 4,967, or 60 per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 573, or 7 per cent., for defendants; 539 were dismissed for default, and 2,207 were adjusted or withdrawn. The average duration on the files of the suits disposed of by the Lower Courts was:—

	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
District Moonsiffs	0	8	9	0	2	8
Principal Sudder Ameens	0	9	9	0	0	23
Assistant Agents	0	0	23	0	0	0
Civil Judges	1	1	17	0	1	6
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	0	0	0	0	0	23

The suits newly instituted during the year are thus classified:—For rent and revenue derivable from land, 3,420. Lands, 12,111. Real property, such as houses, &c., 4,484. Debts and wages, 1,27,579. Caste, religion, &c., 420. Indigo, sugar, &c., 1,757. The aggregate value of the property at stake in the Original suits pending at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,77,335. In the course of the year 14,786 appeals came before the Courts subordinate to the High Court, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1863. Of these, 9,163 were disposed of as shown below, leaving 3,912, of the value of Rs. 13,64,234, undetermined at the close of the year. 1,711, or 18 per cent. were decreed on the merits in favour of Appellants, and 3,214, or 35 per cent., for Respondents; 192 were remanded to the Lower Courts, 243 were dismissed for default, 247 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 3,556 were disposed of in other ways. The average duration of appeals was 1 year, 1 month and 6 days before the Civil Judges, and 10 months and 7 days before the Principal Sudder Ameens. In addition to the Original and Appeal suits 78,604 applications for execution of decrees, and 1,57,480 petitions of a miscellaneous character were disposed of by the Lower Courts, leaving a balance of 19,049 of the former, and 4,053 of the latter. Besides 76 suits that were pending in the Original side of the High Court on the 31st December 1863, 368 were instituted. Of these, 161 were disposed of on merits at the settlement of issues, and 57 on final disposal;

23 were dismissed for default, 10 were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suits, and 95 absolutely. There were also 16 cases disposed of out of those remaining on the file of the late Supreme Court, besides interlocutory proceedings; thus leaving 98 suits pending under the Procedure Code on the 31st December 1864, in addition to suits and plea side actions remaining from the late Supreme Court, not yet ripe for hearing on trial. Before the High Court in its Appellate jurisdiction, there were pending at the close of 1863, 63 regular and 252 special appeals, to which 83 regular and 487 special appeals were added in 1864, making a total of 146 regular and 739 special appeals pending and instituted. If the number newly filed, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 7 regular, and a decrease of 39 special appeals. 98 regular and 583 special appeals were disposed of, and at the close of the year, there remained on the file only 48 regular and 156 special appeals. The manner in which the decided appeals were disposed of is thus shown :—

	Regular.	Special.
Decrees confirmed	68	498
„ amended	7	9
„ reversed	10	31
Suits remanded	4	8
Appeals dismissed for default...	5	30
„ adjusted or withdrawn	2	5
„ otherwise disposed of	2	2

The average duration of the appeals disposed of was six months and ten days, and the total value of those depending at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 15,19,437. The High Court disposed of 159 of the 168 Criminal petitions brought before them, viz. :—

Dismissed after hearing without perusal of record ...	123
Orders or sentences of Lower Courts, confirmed after perusal of records	9
Ditto amended do. do. ...	4
Ditto mitigated, without perusal of record ...	4
Ditto reversed, after perusal of record (of which three were under Section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)	19
Total ...	159

Criminal Justice.—The statistics of crime are analysed by the Police, all false charges being eliminated by the Magistrate.

Description of Penal Law.	Total offences committed or charges preferred.	Persons concerned and complained against.	Property.		Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases tried by all Magistrates and Courts.	Cases detected and punished.	Persons.		Not brought to an issue and otherwise disposed of.		Remaining under trial.	
			Lost.	Recovered.				Released.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
			Rs.	Rs.									
Under the Penal Code	85,809	2,08,059	11,11,813	2,23,361	1,52,701	42,645	25,224	51,783	46,018	21,868	51,178	1,422	3,782
Under other Penal Laws	56,097	96,382	22,772	8,735	90,283	47,479	39,556	17,620	61,273	6,634	11,179	293	415
Total ...	1,41,996	3,04,441	11,34,585	2,32,096	2,42,984	90,124	64,780	69,403	1,07,291	28,502	62,357	1,715	4,197

The number of offences reported and complained of, under all Penal Laws—during the year including 737 brought forward from the preceding year—was 141,906 ; 304,441 persons, for one in 79·5 other population, were believed to have been concerned or were charged with offences. 242,984 persons, or 79·8 per cent. of these were arrested or summoned to answer accusations. 90,124 cases, or 69·5 per cent. of all charges preferred, with 176,694 persons, were brought to trial before some Court; and 64,780 cases, or 71·6 per cent. of these trials, resulted in the conviction of 107,291 persons or 45·1 per cent. of all the per-

sons compelled to appear. 28,502 cases, in which 62,357 persons were accused, were not brought to a final issue; but were bailed by the Police, dismissed for default, withdrawn by the parties or otherwise disposed of; and 1,715 cases, with 4,197 persons, remained under trial at the close of the year. The property lost by all offences against property, was valued at Rs. 11,34,585; Rs. 2,32,096 worth, or 20·4 per cent. was recovered leaving a net loss of Rs. 9,02,489 to the public. Of these offences, however, 46,558 may be classed as petty offences, of which 10,183 were petty assaults disposed of by heads of villages, 23,995 were slight offences against the person, and 12,420 criminal trespasses, defamation, and insults tried by Stipendiary Magistrates. The number of persons concerned in these cases was 1,14,690, and they form one-third (32·1 per cent.) of the apparent number of offences against all penal laws. There was one offence against the State, that of the Khonds implicated in a partial rising in 1863; 10 persons were convicted. The Magistrates of the town of Madras tried, under Act XIII. of 1856, 1,970 thefts, with 2,623 prisoners, and convicted 1,766 prisoners. 814 were flogged and 774 imprisoned. They tried 4,844 breaches of the peace, with 8,787 defendants, and convicted 7,256; and 7,651 miscellaneous offences, with 915 defendants, of whom they convicted 7,351. In all 90,124 cases were tried by competent Courts, with 1,76,694 persons, of whom 69,403, or 39·3 per cent., were released, and 1,07,291 convicted, as follows :—

	Cases tried.	Persons released.	Convicted.			
			Males.	Females.	Juveniles	Total.
Under the Penal Code	42,645	51,783	43,476	2,095	447	46,018
Do. other Laws	47,479	17,620	55,536	5,136	601	61,273
Total	90,124	69,403	99,012	7,231	1,048	1,07,291

Magistrates (in which term heads of villages are included) disposed summarily of 87,240 cases, convicted 103,781, and released 66,711 or 39·2 per cent. of persons brought before them, as follows :—

	By the Heads of Villages.		By Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class.		By Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class.		By Justices of Peace and full Magistrates.		Total Summary Convictions.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under Penal Code	925	1,123	30,839	32,121	2,742	3,576	5,357	5,821	39,863	42,641
Ditto other Laws	13,930	16,821	7,541	16,553	443	1,367	25,463	26,399	47,377	61,140
Total	14,855	17,944	38,380	48,674	3,185	4,943	30,820	32,220	87,240	1,03,781

14,885 cases, or 16·8 per cent. of the petty criminal litigation, were settled by the Heads of Villages. Second Class Subordinate Magistrates tried 38,380 cases, or 42·5 per cent. of summary cases, and released 49 per cent. of all persons brought before them. Sub-Magistrates of the 1st Class disposed of 3,185 cases, convicting 4,943 persons, against 8,319, or 40·1 per cent. released. Magistrates with full powers, and Justices of the Peace, settled 30,820 cases, and convicted 32,220 persons, against 11,330, or 26 per cent., released. 5,767 cases, with 10,920 persons, were committed for trial after preliminary enquiry by Magistrates. Judicial Courts disposed of 2,792 cases, convicted 3,402, and released 2,681, or 44 per cent., of the persons committed to them. The High Court tried 147 cases and 203 prisoners, convicting 155 persons. 48 persons, or 30·9 per cent. were released. 105 persons were sentenced to death; 102 for murder, one for dacoity and murder, and one for attempt to murder. 616 persons were sentenced to transportation—140 for life, 169 for 10 years, 307 for 7 years. Those for life, were 57 for murder, 4 for attempt to murder, 3 for culpable homicide, 1 for grievous hurt, 66 for dacoity, 7 for robbery, and 2 for house-breaking. 9 persons were sentenced, for murder, to 10 years' transportation. 31,162 or 83·2 per cent. of all persons imprisoned were sentenced to periods of

confinement not exceeding one month. Persons sentenced by Magistrates to be imprisoned for less than one month are confined in Magisterial lock-ups, the average duration of confinement is eight days. 2,530 persons were whipped; 427 for offences against property with violence, 977 for theft and the like, and 814 under the Madras Town Police Act, for theft, and 103 under Cantonment Regulations. 69,005 persons were fined at an average of Rs. 3¼ each. 43 persons were found to be insane.

Police.—At the close of the official year there were 1 Inspector General, 1 Assistant Inspector General, 4 Deputy Inspectors General, 21 District Superintendents, 17 Assistant Superintendents, 449 Inspectors, and 23,131 Constables, or a total number of 23,624; and there were also borne on the Police Budget 2,570 village watchers in South Arcot, and 460 local watchers. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 32,82,277. Of which there was for wages and allowances Rs. 27,99,102, for clothing and accoutrements Rs. 3,66,862, for miscellaneous Rs. 81,671 and for village watchers and local servants Rs. 34,642. The average cost per man was Rs. 137-7-6, and the cost of the General Police was 2 annas 1·1 pie, or about 3 pence a head of the population. In the gross cost of the force, the expenditure on the Madras Town Police is not included. This force is managed by a Commissioner. Its cost was Rs. 2,32,478, but of this, the sum of Rs. 30,362, being the expenditure on the Marine Police employed in protecting the traffic between the shore and the shipping, was met by fees collected under a special Act, and does not fall on the Imperial Revenues. The whole expenditure from Imperial funds upon Police was therefore Rs. 34,84,393. Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General, reports that the work of consolidating and improving has been steadily carried forward, and all ranks become better acquainted with their duty, and perform it with greater precision and success. There are also symptoms of increasing appreciation and stability of the service; candidates for employment in all ranks, now come forward more readily; dismissal is viewed as a punishment in most districts; and, a more general earnestness in acquiring knowledge amongst all ranks, indicates an increasing intention to adopt the service as a permanent means of livelihood. Still the growth of useful and well restrained Police establishments is slow in all countries. This growth must be exceptionally slow in India; where the healthy and useful residuum of workmen and work that remains after bad material and evil habits have been got rid of, will

ever be comparatively small. Power seems too often to the Indian mind to confer a licence to oppress and overreach; while deprived of his traditional means of detection of crime—torture and the corrupt informer—the Native Policeman scarcely knows where to turn for the legitimate detection of crime, and his Native Magistrate, formerly used to rely on the same means, can rarely direct him. The European Magistracy, with two or three exceptions, take a lively interest in the working of their District Police, and aid and advise their District Officers with judgment and consideration. 4,257 men, or 18 per cent. of the whole force, left it during the year, against 4,700, or 19 per cent., in 1863. The enlistments were 4,731 against 4,182 in the previous year. The death rate was much the same, 363 against 375. 433 men, or 1·8 per cent. of the force, were convicted of offences. Of 429 Inspectors, 57 were Europeans, 71 East Indians or Native Christians, 34 Mussulmans and 92 Brahmins; the remainder being Hindus of various castes. In the rest of the force 48 were Europeans, 506 East Indians and Native Christians, 551 Brahmins, 13,919, or 60 per cent of the force Hindus of other castes, and 7,518, or 32 per cent., were Mussulmans.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 7,855. The number in Jail at the close of the year was 8,120. The deaths were 998, being upwards of 12½ per cent. on the average daily strength. The expenses of the Jails, exclusive of Police guarding and buildings undertaken by the Department of Public Works, amounted to Rs. 4,46.907, of which food costs 2,90,713-1. The expenses increased as compared with the preceding year from Rs. 49 to Rs. 56 per head. This is attributable to the general rise of prices. The estimated value of the convicts' labour was Rs. 1,03,003-14-3. Twenty-eight prisoners escaped during the year, of whom, however, only five were at large at the close. According to the standard laid down by the Government of India, that each prisoner should have 648 cubic feet of air, the existing Jails, which contained a daily average of 7,835 prisoners, were capable of holding only 4,492 prisoners.

REVENUE.—The season was unfavourable but the revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,26,01,477, or £6,260,147, and was the highest on record by Rs. 31,333. The Revenue for the preceding year, which was the highest up to that time, was really Rs. 6,25,70,144, though, by a mistake, it was stated in the Administration Report as Rs. 6,27,05,339. The following gives the details for the last five years:—

Statement of Receipts under the several heads of Revenue for the last 5 years, from 1860-61 to 1864-65.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.	
Land Revenue including Forest Revenue ...	4,03,99,389	71·3	4,14,88,762	67·2	4,23,77,872	69·0	4,32,10,740	69·0	4,21,04,147	67·3
Abkarry, or tax on Spirituous Liquors ...	30,72,921	5·4	33,29,961	5·4	35,03,651	5·7	40,51,918	6·4	39,60,490	6·3
Income Tax	5,42,914	1·0	25,48,110	4·1	23,18,250	3·8	16,45,522	2·6	14,65,652	2·3
Mohturpha, or tax on Professions, &c. ...	10,08,339	1·8	3,11,644	0·5	4,780	.....	2,456	.....	2,518	.....
Sea Customs	26,66,971	4·8	20,94,896	3·5	17,66,809	3·0	20,37,373	3·2	18,10,046	2·8
Land Customs	2,87,419	0·5	2,71,484	0·4	1,94,084	0·4	2,61,145	0·5	2,28,733	0·4
Salt	70,60,770	12·5	86,00,532	13·9	91,26,362	14·7	89,79,243	14·4	103,45,973	16·6
Stamps	13,95,973	2·5	30,14,598	4·9	20,98,046	3·4	23,81,746	3·9	26,83,918	4·3
Total ...	1,60,35,306	28·5	2,01,71,225	32·7	1,90,11,976	31·0	1,93,59,404	31·0	2,04,97,330	32·7
Miscellaneous items ...	1,57,069	0·2	75,295	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ..	5,65,91,764	100	6,17,35,282	100	6,13,89,848	100	6,25,70,144	100	6,26,01,477	100
£ Sterling ..	56,59,176	...	61,73,528	.....	61,38,984	.....	62,57,014	.....	62,60,147	.....

The following are the Charges for the same period:—

Items.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Land Revenue, including Board of Rev. Settlement Officers, Rev. Survey, and Forest Dept.	Rs. 48,83,831	Rs. 47,13,034	Rs. 44,94,805	Rs. 41,34,172	Rs. 41,12,679
Abkarry, or Tax on Spirituous Liquors	2,46,201	1,35,438	1,51,181	1,39,817	1,56,912
Income Tax	67,631	1,15,900	72,923	37,900	32,506
Moturpha, or Tax on Professions, &c.	5,454	5,783	1,187	.....	.....
Sea Customs	1,55,848	1,57,635	1,49,620	1,48,901	1,58,630
Land Customs	23,128	22,944	15,677	14,292	10,408
Salt	18,34,109	11,02,451	11,66,797	9,15,864	14,31,816
Stamps	61,204	1,14,673	1,32,765	1,43,305	1,49,317
Total ...	23,93,575	16,54,824	16,90,150	14,00,079	19,39,589
Allowances to District and Village Officers	.....	.....	.....	3,30,472	.....
Miscellaneous payments ...	.....	.....	83,460	1,39,122	2,05,291
Payment made for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations at Masulipatam and Cuddalore	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,311
Grand Total ...	72,77,406	63,67,858	62,68,415	60,03,845	63,23,870
£ Sterling ...	727,740	636,786	626,841	600,384	632,387

The charges for 1864-65 exceed those of the preceding year; but they are still below those for the year 1861-62. They amounted to little more than 10 per cent. on the revenue; but of this sum Rs. 66,311 was altogether extraordinary, being the amount paid by Government towards the relief of the sufferers at Masulipatam and Cuddalore during the disastrous October and November storms. Cattle murrain decreased both in extent and virulence. The decrease in the *Land Revenue* in 1864-65 was due to the unfavourable character of the season. Yet 1,58,38,228 acres were cultivated, against 1,58,34,170 in the previous year. The slight decrease in the *Abkaree* was more apparent than real. The consumption of salt increased enormously, as will be seen from this table for the past five years. An Indian maund is 82-2/7th lbs. avoirdupois.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Home consumption ...	27,49,580	27,30,757	28,49,502	29,74,214	32,36,772
Inland consumption ...	33,25,181	30,91,008	32,72,713	31,25,278	37,09,269
Total	60,74,761	58,21,765	61,22,215	60,99,492	69,46,041
Exportation ...	6,48,684	6,11,116	4,16,286	3,03,127	5,32,018
Grand total ...	67,23,445	64,32,881	65,38,501	64,02,619	74,78,059
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund	1 2 0 1 6 0	1 6 0 1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0

The depressed state of trade during a considerable portion of the year had a marked effect upon sea customs, and the collections only amounted to Rs. 18,10,046, being Rs. 2,27,327 less than in the preceding year. The imports amounted to Rs. 7,21,16,445 in value against Rs. 7,63,41,458 the previous year, the exports to Rs. 10,18,22,732 against Rs. 11,01,17,410 and the re-exports to Rs. 10,04,383 against Rs. 17,35,648. Full details will be found at page 127.

Inam Commission.—With the exception of three talooks in the district of Trichinopoly, which will soon be completed, the out-door operations of the Commission were over throughout the Presidency. The number of cases received in the Central office, though only 23,100, embraced a vast variety of very valuable Inam property, consisting chiefly of whole villages, and comprising an area of acres 6,57,827, of the estimated value of Rs. 14,53,999. The result is an additional revenue to Government of Rs. 1,10,413, while the cost of the Commission for the year did not exceed Rs. 1,35,329. The number of titles confirmed from the commencement of operations up to the end of 1864 65, was 3,39,101, involving an extent of acres 48,13,809, the full assessment being Rs. 72,21,420. These lands which used to give a quit rent of Rs. 6,23,183, were, by the operations of the Commission, made to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 7,30,484, while the entire cost of the Commission had only amounted to Rs. 8,20,204. During the year in Nellore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, and Malabar 2,214 square miles of country were surveyed, 2,943 square miles were mapped out, and the

maps of 758 villages were lithographed. In Ganjam and Coimbatore alone were the waste land rules largely taken advantage of. In Ganjam 2,941 acres were sold for Rs. 26,477, and in Coimbatore 1,388 acres were sold for Rs. 6,815. Under the special rules for the Neilgherry and Shevaroy hills, and the Wynad coffee lands, 2,460 acres were sold. The proprietary right in 6,938 acres of escheated land in Malabar was sold for Rs. 3,02,828 to the occupying tenants. The progress of Chinchona cultivation on the Neilgherries continued to be most satisfactory. The average monthly increase by propagation was 21,200 against 15,326 for the preceding year. The total number of plants on the 1st May 1865 was 5,58,105, and 78,612 were issued to the public. The analysis of bark exhibits a large increase in alkaloids. The bark examined in 1863-64 yielded 4·3 per cent. of rough, and from 3·30 to 3·40 per cent. of purified alkaloids, while that examined in 1864-65 gave six per cent. of purified alkaloids, and one specimen even yielded so much as 8·49 per cent., or five times the average quantity found in the barks of commerce. Seven acres of ground were planted with the Chinese and Assam varieties of tea, and there are now about 9,000 plants, which have grown well and seem likely to thrive. This garden is intended to form a source for supply of seed to planters.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The sum allotted was Rs. 73,57,383 and the sum actually spent was Rs. 72,07,738 of which Rs. 30,98,920 was for new works, Rs. 25,28,909 for repairs, Rs. 1,79,683 for tools and stores and Rs. 14,00,166 for establishments. The raising of the Godavery anicut was rapidly proceeded with, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 68,401.

Railways.—The north-west line was opened to Reddipully, 79¼ miles from Arconum junction, and by the end of April the rails were laid in continuation to within seven miles of Cuddapah. The Bangalore Branch, 84¼ miles in length, was opened on the 1st August 1864. The number of passengers, the quantities of goods, and the revenue were :—

South West Line.					
Passengers.—1st Class	...	10,692	Rs.	1,01,792	0 6
Do. 2nd do.	...	1,11,726	„	1,60,752	1 8
Do. 3rd do.	...	12,70,363	„	9,96,710	0 0
Goods, Maunds	...	72,13,074	„	19,57,685	2 5
North West Line.					
Passengers.—1st Class	...	460	Rs.	1,468	11 0
Do. 2nd do.	...	3,193	„	2,021	4 3
Do. 3rd do.	...	2,06,787	„	9[illegible],244	8 5
Goods, Maunds	...	14,33,152	„	1,57,285	8 0

2,18,870 more passengers were carried in 1864-65 than during

the previous year, and the increase in the carriage of goods amounted to 13,33,202 maunds. The working expenses per mile amounted to Rs. 3,451 on the south-west line, and Rs. 1,278 on the north-west line. The maintenance of way cost Rs. 1,380 per mile in the former line and Rs. 750 on the latter. The Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway were employed in maintaining the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and in carrying on the construction of the Erode extension. Of the whole distance, 88¼ miles, 64 miles and 10 chains were in progress. The number of passengers, the quantity of goods, and the revenue were :—

Passengers,	3,14,430	...	Rs.	1,71,056	1 0
Goods,	16,87,458	...	„	1,40,533	3 0

The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,11,589 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,60,194. Up to the end of 1864-65 the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company had spent Rs. 69,58,780. In that year they employed 16,791 coolies, 1,231 artificers, 750 carts, and 1,966 cattle.

Marine.—With the exception of Vizagapatam the ports were self-supporting. There were 12 wrecks during the year, all, with one exception, being caused by stress of weather. Fifteen lives were lost, nine in one case, five in another, and one in the third. At Coconada the trade increased in value to Rs. 53,54,882. The Pier at Madras was fully employed.

POLITICAL.—*Travancore.*—Reforms were initiated in the Courts. The services of an able Principal Sudder Ameen were obtained from the British service for the post of First Judge of the Sudder Court; the salaries of the Judges, and of the ministerial officers in that and the other Courts were increased. Superannuated and incompetent persons were pensioned. A higher tone was imparted to the Courts, which are now rising rapidly in the respect and confidence of the people. The procedure was simplified. Pleaders were enrolled, after examination, for all the Courts. Applications for coffee lands in the Travancore hills continued to increase at an upset price of one Rupee an acre. A survey party was organized for these lands. In the Malabar year 1,039 the number of original suits filed was 10,911 and of these 10,657 were disposed of. The number of prisoners admitted into the jails was 1,319 and the total during the year was 1,505. The mortality was less than 4½ per cent. The revenue amounted to Rs. 69,63,797 and the expenditure to Rs. 40,74,050 notwithstanding the large expense of the sexennial festival of the Morajapu m, and the reduction in the tobacco revenue. Of the expenditure Rs. 5,70,843 was for the

Devassom or temples, Rs. 1,63,611 for the Moorajapum and Rs. 8,10,127 tribute to the British Government. The Rajah's school at Trevandrum continued to hold its high position ; there were signs of some of the more deeply rooted caste prejudices yielding to the advantages of education. Several of the scholars passed the matriculation standard at the last two Government examinations, and one also the first examination in Arts. A law class was formed under a qualified teacher. His Highness' Observatory, in which attention for many years past has been confined to Magnetic observations, was closed on the retirement of the Director, Mr. Broun. Arrangements were being made for the publication of the series of observations taken during past years. Public Gardens were formed in connexion with the Museum which was visited by 10,000 persons on the year. The Victoria Canal works were pressed on with vigour. Roads were formed to connect the section of the canal under operation with the trunk road, and the communication is also thus opened out from the Tinnevelly side to the port of Colachel in the south. Lines of communication were being opened out to the hill tracts of Asamboo, Augusteer, and Peermade, where lands have been taken up for coffee plantations. The Imports amounted to Rs. 15,21,163 in value against Rs. 14,47,132 the previous year; and the Exports to Rs. 51,75,176 against Rs. 50,24,570.

Cochin.—The Civil Procedure Code was introduced. A Graduate of Cambridge was made Head Master of the Rajah's school. Fresh lands continued to be taken up for coffee cultivation. The Shoranoor bridge, intended to connect His Highness' territory with British India, and also to carry a branch railway, progressed towards completion. Measures were taken for improving the present line of communication between the Railway at Shoranoor and Cochin, by cutting new lines of canal where necessary, and thoroughly repairing the road on the portion to be travelled by land. The port of Narakal maintained its reputation as a safe harbour throughout the monsoon, when the other ports on this coast are closed. The coasting steamers touched regularly at it during the last monsoon, and landed mails, passengers and cargo, always in smooth water. The number of original suits instituted was 2,952 of which 2,205 were disposed of on the Malabar year 1039. The number of civil cases was 149 and of appeals 6. Of the former 11 remained undecided. The revenue amounted to Rs. 10,66,579 which the balance of the previous year raised to Rs. 16,36,064. The expenditure was Rs. 11,85,838 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,50,226.

Of the expenditure Rs. 2,00,000 was the subsidiary to the British Government, and Rs. 51,047 for temples. The imports amounted to Rs. 14,82,928 and the exports to Rs. 2,95,365, or less than the preceding year.

Carnatic.—The payments to stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars) amounted during the official year to Rs. 8,17,999. Of this amount, Rs. 1,68,000 was drawn by Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur as arrears of his stipend. The number of persons receiving stipends on the 1st May 1865 was 2,040, the lapses having been 208 stipends, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 12,606. Bonuses, to the amount of Rs. 49,341, were granted in commutation of 130 annual stipends of small value, amounting to Rs. 5,818. Petty claims against the estate of the late Nabob were settled to the amount of Rs. 14,842.

MILITARY.—It was decided to convert the Divisional Command of the Northern Division into a District Command, under a Brigadier General of the 1st Class; the Assistant Adjutant General of the Division being replaced by a Brigade Major, and the appointment of the Deputy Judge Advocate General abolished. The cost of the Artillery Force was reduced by the conversion of three Field Batteries of Royal Artillery into Garrison Batteries. The Head Quarters of the Sappers and Miners, which had been stationed at Dowlaishweram since 1855, were removed to Bangalore as a military position of importance, and possessing superior advantages in every respect for the drill and instruction of the Corps. The average strength of the European Army (omitting the Pegu Division Return for the last four months of the year, was 13,058. The total deaths were 245. Reduced to proportions, the particulars are as follows:—Treated to strength 1,599 per 1,000, deaths to strength 18 per 1,000 and average daily sick 68 per 1,000. The average strength of the Native Troops included the Return was 30,070. Of this number 21,923 were treated in hospital, and 332 died. Though Lock Hospitals were maintained at 9 stations, venereal diseases were very common amongst the troops, except at Cannanore. The estimated cost of the Army in Madras for 1865-66 is Rs. 315,91,290. The actual cost of the Army in 1863-64 was Rs. 3,07,19,564-4. By the reduction, during the year, of four Native Regiments, and by the conversion of three Field Batteries of Royal Artillery into Garrison Batteries, the estimated saving was Rs. 5,12,600.

FINANCIAL.—The following shews the actual income and expenditure in 1864-65:—

Income.	Budget Estimate for 1864-65.	Amount.	Percentage.
I.—Land Revenue, &c.			
1. Land Revenue ...	4,19,17,000	4,18,77,000	59·9
2. Forest	3,50,000	2,92,000	·4
3. Abkaree	39,57,000	39,63,000	5·7
II.—Assessed Taxes ...	14,00,000	14,51,000	2·1
III.—Customs	22,00,000	20,38,000	2·9
IV.—Salt	1,03,00,000	1,03,61,000	14·8
VI.—Stamps	23,00,000	26,99,000	3·9
VII.—Mint	7,10,000	9,47,000	1·4
X.—Law and Justice...	4,50,000	4,39,000	·6
XI.—Police	32,000	73,000	·1
XII.—Marine	15,000	38,000	„
XIII.—Public Works ...	4,26,000	3,11,000	·4
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions ...	34,46,000	34,46,000	4·9
XV.—Miscellaneous, Civil	4,48,000	4,56,000	·7
Ditto, Military ...	11,70,000	*14,46,000	2·1
XVI.—Interest	74,000	91,000	·1
Total Rs. ...	6,91,95,000	6,99,31,000	100

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1864-65.	Amount.	Percentage.
A. Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks	1,82,000	1,27,000	·2
B. I.—Revenue Departments.			
1. Land Revenue	45,72,000	42,76,000	6·9
2. Assessed Taxes	38,000	33,000	·1
3. Customs	1,73,000	1,69,000	·3
4. Salt	14,22,000	14,32,000	2·3
6. Stamps	1,35,000	1,49,000	·2
7. Mint	2,42,000	3,23,000	·5
II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties & Engagements	33,38,000	30,02,000	4·8
IV.—Miscellaneous	2,15,000	2,05,000	·3
V.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary	60,000	66,000	·1
C. Army	2,92,92,000	3,05,90,000	49·1
E. & F. I.—Public Works	75,22,000	†75,67,000	12·2
F. II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	20,27,000	19,91,000	3·2
III.—Law and Justice	38,12,000	36,81,000	5·9
IV.—Police	39,00,000	35,55,000	5·7
V.—Education, Science and Art ...	8,50,000	7,35,000	1·2
VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	97,000	68,000	·1
VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	23,31,000	29,51,000	4·7
VIII.—Marine	1,02,000	78,000	·1
IX.—Miscellaneous	4,41,000	4,97,000	·8
X.—Civil Contingencies	25,000	17,000	„
G. Interest	8,23,000	7,90,000	1·3
Total Rs. ...	6,15,99,000	6,23,02,000	100

* Estimated Receipts.

† Estimated charges.

The annual average income for the last twenty-five years is Rs. 5,74,29,000, and the expenditure Rs. 5,77,31,800. The following statement exhibits the coinage of the past ten years :—

Years.	Silver.		Copper.		Total silver and copper pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1855-56	82,77,360	54,52,049	67,83,102	1,20,676	1,50,60,462	55,72,725
1856-57	1,51,31,526	86,78,139	1,51,29,884	2,59,435	3,02,61,410	89,37,574
1857-58	1,63,38,249	96,21,933	3,48,95,280	6,50,791	5,12,33,529	1,02,72,724
1858-59	67,63,524	48,53,440	3,05,25,947	5,64,131	3,72,89,471	54,17,571
1859-60	1,10,78,847	56,62,073	6,54,68,832	9,02,991	7,65,47,679	65,65,064
1860-61	66,18,433	51,34,699	7,23,50,400	10,22,420	7,89,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62	60,59,977	43,99,068	7,09,49,760	10,76,750	7,70,09,737	54,75,818
1862-63	1,20,54,231	67,32,248	6,27,65,760	9,93,280	7,48,19,991	77,25,528
1863-64	1,50,06,926	1,27,76,704	9,53,21,280	17,69,630	1,13,28,206	1,45,46,334
1864-65	93,72,918	64,48,285	7,96,80,000	13,27,500	8,90,52,918	77,75,785

The circulation of notes at the end of the official year amounted to Rs. 65,00,000, and that on the 30th April 1865, including new circles, to Rs. 66,36,710.

EDUCATIONAL.—During the year the number of schools rose from 875 with 34,709 pupils to 983 with 39,100. They are thus classified with reference to the agency by which they are managed :—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Schools ...	... 110	9,177
Schools supported by a rate	... 75	1,521
Aided Schools ...	... 501	22,351
Schools under simple inspection	... 297	6,051

or, with reference to the standard of instruction imparted in them—

	Schools.	Pupils.
First Class Schools ...	... 27	5,991
Middle Class do. ...	... 210	13,614
Lower Class do. ...	... 658	14,561
Girls' do. ...	... 74	3,114
Normal Schools. ...	... 10	1,369
Schools and Colleges for special or professional instruction ...	... 4	451

Of the 39,100 pupils—418 were Europeans, 2,694 Eurasians, 6,963 Native Christians, and 26,579 Hindus, 7,446 Mahomedans. Of the entire number, 3,963 were girls, of whom 125 were Europeans, 907 Eurasians, 2,148 Native Christians, 766 Hindus, and 17 Mahomedans. There were 26 Inspecting Officers, of whom 5 were Inspectors of Schools, 13 Deputy Inspectors of Schools, 7 Inspecting School Masters, and 1 Superintendent of Hill Schools. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 7,12,714-15-7 of which there was for Direction 35,253-3-9, for Inspection 94,564-7-7, and for Instruction 5,82,897-4-3. The details of the last item are :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
From the public Treasury on Government Colleges and Schools, ...	3,31,052	15	11
Charges in Government Colleges and Schools met by school fees, ...	29,155	12	8
Do. do. by donations and subscriptions, ...	6,960	13	2
Building grants to Government Schools, ...	57,184	10	10
Grants-in-aid of the salaries of teachers, &c., employed in private schools, ...	89,802	13	0
Building grants to private schools, ...	23,023	5	1
Grant to the Madras School Book Society, ...	2,000	0	0
Public Instruction Press, maintained for the publication principally of Vernacular School works, ...	2,337	12	11
Preparation and purchase of school books, ...	19,875	8	6
Charges of the Central Book Depot, ...	4,548	0	0
University of Madras, ...	16,955	8	2
From the total expenditure amounting to Rs. ...	7,12,714	15	7

There have to be deducted Rs. 5,610 for University fees, Rs.

7,533-14 for School fees and Rs. 31,206-8-8 for the sale of books, making the net expenditure Rs. 6,68,364-8-1.

The University.—The following are the figures :—

	Examined.	Passed.		Total passed.
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
Matriculation Examination ...	565	137	86	223
First Examination in Arts ...	167	39	11	50
Bachelor of Arts Examination	29	10	1	11
Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination	5	4	...	4
Bachelor of Laws Examination	3	1	1	2

In the previous year only 143 passed the matriculation and 23 the first arts tests. The Government Normal Schools at Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore did well; 58 of their students were appointed to masterships. At the Annual Examination of Candidates for teachers' certificates, 298 male and 12 female candidates obtained certificates of qualifications. The number of Private schools connected with the Department rose from 754 to 873. This is mainly attributable to the extension of the system of improving the Indigenous village schools, which was commenced in Coimbatore in 1861, and which is now in operation in North Arcot, Nellore, and Madura. The results of the University Examinations show that the standard of instruction in these schools is steadily advancing. These schools were established under the Madras Education Act. The falling off in the number of pupils in attendance at the Tinnevelly Mission Schools from 8,335 in 1862-63 to 7,677 in 1863-64 continued, the number of pupils in these schools having been 7,593 in 1864-65. The Revised Code of Rules for regulating grants-in-aid was brought into operation, and appears to be working satisfactorily. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,03,826.

Uncovenanted Examinations.—The General Test Examination, qualifying for admission to posts above 25 Rs. a month,

was held in February at 24 stations. The number of Candidates registered was 2,442, the number in 1864 having been 1,563. The number examined was 2,332 against 1,447 in 1864, and the number passed was 468, the number in the previous year having been 633.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—There were 162 clergymen in the diocese at the close of the year. Of these 38 were Chaplains and 17 received Government grants. Of the whole number 8 were connected with the Colonial Church Society; 103 were Missionaries of whom 41 were native; 4 teachers and 6 retired Missionaries. Trimulgherry was constituted a distinct Chaplaincy, one of the Chaplains of Secunderabad being permanently detached, leaving two for duty at that station. At Pondichery, His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India has made over a piece of ground for a cemetery for English residents, the existing burial ground being filled up. The Cathedral Church St. George's, was greatly improved. The Diocesan Board of Education affords aid to seven schools, four in Madras, and three in the Mofussil, giving instruction to between six and seven hundred children.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*The Cyclone at Masulipatam.*—Soon after daylight on 1st November 1864 the Barometer began to fall, with indications of a gale from the N. N. E. From noon the wind increased, and at 7 P. M. there was a hard gale from the N. E. at 8 P. M. The Barometer had fallen to 29·500, the roofs of most of the houses in the Fort were off, and the doors and windows blown in; about 10 P. M. the wind veered to the E. N. E., and the sea broke in. After this time the rise of the sea was very rapid and accompanied with a heavy swell. About 10 30 P. M. the wave was at its height, and after 11 P. M. the water began to subside. The spring tide had been a very high one, and the storm wave, driven on by the Cyclone into the bight of the coast on which Masulipatam is situated, was forced on to the land. The return of the wave was almost as rapid as its advance. It was computed that the sea rose between 12 and 13 feet above ordinary high water. The water of the flood was of high temperature, and very phosphorescent; it left behind it a peculiar deposit of thick, slimy mud, which covered the country. The wave extended over 80 miles of coast, and reached, on an average, 9 miles inland. In one place the storm wave reached a place 17 miles from the sea shore, and 780 square miles of country were for the time submerged. The centre of the Cyclone is supposed to have passed a few miles to the south of Masulipatam. All the houses in the Town and Fort which

were not on substantial basements, and which were reached by the wave, came to the ground. And the boats, wrecks of vessels, and logs of timber which were borne on the advancing wave, brought destruction to many substantial buildings which might otherwise have escaped. Some of the boats of the Marine Department were discovered six miles inland. The Sepoys' lines were utterly destroyed, and 56 of the men of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and 300 of their relatives were drowned. Of the Police Force 22 men were drowned, and 223 of their relations. No deaths took place among the European inhabitants. Six adults and several children of the East Indian community perished. In Masulipatam itself the deaths were estimated at 15,000, and in the other portions of country submerged, at not less than as many more. In one Brahmin village in the outskirts of the Town, out of a population of 700 only 70 survived on the 2nd November. The well built European houses on high ground did not suffer so seriously as the Native houses, but almost all were flooded and the property of the occupants ruined. The Treasury was blown down—and the records of the various departments, if not absolutely destroyed, were rendered almost entirely useless. Every exertion was made by the Magistrate and other Officers of the Station, both Civil and Military, European and Native, to meet the emergency in which they were placed. Working parties were at once organized for the burial of the dead, who were to be found in all directions. The stores of food were not all destroyed, and public cook-houses were at once established for feeding the starving poor at the public cost. The wells were all with one exception filled with the sea water, and, although new wells were at once opened on high ground, great distress was experienced for want of water. As soon as possible after the news of the disaster reached Madras, a steamer was despatched with provisions, medicines, clothes, tools, &c., and a medical staff, under the control of the President of the Sanitary Commission, Mr. R. S. Ellis, and his Secretary Dr. Montgomery. Boats were sent down the coast from Cocanada, and also in the *Arabia* from Madras, the boats of the port having been all destroyed or carried miles inland. The *Arabia* reached Masulipatam on the 17th November, and was sent back again on the 22nd with all those of the European and East Indian community who chose to come in her, in all 13 adults and 31 children. All of her passengers who desired it, were accommodated in hotels at the expense of Government, and were visited by members of a Relief Committee which had been established in Madras, who attended

to their immediate wants. Before the arrival of Mr. Ellis ground had been broken for the opening of a channel from the Masulipatam canal, 5 miles distant, for the supply of fresh water to the town; and this was vigorously prosecuted, and sanctioned by Government as an emergent work. A system of drainage, designed to relieve the town of the stagnant water with which it was covered in all directions, was also sanctioned. Meanwhile, the roads and streets were cleared of debris, the salt water was drained off as far as possible, all the corpses that could be found were burnt or buried, and the sanitary arrangements of the town put in thorough order. The inhabitants of the lower part of the town, which had suffered most, were induced to build houses in a higher part, which was laid out in regular lines, with provision for drainage. Large subscriptions were raised throughout the Madras Presidency, and in Bombay, for the relief of the sufferers, which were devoted principally to assisting the poorer inhabitants in re-building their houses. One-fourth of the population were affected by diarrhœa or dysentery but the mortality was not great. The destruction to the Public Works of the District was not very great. The High Level Canal was breached in many places; but the damage done was repaired at comparatively small cost. Almost all the cattle of the neighbourhood were destroyed. The salt wave so injured the crops and soil that the sum of Rs. 4,80,870 was remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 17,41,092.

Medical.—The money invested for the support of medical charities, at the end of 1864, amounted to Rs. 2,34,780-12-4. The number of sick treated during the year was 2,75,643, or an increase of 1,354 over the previous year. Of these 1279 died. The average daily sick numbered 3,158. The percentage of deaths to treated was 0·4. The Vaccination Department was reorganised under a general superintendent with 11 deputies. The number of vaccinators was reduced from 273 to 145 and their pay was increased. The number vaccinated was 306,690 of which 278,256 cases were successful, or 92·7 per cent.

Coolie Emigration.—The number of emigrants was 4,773 against 5,229 the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the high rate of wages prevailing in the country, and to the demand in Ceylon for laborers, who are obtained on the Continent of India, but are not considered to be emigrants. The increase of plantations in the Wynaad, Travancore, and Cochin, also tends to keep in the country the unsettled population, from which emigrants are recruited. The mortality was very light.

Only one adult, and one infant of four months, died, so far as accounts had been received. The depôts were very healthy, the number of deaths in the Mauritius depôt being only five during the year. The collections on account of emigration to British colonies during the year were Rs. 6,778, and the disbursements Rs. 5,187. Emigration to the French colonies has ceased from Madras, and is now carried on only from Pondicherry and Karical. From Madras 869 persons emigrated, in four ships, for Reunion. The whole number from all ports amounted to 2,047. The receipts and disbursements on account of French emigration were, respectively, Rs. 6,131 and Rs. 13,845.

Madras Municipality.—In 1864 the income was Rs. 4,32,173. The expenditure was Rs. 3,74,402-5-3 against Rs. 4,00,332-9-9 in 1863.

The Observatory.—The attempt to find competent native assistants entirely failed, and, with the exception of the observations with the Transit circle, all the labour of the Observatory fell on the astronomer. The total number of complete observations registered was 2,592; a steady increase upon the work of former years, and 161 above the average of the past three years. Ninety-five observations were taken of twenty-six of the minor planets. Above 7,100 complete observations awaited publication, but in the crippled state of the staff, owing to the want of European aid, this is all but impossible to the astronomer, the mathematician, and the surveyor. Twenty-two observations of the five minor planets, Isis, Ariadne, Hestia, Asia, and Sappho, discovered by the astronomer, were secured. In compliance with the wishes of the Astronomer Royal, a series of measurements of the apparent displacement of the planet Mars, by parallax in right ascension, at his rising and setting, when in opposition and nearest to the earth was taken, in September and October 1862. The final result is less satisfactory than was hoped for; but it contributes strong evidence towards the now accepted opinion, that the earth's mean distance from the Sun is considerably less than has been hitherto assumed. The old adopted parallax, resulting from Prof. Encke's discussion of the transit of Venus in 1769, was 8″·5776, corresponding to a mean distance of 95,298,260 English miles. Agreeably to the above named series of Mars observations, the parallax must be increased to 9″·156, and the distance thereby reduced to 89,275,000 miles. The most probable value yet arrived at is that by Mr. E. J. Stone, of the Royal Observatory, from a comparison of the observed declinations of Mars, at Greenwich and

at Williamstown, in Australia, which makes the distance approximately 91,516,000 miles; but Prof. Hansen's Lunar Theory requires a further reduction of about 386,000 miles. No more striking proof can be offered of the crippled condition of the Observatory, for want of better assistance, than the circumstance that the positions of the planet Sappho, discovered here in May 1864, are yet unreduced. The reduced system of magnetical and meteorological observations, adopted since March 1861, was continued uninterruptedly. The printing of the third volume of the magnetical hourly observations, from 1851 to 1855, was nearly completed; and that of the fourth meteorological volume, 1856 to 1860, was commenced.

The Central Museum was enlarged and the collection of birds was largely increased by the receipt of a collection of British birds, sent in exchange for those of Madras; also of 100 Australian birds, presented by G. Krefft, Esq., Curator of the Australian Museum, and of a collection of 150 birds of the Tenasserim Provinces. The collections of fish, insects, shells and cows were also increased. The additions to the Museum numbered 9,127 in all. The Museum was open 8 months and was visited by 81,001 persons. Of these 14,983 signed their names —5,408 in English, 3,020 in Telugu, 1,485 in Hindustani, 4,509 in Tamil, 160 in Mahratta, 41 in Nagree, 45 in Goozeratee, 177 in Canarese, 3 in Chinese, 9 in Cingalese, and 126 in Malayalim. Of the whole number of visitors 43,738 were men and boys, and 37,263 women and girls.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

From 1st October 1864 to 30th September 1865.

This Report is submitted by the Board of Revenue, Allahabad. The fall of rain was only 27·9 inches against 39·3 the previous year. Hence the cotton crops suffered in Meerut, and the rice and wheat in Benares. The horned cattle suffered from the want of fodder in Allahabad and Banda. In the former typhoid fever was severe but the people were apathetic.

Land.—The demand was Rs. 3,90,48,752 as against Rs. 3,90,39,783; but the collections were not so favourable, having amounted to Rs. 3,83,63,927, or Rs. 1,42,418 less than in 1863-64. The total collections were Rs. 3,97,19,969 against Rs. 4,01,65,983 the previous year. The *dastuks* issued were

1,040 less than in the previous year or 1,04,902. The number of suits instituted under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 was 60,813 and 4,449 were pending. Of the whole 36,465 were decided on their merits and 24,264 otherwise, leaving 4,533 pending. The Collectors speak in favourable terms of the mode in which Tehsildars adjudicated cases under Act X. Under these Acts there were 2,547 appeals to the Collectors with 155 pending of which 2,549 were decided; in 1,531 of the last the decision was confirmed, in 110 modified, in 326 reversed; 365 were struck off, 217 were remanded and 153 were pending. Of appeals to Commissioners there were 42 pending, and 179 instituted. Of these 214 were decided of which 170 were confirmed, 23 reversed, 8 struck off, 13 remanded, and 7 pending. Of appeals to Judges 768 were pending and 2,526 were instituted. In 1,280 of these the decision was confirmed, in 216 modified, and in 485 reversed; 139 were struck off, 190 remanded, and 984 were pending. In the districts where Act X. of 1859 had not been introduced, 1,637 summary suits were instituted of which 126 were decided and 348 adjusted or withdrawn.

Proprietary and Maiyoozaree Mutations.—The following is a comparative abstract of the returns:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Sale in execution of decrees, ...	1,871	1,696
Other transfers by order of Court, ...	3,531	3,647
Private sales, ...	5,472	4,806
Succession, ...	16,907	17,041
Mortgage, &c., ...	6,807	6,814
Total,...	34,588	34,004

In Banda the increased number of mortgages is attributable to expenses incurred in marriage ceremonies. The Collector of Allahabad remarks upon the great rapidity with which land changes owners in his district. Land representing one-sixteenth of the rent-roll has been transferred under orders of the Civil Courts, and one-tenth by private arrangement: so that, irrespective of mortgages and successions, nearly one-sixth of the district has changed owners in the year. This also is ascribed to marriage expenses, but the Board think that the same land may have been sold twice or oftener.

Public and Private Partitions.—The number of estates divided by legal process was 141 to 138; but 910 cases were

instituted, against 583 in 1863-64. Of the private partitions instituted, the number decreased from 2,253 to 1,540. The evil of the minute sub-division of estates paying revenue to Government has often occupied the attention of the Board, who desired Collectors, in cases where division is required, to encourage the imperfect partition which should leave the joint responsibility intact. It appears to the Board that the law might with much advantage be so far amended as to provide that the applicant for separation should have the option of claiming either a perfect or an imperfect division. There were 205 cases of lapse involving 8,229 acres, and 227 cases of resumption involving 4,611 acres.

Putwarees' Papers.—In Meerut they are fast becoming faithful records under the system of inspection. In Jhansee and Benares they were unsatisfactory. In Allahabad the details of the education of Putwarees has not been persistently carried on; in Humeerpore, Banda, Futtehpore, and Cawnpore, instructors were appointed. Referring to the issue of the Board's Circular directing each cultivator to be furnished with an extract from the jummabundee affecting his holdings, Mr. Ricketts, the Collector of Allahabad, mentions the remarkable occurrence during the past year of a combination of a large class of cultivators to enforce their rights. Mr. Ricketts, after describing the Koorbees—a very numerous and well-conducted caste—as being the best cultivators in the lower part of these Provinces, who are encouraged by the zemindars to settle in their villages because they are good cultivators, and then frequently pressed with exorbitant rents because they are quiet and peaceable, proceeds to say,—"The result of the harsh measures of the zemindars, much to their amazement and to my embarrassment, was a general strike of the whole caste. Punchayuts were held, attended by emissaries from all parts; funds were subscribed to meet law expenses and to support poor members; and a resolve was come to to throw up all their cultivation unless they got their own terms with the landlords. Some who returned to cultivate their fields after the general prohibition had gone forth were forthwith excommunicated from caste privileges. Briefly, the result was that, after flocking in large bodies to my office, they were promised what was their right—that they were to have an extract from the jummabundee showing what was their fair rent; their objection to certain fair enhancement was disallowed; and they have quietly resumed their usual occupations." The Board cannot but regard this incident with satisfaction, as it indicates the gradual spread among the cultivating classes of a

knowledge and a just appreciation of their rights. Until this knowledge and appreciation are general, the Board feel certain that no amount of labour on the part of the servants of Government will enable them to ascertain and record correctly the facts which the Putwarees' Return now professes to shew.

The Excise, Stamp, Sayer, Customs and *Income-tax* revenue will be found at page 6. The Income-tax from 1864-65 up to 31st October 1865 amounted to Rs. 15,10,814. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 5,04,71,505 or £5,047,150. The following statistics are valuable :—

Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Mehals.	Population.	Land Revenue on Rent-roll.	Expense of Collecting Revenue, exclusive of Heads of Offices and Sudder Establishment.	Percentage of Expense on Column 5.
Meerut, ...	10,708	9,314	45,91,292	70,74,818	1,68,522	2 6 1
Kumaon, ...	11,000	6,317	6,34,908	1,99,173	.....	.....
Rohilcund, ...	11,839	17,547	51,71,817	62,45,854	1,84,204	2 15 2
Agra, ...	9,879	8,645	46,82,737	74,63,624	2,49,581	3 5 6
Jhansie, ...	5,099	2,341	10,11,797	15,38,824	60,843	3 15 3
Allahabad, ...	13,580	14,118	55,23,571	92,24,234	2,54,086	2 12 0
Benares, ...	18,464	18,218	80,81,833	69,18,022	1,43,210	2 1 1
Ajmere, ...	2,671	433	4,30,697	3,84,203	13,752	3 9 3
Total, ...	83,240	76,933	3,01,28,652	3,90,48,752	1,04,198	2 12 3

Settlement of the Land Revenue.—In Dehra Doon very little remained to be done. The work in Saharunpore was to be completed by the hot weather. The revision of Mozuffurnuggur and Boolundshuhur had been reported to the Commissioner, but with reference to the permanent assessment, some cases in which progressive demands were fixed had to be re-examined before the new Settlement could be submitted for Government sanction. In Meerut the work proceeded rapidly. In Bijnour the survey had been completed to the extent of two-thirds. In Budaon the measurement of nearly three-fourths had been finished. In Furruckabad at the close of the year the whole district, with the exception of 4 mehals, had been surveyed, and field maps prepared. The survey of Etah was finished and data were collected for the Assessments. The settlement of Jhansie was to be reported next cold season. In Jaloun the collection of data for permanent assessment was in progress. In Lullutpore the assessments approached completion. The reports of Goruckpore and Gurhwal had been received by the

Board. The measurements of Kumaon were not completed. In Bareilly and Azimgurh settlement operations were about to commence. In the family domains of the Moharajah of Benares, settlement work in Pergannah Bhudoee commenced. The total expenditure during the year on account of settlement operations was Rs. 4,10,659-2. The total charges from the commencement of the several revisions of settlement to the close of 1864 65 amount to Rs. 17,02,493 5-6. Regarding the increased value of land in the Bareilly district, the Collector writes,—"Previous to, and even for some time subsequent to, the mutiny, villages fetched no more than the stereotyped 10 years' jumma. Now, the price obtained comes up to 12 or 15 years' purchase. The average price obtained for the confiscated estates lately sold in this district was 17 years' purchase, while in some instances it reached 25—in short, land has now begun to assume its proper position in the market."

Coolie Recruiting.—Mr. Halsey condemns the system of recruiting coolies. "The agents are not the most respectable of people; and if they were they have got their living to get, and in consequence they employ subordinates who go all over the country, and whenever they find any person dissatisfied about anything, however trivial, they induce him by visions of untold wealth to come to the Agency, where he is made to understand he is recruited '*Sirkaree kam ke waste.*' Then having received a small advance they are brought up to be attested, and like parrots they reply to all the questions put to them. It is quite impossible to make them understand that the Government has nothing to do with it, the nature and extent of the ocean—which they look upon as a big river—and the impossibility of escaping from Demarara, &c. Generally the feeling that they are in the agent's debt prevents their drawing back. Under the present system it is not necessary that a man should be attested in his own district; the great defect in the law, because it makes of no effect the provisions of Section 30 of the Act, *viz.*, the appearing with the recruiter before the Magistrate of the district in which the man was recruited. When asked they invariably say that they came here to get work and were recruited here. Only 47 out of 576, or one-twelfth of the whole of the emigrants attested this year, belong to this district."

Tuccavee Advances.—Mr. Ricketts is convinced that a system of Tuccavee advances for the construction of wells would be an immense assistance to the people and a most profitable transaction to Government. Until the proprietors have taken means

to ensure their lands, or a fair proportion of them, against the effects of drought, the conditions required to qualify for perpetual settlement cannot be said to be arrived at. The expense of cultivation is not so important a condition as the certainty of a limited portion.

Prices.—The Board remark that the maintenance of famine prices for grain of all descriptions—as it is not owing to the inadequacy of the supply to the requirements of these Provinces, but to the demand of the less favoured districts to the eastward, beyond the limits of their jurisdiction—although it is the cause of widespread distress, has nevertheless yielded unusual profits to the greater portion of the agriculturists, and has in no slight degree counterbalanced the effects of the great fall in the price of cotton, of which the high value in the two preceding years had contributed so largely to the prosperity of the agricultural community. The deficiency of the rains and the comparatively unfavourable state of the cotton market had afforded grounds for apprehending that the financial results of the operations of the year would be less favourable than those now reported.

ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY.

1863-64.

THIS report for 1863-64 was received at the end of 1865-66.

Legislative.—The following Acts of the Bombay Government were passed.

VI.—An Act for the Regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay.

VII.—An Act for the Summary Settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and for regulating the terms upon which such exemption shall be recognised in future in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Council of India.

VIII.—An Act to enlarge the Jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, and to facilitate the transaction of business therein.

IX.—An Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Cotton, and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Bombay Presidency.

X.—An Act for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.

XI.—An Act for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency.

XII.—An Act to remove any doubts which may arise as to the legality of acts done and proceedings held in the Collectorate of Sattara between the 1st January and 14th April 1863, both days inclusive.

XIII.—An Act to provide for the Management of the Vehar Water Works.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—The number of suits filed in the several Mofussil Courts (excluding those of the Canara District) was 90,728, and of decrees passed 97,186; 3,545 of decided suits were for the possession of land, 2,600 otherwise connected with land and 88,356 connected with debts. The number of suits filed exceeded the number for the preceding year by 17,192 but was less than the average of the 4 previous years by 40,795. The number of suits appealed was 5,198 out of 94,698 appealable cases against 4,566 out of 137,262 in 1862. Out of 4,535 specially appealable cases 683 were appealed against 443 out of 2,838 in 1862. A redistribution of jurisdictions was felt to be necessary now that the new Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure had come into operation. The Honourable Mr. Tucker was specially appointed to report on it in conjunction with the Revenue and Police Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions. The number of suits instituted in the Bombay Court of Small Causes was 18,947 against 19,963 in 1862-63, and of judgments given 12,286 against 13,147. The amount litigated was Rs. 13,07,650 against Rs. 11,40,139; the amount received in cases decreed and compromised Rs. 2,50,007 against Rs. 2,15,918; the amount paid to suitors in cases decreed and compromised Rs. 2,47,559 against Rs. 2,14,328. The fees carried to the credit of Government amounted to Rs. 1,36,002 against Rs. 1,24,365 and the cost of establishment to Rs. 90,878 against Rs. 85,320, leaving a surplus of Rs. 45,124. Small Cause Courts were established at Ahmedabad and Belgaum. The following table shows the business of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts during the year:—

Stations of Courts.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Number of Cases disposed of: Contested.	Ex-parte.	Admitted.	Adjusted, withdrawn, &c.	Fees carried to the credit of Government.	Charges on account of the Establishments of the Courts.
		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednuggur ...	2,887	1,33,681	409	1,749	467	245	15,757	12,836
Ahmedabad ...	1,504	84,514	152	361	66	599	7,80..	13,393
Poona	5,328	2,60,574	888	3,045	442	677	34,139	19,702
Belgaum	737	32,193	94	291	81	166	3,316	9,410

Criminal Justice.—In the Mofussil 813 cases were disposed of by the Courts of Session in the Regulation Districts and 1,357 persons tried, of whom 689 were convicted. The average detention of prisoners was one month. 5,698 witnesses were summoned, the average distance travelled by them being 10¼ miles. The total number of offences tried in all the Criminal Courts was 22,037, the number of trials being 20,560. The number of persons tried was 37,572, and of these 23,194 were convicted. The largest number of trials was for offences under the heads of "hurt," "criminal force," and "assaults," for which there were 6,193 convictions. This number exceeds the corresponding number for the preceding year by 310, but is less by 6 than the average number for the four preceding years. There were 50 convictions of murder and 52 of dacoity. In the previous year the corresponding numbers were 88 and 120. There were 105 convictions of giving false evidence, 29 of culpable homicide, 8 of attempts to commit murder, 381 of receiving stolen property, and 43 of forgery. Of the convicts, 14,784 were sentenced to fine only, and 3,087 to fine in addition to imprisonment; 2,937 convicts were imprisoned for less than one month, and 1,183 for more than one month and less than three months; 33 were sentenced to death and 80 to transportation. 1,546 appeals were disposed of in the Mofussil—829 by the Courts of Session and 717 by the District Magistrates. In 272 cases the sentences of the lower Courts were reversed.

The *High Court* of Judicature at Bombay, as constituted by the Letters Patent, was established in August 1862. At the beginning of the year there were depending on the Appellate side 19 regular and 527 special appeals. During the year 17

regular and 959 special appeals were instituted. 6 regular and 87 special appeals were decreed for appellants and 7 regular and 502 special for respondents, 3 regular and 297 special appeals were remanded, 2 regular and 7 special dismissed on default, 1 regular and 8 special adjusted or withdrawn and 3 special otherwise disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 9 months and 15 days. The amount involved in litigation was Rs. 6,90,087-1-3. One appeal was preferred to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court. Of the cases referred for the confirmation of the High Court 22 were affirmed, 3 reversed and 9 modified. Of cases called for on review of Criminal returns 136 were affirmed, 95 reversed and 47 modified; of cases received for the orders of the Court 8 were affirmed, 34 reversed and 2 modified, and of those reviewed on appeal 86 were affirmed, 39 reversed and 29 modified; 144 petitions of appeal were rejected. Of miscellaneous petitions 44 were rejected and 123 granted. There were no returns for the original side of the Court. New rules were framed for the examination of candidates for pleadership.

Crime and Police.—In the Northern Division there was no serious crime requiring special record. The Bheels on the Khandeish frontiers gave no trouble, and large numbers of those in Khandeish itself had taken to agricultural pursuits, and bid fair to become peaceful ryots. A great number availed themselves of advances in order to enable them to purchase cattle and implements. There was a severe outbreak of cholera in Khandeish and Guzerat; its spread was attributed to the passage of the Guicowar's camp through those provinces. In Khandeish robbery of treasure *en route* to Berar and Central India received such a check as was likely soon to lead to its total suppression in that district. Robbery of cotton on its way from Broach to Bombay on the Nerbudda river was checked to some extent. A Superannuation Fund for the Police force on the principle obtaining in the other Presidencies, was established, and would hold out a great inducement to good conduct. The Gujerat Irregular Horse, after a career of nearly twenty-five years, during which it did good service to the State, was abolished. The Southern Division was only disturbed by occasional raids for purposes of plunder by small gangs of robbers of the Kolee tribe in the western borders of the Poona district, and some robberies by Ramosees in various parts of the same district. Schools for the education of the men of the police force and their children were established at the head-quarters

of each district. There was a somewhat large increase in the total number of burglaries committed in the Southern Division in the year 1863 as compared with the year 1862. The number of highway robberies had decreased, and there was neither increase nor decrease in the number of murders, including homicides, or in the number of gang robberies committed. Hitherto the crime returns for the city of Bombay had been submitted for calendar years but the Administration Report for 1864-65 will furnish information under this head for the official year. There was a decrease in the year 1864, as compared with 1863, of 723 in the number of offences brought to the notice of the Police Magistrates, and an increase of 690 in the number of persons charged with offences, the number of offences in 1864 being 14,276 and of persons charged with offences 24,784. There was a slight increase of offences against the person and against property, and a great increase of offences under the Merchant Shipping Act, and under the head of "nuisances." There was a decrease in the offences of "forgery," "uttering counterfeit coin," and "ill-treating animals," and a slight decrease in "drunkenness." There were fewer European, Native Christian, and Mahomedan offenders in 1864 than in 1863, and more Parsees. There was a very marked increase in the number of Hindoo criminals. Possibly the Hindoo population increased more than any other class. There were 27 fewer inquests than in 1863. In 1863 there were 19,185 deaths, of which 3,768 were due to epidemics. In 1864 there were 25,483 deaths, of which 6,691 were due to epidemics. While therefore the general mortality of the city increased nearly 33 per cent., the mortality from epidemics increased more than 77 per cent. The greatest mortality was in the months of April and May, and the least in October and November. In May the daily average number of deaths was 92, in October 49. Much of this mortality was due to preventible causes. Many thousands of labourers were brought to Bombay, for whom no adequate accommodation was provided, and who were at one time subjected to all the conditions most favourable to the attacks of diseases. The influx of these labourers into an overcrowded town, in which there was no effective system of drainage, was probably the main cause of the dreadful death rate. New drains on an approved plan were now being constructed, and the subject of providing more house accommodation had engaged the earnest attention of Government.

Jails.—The number of prisoners received during the year was 14,553 males and 861 females and the total jail population

was 20,282 against 12,346 in 1862. Of these 330 against 205 were transported beyond the seas, 1,211 against 1,469 transferred to other districts, 12,867 against 6,913 released and 44 against 35 executed. 22 against 4 escaped, 442 against 242 died and 5,366 against 3,488 remained at the close of the year. The aggregate number of prisoners was 2,058,885 against 1,109,842 and the daily average 5,635 against 3,037. The increase was mainly due to the fact of the number of jails having risen from 12 to 16. The number of prisoners sentenced to hard-labour was 4,722. The net profits of 1,278 prisoners employed on manufactures were Rs. 34,967 and the average earning per prisoner Rs. 27-5-9. In 1862 there were 697 prisoners thus employed who earned a net profit of Rs. 15,425. The gross cost of maintenance was Rs. 4,32,100 against Rs. 1,98,163 and the value of labour Rs. 90,104 against 20,771. The net total cost per prisoner was Rs. 60-13-7 against Rs. 58-6-6. This was due to the rise of prices in grain and cotton. Of the deaths 224 occurred in the three Sind jails, 4 in Aden, and 214 in the 12 remaining jails. Of the total deaths in Sind 184 occurred at Kurrachee. This was chiefly due to an epidemic of typhoid fever which made its appearance in the winter of 1863-64. The disease was attributed to overcrowding in the sleeping barracks and hospital. It existed to some extent in the town of Kurrachee, in which the jail is situated. It was very fatal in some of the Punjab jails, from which prisoners under sentences of transportation had been received. The weather was unusually damp, cold, and unseasonable. The jail was evacuated as soon as the state of the weather would permit, and the prisoners separated into small gangs. The jail buildings remained unoccupied for several months, during which they were thoroughly cleansed. No case of the disease had since occurred. The jail accommodation in Sind, as in Bombay, was totally inadequate to the requirements of the province, and the only effectual remedy would be the construction of a Central prison at Kurrachee or Hydrabad. The ratio per cent. of mortality to the average strength of the 16 jails amounted to 7·8 against 7·6 for the previous year for the Bombay jails alone. This result, when taken in connection with the very exceptional mortality at Kurrachee, was on the whole, favourable. Exclusive of the Sind and Aden jails, the percentage of mortality was 5·8 during 1863. Of the 22 escapes, 14 occurred from extramural gangs, and the remaining 8 were effected from within jail buildings. Only 4 prisoners were recaptured. Out of the 15,414 prisoners admitted into the

jails during the year, 987 were able to read and write. 278 were considered well educated for their position in life, and the remaining 13,569 males and 858 females were totally ignorant.

REVENUE.—*Southern Division.*—The district of Canara was added to the Southern division of the Presidency having been transferred to the administration of the Bombay Government. The realizations of *Land revenue* up to the 30th April 1864 were Rs. 1,09,37,990. The realizations of *Sayer revenue* were Rs. 29,88,582. In the *Northern Division* the season was good and there was an increase in the *Land revenue* of all the collectorates. The total realizations up to 30th April 1864 were Rs. 1,13,32,603. The *Sayer revenue* had also increased and the realizations were Rs. 11,91,103. For the *Island of Bombay* the *Land revenue* amounted to Rs. 77,272 —a slight decrease compared with the preceding year. The *Abkaree revenue* increased from Rs. 1,71,186 to Rs. 1,80,634. *Alienated revenue.*—*Sind* was visited by heavy falls of rain in the month of July, and severe frosts during the cold season, blighting to a great extent the Rubbee crops; there were unusually high floods in the Southern Districts which swept the standing crops off the ground. Owing to these causes *Land revenue* decreased from Rs. 40,04,161 to Rs. 39,64,866. The *Sayer revenue* also decreased from Rs. 10,77,904 to Rs. 9,59,400. Of 325 unsettled claims to Inams in the *Southern Division* and *Khandeish* 225 were disposed of, and the Summary Settlement operations so far as they had progressed had resulted in an annual revenue to Government of more than Rs. 3,11,000. The number of claims to Cash Allowances finally disposed of up to the end of the year was 3,257, of the value of Rs. 2,34,629, and there remained for disposal 30,620 claims of the value of Rs. 2,71,259. Of the claims disposed of, 97 of the annual value of Rs. 17,786 were decided during 1863-64. The amount of alienated Public Revenue recovered by the immediate or prospective resumption of Lands was Rs. 6,894 and by that of Cash Allowances Rs. 12,933. Twelve compensation bonds, amounting to Rs. 3,944, and bearing interest at 10 per cent., were redeemed. In Ratnagherry, the Summary Settlement of Inams in which collectorate had been made over to the Revenue Commissioner, *Northern Division*, the number of alienations to which Act VII. applies is 189,092, of which 340 are entire villages and 188,752 minor estates. Up to the end of the year the number of alienations the holders of which have accepted the Summary Settlement was 139,696, and the amount of quit-rent imposable on these alienations was Rs. 2,03,356. In Mandavie

Act II. of 1863 was introduced, and all the holders of alienated lands favourably received the Settlement offered. The number of Cash Allowances in Gujerat inquired into and decided upon in 1863 64 was 2,778, of the annual value of Rs. 29,658. In the Tanna Collectorate 271 Cash Allowances of, the annual value of Rs. 4,253, were disposed of. The settlement of the claims on the encumbered Talookdaree estates in the Ahmedabad Collectorate under the provisions of Act VI. of 1862 of the Bombay Legislative Council progressed rapidly and effectually.

Customs, Salt and Opium.—The import sea customs on general trade amounted to Rs. 69,77,625 against Rs. 69,44,099. The special duty on tobacco produced Rs. 1,24,326 against Rs. 1,12,044, and the still-head duty on spirits Rs. 5,14,688 against Rs. 5,03,614. The export sea customs yielded Rs. 5,01,691 against Rs. 4,73,302 and land frontier-duties Rs. 59,346 against Rs. 52,409. The quantity of *Salt* received from the pans on payment of full duty was 3,431,881 maunds against 3,002,120 in 1862-63. The revenue from salt was Rs. 47,37,019 against Rs. 38,48,324. The amount realized from pass-fees on *Opium* was Rs. 1,48,40,100 against Rs. 3,24,25,000. The number of chests on which fees were levied was 24,733½ against 51,745, the decrease being entirely due to the dearness of money in Bombay which afterwards extended to China and caused a serious fall in the prices there. A number of chests were held back awaiting a better state of the money market.

FINANCE.—The actual receipts of the Presidency, including Sind, were Rs. 8,12,61,089 against Rs. 9,59,12,427 in 1862-63 and the disbursements Rs. 6,34,71,810. The surplus was Rs. 1,77,89,279 against Rs. 3,53,06,486. This does not include the receipts and charges of the Public Works Department. The charges against income were,—Revenue Department, Rs. 61,05,274; Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, Rs. 53,50,721; allowances to district and village officers, Rs. 53,50,721, and miscellaneous Rs. 1,14,881, making a total of Rs. 1,68,48,373. Disbursements on account of the army amounted to Rs. 2,53,31,083, and those under the head of "the civil service" to Rs. 1,30,45,923. The charges for police were Rs. 35,95,043, law and justice Rs. 31,98,636, superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes Rs. 24,63,289, salaries and expenses of Public Departments Rs. 19,40,343, education, science and art, Rs. 6,52,138, miscellaneous, Rs. 6,22,456, and political agencies and other foreign services Rs. 5,29,738. The amount advanced to the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India

and the Sind Railway Companies, and the Indus Steam Flotilla was Rs. 1,94,80,980 and the amount received from them Rs. 34,24,140. The amount of mint certificates issued was Rs. 6,38,50,000 against Rs. 7,13,10,600 in 1862 63 and of new coin paid in Rs. 7,60,40,000 against Rs. 6,06,56,900. The monthly average coinage was Rs. 63,36,666. In the previous year it was only Rs. 50,55,658. Although the mint was worked day and night to meet the demands of the banks and mercantile community for current coin, the amount of bullion in course of receipt was frequently so very considerable that it ranged between the 1st December 1863 and 30th April 1864 from 30,00,000 to 1,45,00,000 of rupees. Payment for bullion by mint certificates had therefore unavoidably to be deferred.

POLITICAL.—The province of *Kattywar* was divided into four districts, and an Assistant Political Agent was appointed to the charge of each. The chiefs were encouraged to assert their authority over their Bhayads and Jagheerdars who claimed a prescriptive privilege of administering justice in their own villages. The divided authority thus exercised by the chiefs and landholders of the province led to an increase of crime, and facilitated the escape of culprits from one jurisdiction to another. Granting enlarged powers to the chiefs was, however, an experimental measure. A Code of Civil Procedure, in assimilation to Act VIII. of 1859, was introduced experimentally for regulating all civil matters not relating to boundary disputes or of a political character. The payment of a fee on all suits instituted was also provided for—a measure which was opposed by the great chiefs under the impression that they incurred some loss of power or dignity by paying the fee, but the rancour and bad feeling displayed gradually disappeared. A survey party was employed in mapping out the disputed areas of the numerous jurisdictions into which the province was split up. A party of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, too, was to commence operations immediately. Out of 300 talookas with separate jurisdiction, 3 had the prescriptive right of coining and the Government rupee was current only in 77. The value of the Koorie, owing to the refusal of the cultivators to receive any other coin, rose to a point at which the loss on goods purchased with Government rupees amounted to 36 per cent. Under these circumstances the Political Agent advised Government to interfere, and in all states which had not the prescriptive right of coining money, the Government rupee was declared to be the only legal tender; and the produce of the three local mints was thus circumscribed to its legitimate bounds. A

proposition was submitted to the Supreme Government for closing the local mints and awarding compensation to the chiefs for the privilege they would surrender. This measure was under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The gun-boat *Hugh Rose* was despatched to Kattywar and stationed off the southern coast, to prevent foreign mercenaries landing to assist the out-law Bahirwuttias ; but this vessel arrived too late to make any actual captures. The Political Agent was of opinion that the salutary effect of the presence of the gun-boat was felt. A special officer assisted the chiefs in reducing the number of Bahirwuttias. Many were apprehended and others submitted to their chiefs, Upwards of two hundred were still out, but they had almost ceased to commit excesses. The Administration of *Kutch* was retrogressive owing to the corruption of the Rao's principal advisers. Their dismissal and the appointment of a new chief Karbaree had a good effect. The Rao and the landed proprietors are reported to have benefited largely by the prosperity arising from the high prices of cotton ; but the price of produce of every kind increased to a degree which far exceeded that attained in the worst years of famine, in a country subject to periodical scarcity as Kutch is. Upwards of 35,000 persons emigrated from the province, a number exceeding that of the previous year by about 10,000. One instance of suttee occurred ; the parties concerned were suitably fined and Government expressed dissatisfaction at the laxity of the Rao's administration in permitting such an occurrence.

In *Mahee Kanta* boundary disputes increased in number. A new school was opened in Ahmednuggur by the Rajah of Edur who also subscribed Rs. 800 towards building school-rooms in certain co-shared towns of his state. The states of *Rewah Kanta* and the *Punch Mahals* were quiet. Good progress was made in the settlement of the boundary between Rajpeepla and the adjoining states. Ninety-three boundary disputes, aggregating 124 miles of frontier line, were settled between the petty Mehwassee states and the Gaekwar's Territory. The Rajah of Deoghur Barra died and was succeeded by his son. Education progressed favourably. There were 10 schools with an attendance of 813 scholars. The Punch Mahals and the district of Narookote were transferred to the Kaira collectorate. The affairs of Kolhapoor and the Southern Maratha Country were very satisfactory. The entire administration of his principality in a state of high and progressive prosperity, was made over to the Rajah of Kolhapoor, the British Government having saved it from bankruptcy, and evoked order and justice from the anarchy and

ruin involved in two rebellions during a most turbulent minority. The Rajah had established a Sirdars' class in connection with the English school at Kolhapoor for the sons of his Sirdars and Nobles. The number who attended the class at its opening was 24, including boys from the Royal family.

Sindh.—The mountain tribes of Murrees and Bhoogtees were still restless but no raids were made into British territory. The deposed Khan of Khelat, Khoodadad Khan, had taken refuge within our frontier and had been allowed to settle within a few miles of Jacobabad, and his cousin Shere Dil Khan was unanimously elected Khan by the people and chiefs of Beloochistan. In consequence of this it was recommended to Government that Shere Dil Khan should be recognized as the ruler, and that the treaty made with his cousin, the late Nusseer Khan, in 1854 should be renewed. A rebellion broke out in Bhawulpore on our N. E. Frontier, but was suppressed after some bloodshed. Several of the insurgents who took refuge in Sind were disarmed and suffered to settle in the Roree district. In all the *Civil* Courts the number of suits filed and in arrears in 1863 was 7,241, the number decided was 6,749. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 7,897 and 7,578. The value of the suits was Rs. 5,80,282 against Rs. 7,86,269. The number of appeals filed and in arrears in 1863 was 276, the number decided 149. The numbers in the preceding year were 325 and 239. The value of the appeals was Rs. 24,577 against Rs. 31,179. In the Kurrachee Small Cause Court the number of suits filed and in arrears in the years 1862 and 1863 were respectively 2,248 and 1,886. The numbers decided were 1,808 and 1,531. The number of *Criminal* cases tried in Sind in 1862 was 7,429, and of persons tried 13,845, of whom 7,621 were convicted. There were 28 cases of murder, 5 of culpable homicide, 7 of attempts to murder, 13 of causing grievous hurt, 1,667 of hurt, criminal force, and assault, 30 of false evidence, 1,904 of cattle stealing, 2,017 of petty thefts, and 525 of receiving stolen property. Of the sentences passed by the Criminal Courts in 1863, 17 were sentences of death and 43 of transportation for different periods. 4,925 convicts were sentenced to imprisonment and 2,636 were punished with fine only. The *Crime and Police* returns showed an increase in 1863 of 548 in the number of thefts and robberies committed, and of Rs. 5,504 in the value of property stolen and of Rs. 6,492 in that of the property recovered. The increase in the number of thefts and robberies was attributed to the excessive reductions made in 1861 in the Mounted Police force.

These reductions made it far too weak to perform the duties imposed on it.

Aden.—The nature of the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the Resident was defined by Act II. of 1864 of the Government of India, which also provided for the superintendence and revision of his proceedings by the High Court of Bombay. Previously to the passing of this Act which came into force on the 12th February 1864, appeals lay from the Resident's decision only to Her Majesty in Council. The 1st and 2nd Assistants were vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes. The Import trade showed an increase of Rs. 27,23,956 over that of the preceding year, while the Exports were Rs. 11,89,988 in excess also. The whole value of the External and Internal trade of the port was estimated at Rs. 1,76,53,006, which was more by Rs 50,92,507 than the previous year's return. The total number of vessels which entered the port was 357 with a tonnage of 236,075. Of these 126, carrying 5,601 tons, were country craft. The number of vessels was less than in the previous year by 759, but this was solely due to a decrease in the number of country-craft owing to the harbour dues having been raised. Political affairs were very satisfactory. Some little difficulty occurred in arranging the succession to the Sultanate of Lahej. Foudel the eldest son of Ali Mashim, the late Sultan, who was elected Sultan in the first instance, resigned soon after and there was some difficulty in selecting a successor. But this was soon satisfactorily arranged by the Political Resident who invited the different brothers of Foudel into Aden to discuss the question. All agreed to accept Foudel, the brother next by one in succession to Ali Mashim, as their head; the brother Abdoola, who was passed by, fully assenting at the time.

A great impetus was given to the trade of *Zanzibar*. The value of the imports was £680,712 or £142,226 in excess of the previous year. The exports amounted to £786,308, being an increase of £318,257 over 1862-63. The article both of Exports and Imports in which there was the greatest increase was ivory, which is the keystone of the greater part of the African trade. The number of vessels visiting the port was 93 with 43,056 tons against 88 with 42,495 in 1862-63. The slave trade of Zanzibar, which seemed to be on the decrease at the close of the previous year, was carried on to a far greater extent in 1863-64, and almost entirely unchecked. The absence of British war-vessels at this juncture greatly facilitated this inhuman traffic, and the price of slaves rose from below $20 to

$50 or $60. This induced the natives of Zanzibar itself to sell their domestic slaves and even those engaged on their plantations. Kidnapping by Soarie Arabs was carried on to a great extent, and the Government of Zanzibar appeared perfectly unable to stop it. In the *Persian Gulf* all was quiet. The Submarine Telegraph between Bushire and Mussendom on the one hand, and Bushire and Fao on the other, was in perfect working order. The line from Bushire to Tehran was complete, and the Persian merchants showed an increasing eagerness to avail themselves of telegraphic communication. Trade at Bushire was unprecedentedly flourishing, and wheat and cotton were shipped in considerable quantities.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The budget grant was Rs. 1,07,09,174 and the expenditure Rs. 1,02,04,983 of which Rs. 13,68,517 was for establishment, Rs. 18,56,964 for military works, Rs. 7,02,989 for civil administration and Rs. 6,23,233 for public improvements. The defences of Bombay Harbour were pushed on with vigour. The building of the church at Aden was completed. The reclamation works at Bombay extended over the ground lying between the Apollo Pier and Arthur Bunder, with a basin 150 feet in width alongside the former and 100 feet in width alongside the latter: Rs. 1,74,872 were expended on it out of a sanctioned expenditure of 2½ lakhs. The attempt to improve the navigation of the Indus at Sukkur was carried on, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 26,633. Government ordered the work to be stopped in the month of February. An office for the Indian telegraph was completed at Kurrachee at a cost of Rs. 32,135. Offices for the Mekran telegraph line to India were built at Gwadur and Sommeanee on the Mekran Coast; others at Oomara and Pusnee were in progress. Quarters were provided at Gwadur for the Assistant Resident.

Railways.—The length of open line on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was 555 miles (as in the previous year) and of that under construction 559¾. The length of telegraph in operation was 869½ miles. The total expenditure on capital account for new works on open line and on line under construction, was Rs. 1,12,12,799, including salaries of Engineers. Up to the 1st May 1864 the sums expended in India and England were Rs. 11,99,01,523 and the sums raised Rs. 10,71,83,261. The net earnings in the whole year 1863 were Rs. 15,65,252 or £143,481. This gives £2-4-3 on the capital cost, which is estimated to have been Rs 7,07,29,343 or £6,483,523. The gross earnings were Rs. 49,24,152, of which Rs. 18,26,040 were earned by passengers, and Rs. 29,98,112 by goods traffic. Of the latter

amount Rs. 3,32,970 were for the conveyance of Railway materials. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was Rs. 67·55 against Rs. 61·73. The net revenue exceeded that of 1862 by £20,861.

The open line on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was 185¼ miles in length as in the previous year. The Indian expenditure on capital account was Rs. 61,01,269-9-1. Since the commencement up to 1st May 1864 £2,913,386 had been spent in India (reduced by the railway rate of exchange) and £1,970,123 in England. Payments in shares had only amounted to £4,684,353, Government having advanced the remainder, or £199,156. The cost of the Railway had thus amounted to £4,883,509, although many expensive works were still required on the open line, and 124¾ miles were still not open to the public. The gross receipts for 17,747·5 passengers per week were Rs. 17,094·65. For 95·8 passengers per mile they were Rs. 92·27. The quantity of goods per week was 55,624·6 tons or 300·26 tons per mile. The gross receipts per week were Rs. 12,070·5 or Rs. 65·15. For 15 weeks in 1863-64 the weekly average of passengers was 20,034·7 and of gross receipts Rs. 20,161·9 against 15,789 and Rs. 17,193 respectively for the corresponding period of 1862-63; the weekly average of goods was 60,495·4 against 38,655·8 in 1862-63, and of receipts Rs. 13,539·8 against Rs. 8,793.

The Sind Railway was open throughout its entire length of 105 miles. The capital expenditure on the works during the year was Rs. 4,41,000 for labour and materials, to which must be added Rs. 1,76,000 for stores, making a gross total of Rs. 6,17,000, exclusive of superintendence. The receipts for coaching were Rs. 1,70,161 against Rs. 1,53,051 in 1862-63, and for goods Rs. 9,53,065 against Rs. 7,08,112 making a total of Rs. 11,23,226 against Rs. 8,61,163 and a weekly average of Rs. 21,601 against Rs. 16,561.

Indus Steam Flotilla.—Four small steamers were completed, and taken round to Kotree. Two iron troop barges were finished, and these and three 84-ton corrugated iron barges launched were placed on the river. A steamer left Kotree for Mooltan every fortnight 24 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail in Kurrachee from Bombay. A regular fortnightly steamer from Mooltan left on fixed dates in correspondence with the mail steamers from Kurrachee to Bombay. The gross receipts were Rs. 9,32,211, the cost of earning which was about 62 per cent.

Military.—From the 1st January 1864 a new organization

as respects European officers was adopted throughout the Native Army. In March 1864 the Sanitary Commission was appointed under the Presidency of Deputy Inspector-General Leith, M. D. A report made by the President on the general sanitary condition of the Bombay Army, showed that facts demanded large modification of the conclusions of the Royal Commission, especially as to the rate of mortality. Whilst the Royal Commission stated the annual death rate of the European Army for the whole of India as 69 per thousand, the rate in the Bombay Army for the last ten years had been 29·0, for the last five 27·1 for the last two 16·3 and for the last year 12·06. The Government made a strong remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government against the recent order prohibiting the admission of Chaplains to be members of the Military Funds, and indicating an intention to gradually extinguish those Funds. On the 1st May 1864 the strength of the European army in Bombay was 2,938 artillery, 1,118 cavalry, 41 sappers, and 8,759 infantry, against 1,749 artillery, 1,252 cavalry, 88 sappers, 9,248 infantry on the 1st May 1863. The strength of the Native Army was 1,071 artillery against 1,071 in the previous year, 3,937 against 4,600 cavalry, 569 against 580 sappers and 19,860 against 21,631 infantry.

MARINE.—The Indian Navy having been finally abolished on the last day of 1862-63, the Marine service of the Government was organised on a civil basis. The establishment of vessels was considerably reduced. The Dockyard was kept in full operation. There was much discussion as to the comparative economy of maintaining Government Transports or depending wholly upon hired freight, which ended in favour of the maintenance of a few Government Transports. For more effective co-operation between the Admiral and the Indian Government, the East India and China stations were separated, and the East India and Cape of Good Hope stations united under an Admiral in India with a Commodore at the Cape. The Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, to consist of not less than five persons, one of whom should be selected by the Firm acting as Lloyd's Agents in Bombay, and another by the Chamber of Commerce, was established.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The manufacture of the Submarine Cable to unite Kurrachee with Fâo, a station at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, and the total length of which was about 1,200 miles, was begun in England in February 1863 and finished in November. The direction of the undertaking was entrusted to Lieut. Colonel Patrick Stewart, R. E. The en-

tire cable from Gwadur to Fâo was successfully laid; the machinery and appliances worked perfectly, and not a single mishap occurred to necessitate either cutting the cable or detaining the vessels. However, after the Bushire-Fâo section had been laid to where the shore end was to be joined on near Fâo, an interruption occurred between that point and Bushire. It was ascertained that the copper conducting-wire had parted about 92 miles distant. This was speedily rectified.

Ecclesiastical.—There were 29 clergymen on the list, of whom 6 assistant chaplains were appointed during the year. Six, however, were absent on furlough or sick leave. A new church was commenced at Poona and another at Kirkee. An application for the pay of the Bombay Chaplains to be made equal to that of the Chaplains of the Bengal Presidency, was refused both by the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State for India.

Public Instruction.—The budget grant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,18,932 per annum. Afterwards supplemental charges were admitted which made the total grant Rs. 6,58,920. At the end of the year a further sanction of Rs. 1,02,200 was received. The contributions from the people amounted to Rs. 76,186-5-6. The fee receipts increased from Rs. 77,675 to Rs. 83,084. Municipal assignments for education amounted to Rs. 11,577. The classification of education was re-arranged and came under the five heads of "Superior" "Middle," "Primary," "Normal," and "Special."

Superior Education.—The number of students who matriculated was 56, passed the First Examination in Arts 16, for the B. A. Degree 6, for the M. A. Degree 2, the first for the Licentiate of Medicine 1, for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine 3. There were 7 High Schools with 1,760 scholars against 6 with 1,695 in the previous year. Of the boys who went up to the Matriculation Examination 17 passed and 23 failed, and of the assistant masters 7 passed and 10 failed. The scheme of granting exhibitions to be held at Colleges and High Schools, was fairly brought into operation. The number of exhibitions was 142 and their monthly value Rs. 78. There 84 *Middle Class* schools with 10,792 scholars against 34 with 4,097 in 1862-63; but "the comparison is not very close." In the number of *Primary* schools there was an apparent decrease owing to the fact that a large number of what were Primary schools were raised to the rank of Middle Class schools. There were 721 schools with 10,166 scholars against 740 with 13,272 in 1826 63.

No matriculated student joined the Grant Medical College. "The openings for Natives in the way of medical appointments in the service of Government, or inducements to enter the medical profession, are so small as compared with those in other careers open to educated young men that a regular blight of the college is the result." There were 27 students in the English class, 28 in the vernacular class and 33 apprentices. Four of the matriculated students went up to the First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay, of whom one passed. Three students presented themselves at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine; all passed. In November 1863 provisional rules for grants-in-aid on the principle of payment by results were sanctioned by Government. They were confessedly of a tentative character. It had been found that the rules required revision, and the whole subject was under the consideration of Government. Dr. Haug made a tour into Guzerat and purchased for Government several Pehlvi treatises of particular interest and importance to students of the Parsee sacred books, especially several old Zend and Pehlvi glossaries, containing, besides the meaning of a large number of words, remarks on Zend Grammar. These were quite unknown in Europe, and Government sanctioned their publication in such a form as to be useful to the European public. The number of subordinate book depôts increased fom 500 to 581; the new ones being chiefly in Guzerat; 265,974 books in English and Vernacular, value Rs. 71,821-10-2, were added to the stock; 3,33,831 English and Vernacular books to the value of Rs. 1,22,305-3-7 were issued from the Central Depôt. The department at length began to pay the advances taken from the Treasury. Rs. 71,241 were drawn from and Rs. 81,558 paid into the Treasury. The total amount of advances taken from the Treasury since the establishment of the Book Depôt was Rs. 3,90,066 and the total repaid up to close of 1863-64 was Rs. 1,84,330 leaving a balance for which the Book Depôt is liable of Rs. 2,05,736-11-10. To cover this balance there was a stock of books which standing in the Curator's accounts at Rs. 3,32,165-15-4, but probably they could not be sold for anything approaching that sum.

In *Sindh* there were 4 English schools with 359 pupils against 4 with 304 pupils in 1862 63. There were 66 *Anglo-Vernacular* schools of all descriptions with 2,057 pupils. The village schools were unsatisfactory and the people, who judged from them, were indifferent as to education. Attention was directed to this subject.

MEDICAL.—New dispensaries were opened at Punderpoor, Broach, Nowsaree, Alyarka Tanda and Hydrabad. The Cowasjee Jehangeer Eye Hospital was commenced at Bombay. A plot of ground in the neighbourhood of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital was given over as a site for a "Leper Ward" which the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee proposed to build in connection with the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital The David Sassoon Hospital was commenced at Poona. The number of persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries was 233,482 against 193,501 for the preceding year. In Civil Hospitals, including the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the European General Hospitals in Bombay, 20,890 patients were treated, of which the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital took in 6,000 and the European General Hospital 2,000. In the Police Hospitals the cases were 8,402—a proportion of 41·9 per cent. to "strength." The proportion of deaths to "treated" was 1·2 per cent. in the Police Hospitals; in the Civil 4·7 per cent. In the Jails the number of cases was 12,472; the proportion of treated to "strength" was 167·8; of deaths to "strength" 6·6; of deaths to "treated" 3·9. In the Charitable and other Dispensaries, including the Eye Infirmary, a total of 192,195 persons were treated, The Hindoos formed 55 per cent. of the whole number of patients, the Mussulmans 31, Parsees nearly 7 and Christians 6. The number of persons vaccinated was 285,164. Of these 213,842 were Hindoos, 949 Parsees, 56,136 Mussulmans and 1,854 Christians; 259,323 operations were successful.

MUNICIPAL.—The actual Receipts by the Municipality of Bombay amounted to Rs. 12,09,174 and the expenditure was Rs. 10,66,603. McDougall's deodorizing powder was largely used for disinfecting the public necessaries and drains, and this measure proved very successful.

AGRICULTURE.—Large quantities of waste land were brought under the plough. 19 families were added to the colony of military pensioners, near Challisgaum, which now consists of about 113 families. In Sind the area under cultivation was 2,646,544 against 2,535,603 in 1862-63. Cotton was extensively cultivated in the Hydrabad Collectorate, and Oil Seeds for exportation in the districts of Upper Sind. The floods in Upper Sind prevented the extension of Cotton cultivation. The Act for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton produced a very beneficial effect on the trade.

SURVEYS.—*Revenue Survey.*—Revised rates of assessment were introduced into the Jeytulpoor and Duskrohie Talookas of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and into the Mehmodabad (late

Matur) and Mehoonda Talookas of the Kaira Collectorate, and measures were taken for the Survey and Revenue Settlement of the Talookdaree villages. Arrangements were in progress for a Revenue Survey of the Island of Bombay. In the Kurrachee Collectorate 129,395 acres were measured during the year under report and 18,763 acres classed. Survey rates were introduced into 51 villages of the Sehwan Talooka. In the Hydrabad Collectorate 142,671 acres of arable land were measured, and the boundary-marks had all been erected; 40,370 acres of arable and unarable waste were measured, 91,796 of arable waste classed, and the Survey Settlement was introduced into 35 villages in the Cundiara Talooka. In the Shikarpoor Collectorate 47 dehs, averaging 9 square miles, were measured and 28 classed. In the Southern Maratha Country, in the year ending 31st October 1863, 441,286 acres against 349,299 in the previous year were measured and 541,920 against 520,176 classed. The cost was Rs. 96,915 against Rs. 85,291. In Khandeish 438,015 acres against 501,818 were measured and 549,141 against 550,173 classed at a cost of Rs. 1,25,858 against Rs. 122,333. In Guzerat 429,218 acres against 282,889 were measured and 328,356 against 444,323 classed at a cost of Rs. 1,90,929 against Rs. 1,93,259. In Tanna and Rutnagherry 803,376 acres against 753,152 were measured and 474,570 against 411,293 classed at a cost of Rs. 1,51,420 against Rs. 1,36,635.

The *Topographical Survey of Sind* progressed satisfactorily. All the area within the limits of the province on the right bank of the Indus was finished. On the left bank the operations had been carried on rapidly. Two Talookas had been completed.

FORESTS.—To prevent exhaustion of the forests and to disencumber them of aged and decaying timber, a circumference of four feet was fixed as the limit below which no tree should be felled. The receipts of the department were Rs. 5,98,090 against Rs. 5,84,750 in 1862-63 and the expenditure Rs. 1,52,614 against Rs. 98,289. The balance in favour of Government was Rs. 4,45,476 against Rs. 4,86,461. To the profits of 1863-64 if realizations at the Bombay and Calicut Depôts were added, the entire net proceeds of the whole department would amount to Rs. 7,36,268. The surplus of the Sind Forest Department was Rs. 73,909 against Rs. 40,829.

The number of EMIGRANTS to the Mauritius was 1,430 of whom 1,323 were adults.

Number of Candidates at the Calcutta University Examinations and the number passed in each year since 1857.

	Entrance.		First Examination in Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts.		Licence in Law.		Bachelor in Law.		Licence in Medicine and Surgery.				Bachelor in Medicine.				Doctor of Medicine.		Licence in Civil Engineering.	
													First Examination.		Second Examination.		First Examination.		Second Examination.					
	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.
1857, ..	244	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858, ..	464	111	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	19	11	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859, ..	1,411	583	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	20	3	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860, ..	808	415	...	...	65	13	...	...	7	2	22	10	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861, ..	1,058	477	163	97	39	15	1	...	16	8	17	14	16	7	20	14	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...
1862, ..	1,114	477	220	99	31	24	3	...	16	8	13	13	33	18	17	7	...	...	...	...	18	14	...	...
1863, ..	1,207	690	272	149	35	25	7	6	19	9	15	9	35	16	19	14	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...
1864, ..	1,396	702	321	151	66	30	8	3	1	1	22	19	42	22	25	11	2	2	...	...	5	...	2	...
1865, ..	1,500	510	446	202	82	45	15	11	7	5	17	17	34	14	20	18	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1866, ..	...	...	...	...	125	79	18	15	17	13	22	11	35	10	26	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH.

1864.

THIS report is drawn up by Major Aitken, V. C., Inspector General of Police, Oudh.

The number of cases reported was 42,472 against 34,173 in 1863. The number of persons arrested was 12,950 against 10,427. Including cases brought on from the previous year there were 3,536 against 3,117 acquittals and 8,994 against 6,902 convictions; 420 against 408 persons died, escaped, were transferred or remained under trial. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 6,00,804 against Rs. 5,07,617, and of property recovered Rs. 65,158 against Rs. 58,059. The number of cases cognizable by the police was 14,174 against 11,992; the increase being mainly in thefts but also in heinous crimes against person and property. The police made apprehensions in 7,483 cases or 52·79 per cent., nearly 4 per cent. higher than in 1863. The percentage of committals or convictions to trials concluded was 71·78 per cent. against 68·20.

Murder increased from 79 to 120 cases; one was a case of murder by dacoits in which all the criminals were prosecuted to conviction. The increase of this crime is attributed to want arising from the high prices of grain. Apprehensions were made in 100 cases and 149 persons were committed or convicted. Culpable homicide increased from 49 to 56 cases, grievous hurt from 152 to 162 and rioting from 103 to 131 in 127 of which arrests were made and 637 persons convicted. There were 53 against 44 cases of rape; arrests were made in 44 cases and 19 persons were convicted. The

number of dacoitees was 58 against 33. The majority of cases were simply robberies by 5 or more men, and in some cases the object of the offenders was simply to procure grain. Thirty-five dacoitees were in dwelling houses, most of them formerly would have been called burglaries; the remainder were robberies in the open air. The crime was very prevalent in the Gonda district, but the gangs were broken up through the exertions of Captain Sharpe and Inspector Sheo Singh. The leaders of the Gonda and Goruckpore dacoitees were nearly always Mahomedans backed up by Brahmuns, Chumars and men of various castes. Seven noted Mahomedan and 4 Hindoo leaders were captured together with many of less note and 6 leaders were still at large. The police apprehended in 32 cases, or 55·17 per cent.; 174 persons were tried of whom 131, or 75·28 per cent., were committed or convicted. Of robberies there were 174 against 130 and of thefts 39,088 against 31,152. Petty thefts will not decrease until chowkeedars, many of whom are themselves yearly convicted of theft, receive a fair remuneration for their services. Out of the total number of thefts nearly four-fifths were either attempts only, or of sums under 10 Rs. and 5,455 of the reported thefts were of grain only. The trials of 6,524 persons charged with theft were concluded, of whom 4,963 were convicted, being 76·07 per cent. The Pound Fund receipts for sale of strayed cattle showed that many of the cattle reported stolen had merely strayed. Cases of coining, &c. were 56 against 51, and of escape from jail 20 in 19 of which and in 6 of former years apprehension was made; 26 persons were convicted against 24 in 1863. The number of persons charged with vagrancy and bad character was 399 of whom 217 were convicted—a considerable increase over former years. There is great difficulty in procuring conviction under this charge. Many Magistrates appeared to require proof of some actual crime, whereas according to the law, if the prosecution can prove "general bad repute," a conviction should ensue and security be taken.

Major Aitken was of opinion, founded on personal observation as well as on percentages of apprehensions and convictions, that the working of the Police in the year under review showed a decided improvement generally, although some districts were very much in advance of others. Up till nearly the end of the year, only those cases of theft were investigated in which the plaintiff not only appeared in person at the Police station, but demanded the assistance of the Police.

It was believed that in many cases the plaintiff declined enquiry, because (no immediate clue being obtainable, or suspicion falling on any one,) the Police officer recommended the plaintiff not to desire enquiry, as a great deal of trouble would be the result without any successful issue. The Chief Commissioner then directed that all theft cases in which the plaintiff himself appeared at police station, should be investigated by the police, in fact, that the plaintiff's appearance at the station should be considered warranty of his wish for investigation. Several cases had been brought to light which would not have been investigated under the old rules. No perceptible effect on the crime of the Province had been produced by the abolition of the Department for the suppression of thuggee, of which there had been no cases. There were 4 cases of robbery by the administration of poison, none of which ended fatally.

The crime of *Rajpoot Infanticide* seemed to be not altogether eradicated, although probably confined to a few villages in each district. The statistics vary much, and Major Aitken hardly thought them quite reliable, but with the exception of Lucknow, the number of girls said to have been born or now alive, was invariably less than the number of boys. The statistics furnished by the District Superintendent of Lucknow Police appeared incredible, unless the Rajpoots of the Lucknow villages were in the habit of killing their male children.

Several mutineers of the late 48th Bengal Native Infantry were apprehended and one of them, Bhyrow Singh, was convicted and hanged on the scene of his crime. They were present at the murder of Captain Burmeston and Lieutenant Farquharson of the 48th N. I., and Captain Stuples and Cornet Martin of the 7th Bengal Cavalry in June 1857. Another mutineer sepoy of the Regiment, Emam Khan, said to be one of the four who decapitated the unfortunate Officers, had been apprehended and was *en route* to Cawnpore. The numerous body of Rural Police upon whom depended nearly altogether the prevention of crime against property, did not receive as yet a fair remuneration for their work, nor were they as a body contented with their lot, although some improvement had taken place in a few of the districts.

The sum at the credit of the Superannuation Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 1,52,924 against Rs. 1,03,070 in 1863. As gratuities to discharged members of the force Rs. 666 was paid and Rs. 2,380 as refunds to men of the old army entitled to military pension. The real balance of the fund was therefore Rs. 1,42,304. Rs. 2,555 was, during 1864, credited

to the General Police Fund, under Act V. of 1861. The sum of Rs. 30,299 was received at the Cattle Pounds.

Considerable changes had taken place in the caste of the force, Government having decided that all men of the "military Police Force," under 4 years' service on 3rd May 1861, should be offered the option of discharge on gratuity, or subscription to the Superannuation Fund. In the foot police the Rajpoots increased by 199 men, Mahomedans by 57, Brahmins by 70, low caste Hindoos by 247, Sikhs by 40 and other caste Punjabees by 74. Of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Constables 54 were Sikhs, 34 Punjabee Mahomedans, 57 Hindostanee Mahomedans, 27 Christians, 23 Brahmins, 24 lower caste Hindostanees and 14 Rajpoots. The police performed the duty of the guard and escort of treasure, of which they escorted 85 lakhs, very efficiently. No military guards were employed on this duty. Seventeen prisoners escaped of whom 10 were recaptured, leaving 7 unaccounted for, including the dacoit Davis who escaped from the Lucknow Jail. The castes which principally furnished offenders were Mussulmans, 1,326; Brahmins, 1,322; Chuttrees, 1,322; Passees 1,559, Aheers 552; Chumars 392, and Koormies 241. The number of Passees convicted during the last 3 years had steadily increased, and in a much greater ratio than any other caste. Taking into consideration that village chowkeedars were principally furnished from this class, the return appeared an additional proof of the unsound condition of the chowkeedaree system produced undoubtedly by the low remuneration of these men. As usual the classes which furnished much the largest proportion of offenders for heinous crime against the person, were Brahmins and Chuttrees. In the offences of murder and culpable homicide they furnished rather more than one-half of all convicted offenders. In the list of heinous crime against both property and person, such as dacoity, the Passees come first, then Mussulmans, Chuttrees, Brahmins and Chumars. Offences against the currency were committed chiefly by Mussulmans and Sonars.

Major Aitken "believed that the average duration of 9-10ths of all cases taken up by the Police was about 3 days."

There were 2,816 accidental deaths against 3,794 in 1863. Deaths from drowning and from snake bites had considerably decreased, and those by wolves had increased; since several of those had been shot no more deaths by wolves had been reported for 5 months. No doubt many of the cases of death by drowning of female adults were suicides. 3,346 punishments

were inflicted on Police officers and men against 2,868 in 1863, nearly half the punishments were inflicted on the Lucknow City Police. Extra drill was most resorted to, 1,673 punishments being under that head, whilst 1,193 fines were inflicted; 169 officers and men were dismissed, and the remaining punishments were under the heads, confinement in Police Quarter Guard, imprisonment, and flogging by order of Magistrate, suspension, reduction, &c. Discharged men nearly always appealed and in some few instances the decision of District Superintendents was reversed. Punishments did not seem to have been too numerous except perhaps in the city of Lucknow, where every man of the City Police was punished twice in the year. This was partially due to the fact, that having no reserve the men were put on duty shortly after enlistment, and before they had learned their duties thoroughly. 47 officers and men were imprisoned by order of the Magistrate. In all these cases the charge was made and proved by the Superior Police officers. Rs. 1,069 was given as rewards to Police by Magistrates, and 617 by Police Officers. The education of the Police was steadily pursued; since last report 77 officers and men had passed through the Police High School, since its institution 220 had received certificates of proficiency. The District Police Schools were still kept up, but except in districts where the Government Schools were situated at a distance from the lines, such as Gonda and Purtabgurh, the education imparted was solely on police subjects and was *viva voce*. Instruction in reading and writing English and Oordoo was received at the Government Schools, and many of the recruits were rapidly learning English, which eventually will be of great advantage to themselves and the Force. There were only 4 Assistant District Superintendents, which militated against the working of the system. These officers being so few in number, were nearly always sent to officiate as District Superintendents before they had learnt their work thoroughly under the more experienced District Superintendents of Police.

The *Chief Commissioner* feared the returns of male and female children in Rajpoot villages were not very reliable, judging from the anomalies they presented. He wished they had shown the proportion of boys to girls from one to 4 years of age; one might then form some idea how far the crime of infanticide has decreased since the great landholders pledged themselves to use all their influence to suppress it. Instructions were issued during the year.

Order by the Government of India.—As there is no in-

formation as to the relations between the Magistracy and the Police and, with very few exceptions, no reference to the opinions of the higher Magisterial authorities on the working of the Police, the Governor General in Council cannot consider the present Report satisfactory. The general increase of crime was mostly in petty cases, but with these the Police did not seem able to cope, and in cases in which the Police could not interfere the increase was enormous. There were a great number of cases of rioting—about 11 per district, but most of them probably petty cases, otherwise the subject would call for a special report. The Governor General in Council agreed with the Chief Commissioner in regretting that punishments had been so profusely inflicted on the Lucknow City Police, and in differing from "Major Aitken and his Police officers who would apparently not be satisfied unless the chowkeedars were regular Government servants, and would deprive the landholders of the power of nomination even, which the law everywhere gives them."

THE SALWEEN SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

1864-65.

Government of India Records, No. XLIX.

THE Expedition, consisted of Captain C. E. Watson, Royal (Madras) Artillery, and Mr. F. Fedden, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah. Their instructions were to explore the upper course of the Salween river. This report consists of the diary of Captain Watson and a report on the navigability of the Salween by Mr. F. Fedden, with meteorological tables and observations for latitude, which it is impossible to epitomize. The Salween River, about 80 miles above Maulmain, is barred by rocks and rapids which prevent navigation. From that point the British territory extends about 80 or 90 miles further north on the western bank; and within that territory the river is still unsuited for navigation. The object of the expedition was to ascertain whether, beyond British territory for 300 or 400 miles, the river was navigable or not; for on this point there was no trustworthy information. If it had been found to be navigable for steamers, it would have remained to be considered, *first*, whether

the course of the river within British territory might be improved, or the passage upwards of steamers into the river beyond the great rocky barrier be otherwise rendered practicable; or, *second*, whether the open portion of the river in its upper course might be navigated by steamers, and the southernmost point to which they could reach be connected by a road with the clear channel below the great barrier, from whence the navigation to Maulmain is easy. There is no question but that the opening of the Salween to steamers would be an event of great importance to commerce, for it passes through countries inhabited by Shans, an energetic and industrious people; and it flows also through the western portion of the Chinese province of Yunân. But the survey clearly showed that the upper portion of the river is so frequently interrupted by rocks and rapids that it is not navigable. The Burmese Government cordially assisted the expedition, under circumstances—arising from the disturbed state of a portion of the Shan States—which might, without reproach, have rendered them unwilling to allow British travellers to pass through the territory. In the previous year it was the Shan officials who showed them every civility and the Burmese none at all.

The expedition started from Toungoo on the 29th November 1864 and returned to the same place on the 6th May 1865, having marched upwards of 1,000 miles during that time. It is mentioned as a proof the healthiness of the climate of the Shan States that scarcely a single case of sickness occurred among the party until the rains commenced towards the middle of April. Captain Watson remarks that the road between Shwé Gyeen and Toungoo, which is well known, might be made practicable for carts during seven months of the year by constructing rude bridges of material obtainable on the spot, and occasionally turning it round swamps. The first Burmese outpost is about 1 mile beyond the boundary pillar. A barrier is here placed across the road, and every body passing has to report himself to the Officer in charge. Each bullock and pony passing through is taxed four annas, and each person carrying a load two annas. The Shans themselves say that the average sum they have to pay during the journey to Rangoon or Maulmain and back is Rs. 3½ a bullock. Captain Watson was told that, as no bullocks are allowed to be taken from Burmah proper to Toungoo for sale, the traders take down six bullocks to each cart and return with only two, or even break up the carts, which are generally worthless, and sell all the bullocks.

Captain Watson furnishes some interesting facts concerning the

different races he met with. That of Toungsos, found in the Shan States, resembles the Toungthoos, but their dress is more like that of the Karens, the women wearing large brass rings extending from the knee to the ankle. They are a very wild, though inoffensive, race of people. They keep as much as possible to themselves, and conceal their villages in the most inaccessible positions. Like Toungthoos also in appearance are the Yinnees who are very numerous and are sub-divided into three tribes, all speaking different languages—the Yinnees, the Yinnets, and the Yinbans. The peculiarity in the women's dress consists of broad bands of wire fastened round their waists. As these are fastened very tightly over their dresses, a change of clothes is apparently a rare occurrence with them. On the hills in the neighbourhood of the Maing Kaing valley live a wild tribe called Paloungs. They cultivate the poppy extensively in their clearings; the manufactured opium sells at Rs. 15 a viss in the towns. The Shan Tayoks, who live on the borders of China, buy large quantities of cotton from Oo-Noung Bazar. The cotton is chiefly grown by Kakhyens and Lawas who live on the hills in the neighbourhood of that town. The Lawas are a very wild looking race of people; they wear short uncombed hair and their sole dress consists of a small waist cloth. The Kakhyens, who are more numerous farther north, are equally wild in appearance and scanty in dress. The Mootsoos are in appearance like the better class of Karens living in the plains of British Burmah. Their dress consists of a black cloth jacket, embroidered at the cuffs and collars, black Shan trousers, and a gaily coloured turban. They say that they are an independent race under a Chief of their own, and that they reside to the N. E. about a fortnight's journey from Oo-Noung. They could only talk a few words of Shan, so there was difficulty in communicating with them. The boundary between Burmah Proper and the Shan States is the Tsin-doung range of mountains. The highest peak of the range was formed by the boiling point thermometer to be 4,675 feet. The cold on these hills is very severe in winter. In the neighbourhood is found a quantity of lead-ore rich in silver. From 2 to 3 tickals of silver were paid for one basket (about a bushel) the ore, and the value of the yield of silver from that quantity was from 3 to 4 tickals. Near the town of Ban San which the party reached on the 7th February are numerous hot springs.

The chief towns passed through were those of Laigyah, (formerly one of the most important in the Shan States;) Maing Kaing, where a great deal of pottery is manufactured; Oo-

Noung, where a great variety of European manufactured goods was exposed for sale, including silk and cotton kerchiefs, muslins, long cloth, needles, thread and cutlery, all selling at about four times the Rangoon prices, and Bansein, the second largest town of the Maing Noung district. Here was the largest bazaar that the party saw. It is said that since the destruction of Laigyah, this place has greatly increased in importance. Three large roads meet here, from Maing Kaing, Maing Noung and Laigyah. Only once was there any excitement among the natives against the travellers. A drunken Shan struck Captain Watson with a bamboo, and when he lowered his gun in self-defence spread a report that Captain Watson had tried to shoot him. All the villagers were excited but at last they were appeased by their headman and a native of the Survey party.

Of the means of communication between Burmah Proper and the Shan States Captain Watson says—"The Hline Dek road is said to be the best from the Shan States to Burmah Proper. It is however, in my opinion, little better than the south or Tsindoung road that we took on our way up. The centre or Tapway road is said to be the worst, and the one least used by the Shan traders. On the Hline Dek road there is certainly only one very large hill to cross, but then for nearly one entire march the road follows the course of a large stream, dry at this time of the year (April). The bed of this stream consists of large loose boulders of rock, the passage between some of them being scarcely sufficient to allow a loaded bullock to get through; during the rains this road is of course impassable. There is one other road that may be mentioned, and that is the one from Toungoo to Mobyai, through the Gaiko country, if the valley of the Mobyai could be reached, there would be little difficulty in constructing a tramway from there to Theinnee; but from inquiries made both this season and last, I am convinced that this road is worse than any of the other four by which I have passed to and from the Shan States. The direct Mandalay and Theinnee route I also believe to be impracticable."

Mr. Fedden believes that a botanist would find great interest and many novelties in the flora of the Shan country. It comprises both tropical and temperate forms, and he might make a long list of wild flowers there in common with those of England. "I recognized among others, the violet, buttercup, forget-me-not, jasmine, strawberry, and a large *Arum maculatum*. A yellow raspberry is very common, the plant of which is not un-

like the blackberry bush; and a small tree without thorns but resembling them in every other respect." There is no lack of small game in the Shan States; water-fowls abound on the tanks and jheels; partridges and pea-fowl are also very common, pheasants not so, and the jungle-fowl is quite a rare bird, but pigeons of many kinds are plentiful in large flocks. The cuckoo visits the country about March and remains until the rainy season comes on. Hares are numerous on the grassy downs and plains, and a few small deer were seen. Large game is rare, there are however wild elephants among the hills crossed before reaching La-sheoo. The tiger also is to be found occasionally, in the more jungly parts of the low country.

LIGHTHOUSES.

1864-65.

Reprint No. 5 of Records in the Public Works Department, Government of India.

THIS report is drawn up by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Fraser, R. E., Superintendent of Lighthouses.

The works in hand at the end of the last season were the lighthouses on the Alguada Reef, Double Island and Table Island to the north of the Great Cocos. Boring and surveying operations were undertaken to ascertain the practicability of erecting screw pile light-houses on the Oyster Reef, the Krishna Shoal and at the mouth of the Rangoon river. The steamer *Prince Arthur* was put at Colonel Fraser's disposal for the season. The *Alguada Reef Lighthouse* was finished but the buildings on Diamond Island had still to be completed. The splendid light was first shown on the 23rd April. It is a revolving apparatus, with four Holophotes on each of the four sides. The light, which is of the natural colour, in its revolution attains its greatest brilliance once every minute. From 1 to 8 nautical miles the glow in the light-room was distinguishable by the naked eye during its entire revolution. At 9 miles the light at the darkest time was not distinguishable to the naked eye, and the duration of the flash was about 30 seconds, at 12 the duration of the flash was 15 seconds, at 16 8 seconds; at 19 the light was lost to the naked eye, and at

20 it was lost to the eye using a glass, but still visible from the mizen yard of the *Prince Arthur*. Mr. Stenhouse, the European supervisor, was to remain a month to teach the light keepers their duty thoroughly. Colonel Fraser made over charge of this lighthouse to the Master Attendant of Bassein on 6th May 1865. The lantern and light apparatus for the *Double Island Lighthouse* were to be fitted up as soon as they arrived from England. Spelter oil tanks cased in wood were supplied for this lighthouse as those not so protected had been found useless at the Alguada Reef. The light is a fixed light. The lantern and light apparatus for *Cocos Island* were expected in October and the iron tower with the Double Island Lighthouse apparatus in May. The great difficulty and cause of delay on this work was the want of water, but Captain Pollok had got at a good number of wells.

As the result of the boring operations on the Oyster Reef Colonel Fraser sent a box containing small specimens obtained there, and also others from Oyster Island, some of which were a kind of bastard rock, but resembling, except in dryness, the deposit got up from the Oyster Reef; others were very hard rock, which the application of acid showed to contain lime. He asked an opinion from the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, as to whether the specimens from the two localities were identical in composition, and whether the stiff deposit at the Oyster Reef was likely to be of sufficient depth to give 10 or 12 feet as foundation for screw-piles. Mr. Oldham stated that there was every reason to think that the Oyster Reef and Oyster Island were formed of the same material, or at least of beds of the same general character and composition; and that all the specimens were, in the main, a fine silty sand, in parts more muddy and clayey, in parts more calcareous, which latter had in portions become a rock. Mr. Oldham, though objecting to the use of the term "blue clay," said—"All, however, would be quite sufficiently tenacious to afford a good holding material for piles." He added that it would be impossible from the data given to predicate any given thickness for the deposit; but thought it *probable* that, looking to the fineness of the deposit, to the very gradual slope of the coast line, and to the distance of the Reef from the main land, there would be found to be considerably more than 10 to 12 feet in thickness of this fine silt. Under these circumstances Colonel Fraser thought there could be no great difficulty in the erection of the lighthouse, but it would be necessary to give the most careful consideration to this project. It was altogether

different from that proposed for the Straits of Malacca and other places, and would require a large capacity for establishment, provisions and water, as it might not be approachable in the heaviest three or four months of the S. W. Monsoon. There could, however, be no doubt as to the immense value of the proposed lighthouse. It would not cost less than £20,000 and Colonel Fraser would not go farther than to recommend the screwing down of one pile experimentally at a cost of £150. With regard to the *Krishna Shoal*, which differs very slightly from what is laid down in Captain Ward's I. N. chart of 1854, there could be no difficulty in putting up a screw pile lighthouse.

Of the *Entrance to the Rangoon River* Colonel Fraser reports that, from all he can learn, the western sands are increasing and the eastern washing away and that, if a new survey were made, the outer black buoy should be a red one and the black moved over a mile or two to the eastward. The light-ship too would be in a much better position six or eight miles S. E. or S. S. E. from her present one, though that might entail another Light Ship at or near the buoys. He, however, recommends the construction of two screw pile lighthouses;—the first with a first-class oscillating light on "China Bukeer" and the second with a first-class fixed light on the "Eastern Grove."

In conclusion Colonel Fraser remarks—"I have now completed the Alguada Reef Lighthouse, the first stone of which was laid on the 14th February 1861; the previous season having been taken up in cutting out the foundation, and the Light having been lighted on the 23rd April 1865. The Double Island Lighthouse will be lighted, I hope, in three months more: and that on Table Island, north of the Great Coco, early in 1866. And if the Government carry out the projects I propose in this Report on the Oyster Reef, the Krishna Shoal, and at the mouth of the Rangoon River the British Burmah coasts will be fully lighted, so far as the trade is at present developed; while the Table Island light will give great assistance to the Bengal, Straits and China Trade."

CENSUS OF CALCUTTA.

1866.

History.—Under the Bengal Act VI. of 1863 the Municipality took a Census of that part of Calcutta subject to their

jurisdiction on the night of 8th January 1866. Attempts at taking a census have been made at several times, and the following results are on record,

In 1800, Report of Police Committee ...	500,000	inhabitants.
1814, By Sir E. Hyde East, Bart. ...	700,000	do.
1821, By four Assessors ...	179,917	do.
„ By the Magistrates ...	230,552	do.
1831, By Capt. Steel	187,081	do.
1837, By Capt. Birch, Supdt. of Police	229,714	do.

All these so materially differ from each other, that they can only be received as problematical, and would be unsafe for the purposes of comparison. Indeed the census taken by Capt. Steel and Capt. Birch, when compared with Mr. Simms's estimate, which latter is based upon actual survey, would establish the singular fact, that whilst there was a regular decrease in the number of buildings and huts, there was a considerable increase in the population, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	Pucka houses.	*Huts.*		*Persons.*
According to Capt. Steel	15,303	54,773	=	1,87,081
„ „ Birch	14,623	50,871	=	2,29,714
„ Mr. Simms	13,078	48,314	=	3,61,369

Notices were duly issued in the various vernaculars, and the Native population were as far as possible prepared for the enumeration; 220 paid enumerators, assisted by the police, were appointed. They began their work at 7 o'clock on the night of the 8th January, and completed their task by 2 o'clock in the morning; the distribution of returns occupied no more than five days, and it took more than half a month to collect them. This delay chiefly occurred in the European part of the town, owing to most of the residents being absent from home at the hour the enumerators called, and it was, therefore, necessary to set apart three special mornings, on which the enumerators had to call for the returns between the hours of six and ten. The enumerators having reported that they found 149 houses quite deserted and locked up on the night of the Census, were directed to revisit the same a week after and report the result of their enquiries. It turned out that the inmates of 98 houses had left town on that day to avoid the Census, but had returned on the following morning. As they were permanent residents, their statements were taken by

the enumerator on the occasion of his revisiting the house. Many of the English returns were so defective that the enumerators paid the houses a second visit. With regard to returns in the Vernaculars, it was in very many cases most difficult to decipher the writing, whilst in many returns the entries were so confused as to be of no use whatever. Under these circumstances the enumerators had to go on a second round. Mr. A. M. Dowleans, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, who compiled the Report, states that though, as far as an account of the population of the town is concerned, the Census may be considered as correct, implicit reliance cannot be placed on the Tables showing the different ages of the people, for among the lower Native classes there is hardly one in ten who is able to state his actual age.

General Results :—

		Beegahs.	Cottahs.	Chittacks.	Feet.
Total area of Calcutta, within the limits of H. M.'s High Court		15,115	8	10	27
Area of Calcutta, within the jurisdiction of the Justices		10,953	9	8	44
Area of Northern Division of the Town		6,809	12	12	3
Ditto Southern ditto ditto		4,143	16	12	41
Area occupied by Fort William		521	7	3	32
Ditto ditto Coolie Bazar		244	18	9	41
Area occupied by Buildings and Compounds in Calcutta		8,814	17	3	25
Ditto ditto, Coolie Bazar		203	19	12	24
Ditto by places of public Worship	Calcutta	93	5	1	15
	Coolie Bazar	5	1	6	33
Ditto by Tanks and public Enclosures	Calcutta	549	1	8	30
	Coolie Bazar	3	4	5	40
Ditto by public Roads and Lanes	Calcutta	1,463	13	8	40
	Coolie Bazar	32	13	0	24
Ditto by Burial Grounds		32	12	2	24

Number of Streets and Lanes	438	
Aggregate length of them	5,70,778 feet.	
Length in miles	108 miles, 32 poles, and 13 feet.	
Average width	38,212 feet.	
Number of Pucka Buildings, Northern Division	11,708	15,975
Ditto ditto, Southern ditto	4,267	"
Number of huts, Northern Division	31,120	42,917
Ditto Southern ditto	11,797	
Average space occupied by buildings Northern Division,	2 cottahs, 9 chittacks, 24 feet.	
Ditto ditto ditto Southern Division,	4 ditto, 0 ditto 38 do.	
Population of the Town	3,77,924	
Average proportion of males to females	157·83 to 100	
Ditto, children to adults	100 to 485·60	
Average rate of mortality	5·40 per hundred.	
Rate of mortality among Europeans	2·71 ditto.	

Density of the Population.—The area under the Calcutta Justices, distinguished from that under the Suburban and Howrah Municipalities, includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. It is bounded on the north by a line a little to the south of the Chitpore Canal, on the east by Circular Road, on the west partly by the River Hooghly, and on the south by the Mahratta Ditch and Tolly's Nullah Canal. It occupies an area of 15,115 biggahs, 8 cottahs, 10 chittacks and 27 feet, equal to 7·80755843 miles, which, however, includes Fort William, the Maidan with its enclosures, Coolie Bazar, and Tolly's Nullah, west of Alipore Bridge. Of this area, 789 biggahs, 17 cottahs, 12 chittacks, and 33 feet are taken up by public and private tanks and by public squares, the remainder being traversed by 473 streets and lanes, aggregating 125 miles, 3 furlongs, 3 poles and 7½ feet. Deducting the area occupied by the Fort, the Maidan, Coolie Bazar and Tolly's Nullah, the actual space over which the Town extends, is 10,953 biggahs, 9 cottahs, 8 chittacks and 44 feet,* of which are taken up—

	Biggahs.	*Cottahs.*	*Chittacks.*	*Feet.*
By public and private tanks and squares	549	1	8	30
By public roads and lanes...	1,463	13	8	40
By places of Worship ...	93	5	1	15
By burial-grounds ...	32	12	2	24
Total ...	2,138	12	5	19

leaving 8,814 biggahs, 17 cottahs, 3 chittacks, and 25 feet as the area actually available for buildings, compounds, &c., and containing—

1	5-storied House.
26	4-storied Houses.
999	3-storied ditto.
7,677	2-storied ditto.
7,272	1-storied ditto.
42,917	Huts.

58,892 tenements, which, on the night of the Census, were occupied by 354,874 human beings, from which it

* A biggah is equal to 20 cottahs, and 1 cottah, or 16 chittacks, = 720 square feet.

follows that the average area occupied by buildings, is 2 cottahs, 15 chittacks and 13 feet, and the mean space allotted to each person, 25 yards and 2 feet square. Of the total area for buildings, 5,570 biggahs, 11 cottahs, 11 chittacks, and 43 feet constitute the Northern, and 3,244 biggahs, 5 cottahs, 7 chittacks, and 27 feet the Southern Division of the Town. Of these 113,084 lived in the Southern Division or European quarter and 241,790 in the Northern Division or Native quarter.

Fort William.—The area occupied by Fort William is 521 biggahs, 7 cottahs, 3 chittacks, and 32 feet, and contained on the night of 8th January, 2,032 Europeans, including soldiers, 18 Indo-Europeans, 16 Asiatics, 374 Mussulmans, and 1,438 Hindoos—total 3,878 persons.

Coolie Bazar, situated at the south-western extremity of the Town, extends over an area of 244 biggahs, 18 cottahs, 9 chittacks and 41 feet. Of this are taken up—

	Biggahs.	*Cottahs.*	*Chittacks.*	*Feet.*
By public roads ...	32	13	0	24
„ tanks „ ...	3	4	5	40
„ places of Worship ...	5	1	6	33

Leaving 203 biggahs, 19 cottahs, 12 chittacks and 34 feet as the ground actually occupied by buildings and their enclosures. It contains 48 puckah buildings and 658 huts, which, on the night of the 8th of January, were occupied by—281 Europeans, 105 Indo-Europeans, 1 Asiatic, 1,221 Mussulmans, and 1,630 Hindoos or 3,238 in all.

The Port of Calcutta.—It was deemed advisable to limit the census to vessels lying between Hastings' Bridge to the south and the Chitpore Canal Gate to the north, which are the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation. The returns show that, within that limit, there were in the Port, on the night of 8th January, 112 European sailing vessels, and 20 steamers, tugs, and flats, aggregating 1,18,256 tons burthen, and containing the following number of persons on board:—2,052 Europeans, 40 Indo-Europeans, 53 Asiatics, 36 Chinese, 14 Africans, 700 Mussulmans, and 29 Hindoos, or 2,924 in all. There were 37 Native Craft of 25,021 tons burthen. To these have to be added the dinghees, bhurs, and other descriptions of river boats, the number of which amounts to 2,140. The following is the number of persons enumerated on board:—16 Europeans, 4 Indo-Europeans, 5 Asiatics, 7,736 Mussulmans, 4,698 Hindoos, and 1 Chinese, or 12,460 in all.

Jail and House of Correction.—There were 534 male and 16 female inmates including establishment. Of these 142 were male and 11 female Europeans, 14 male Indo-Europeans, 6 male Asiatics, 180 male and 4 female Mussulmans, 188 male and 1 female Hindoos, 1 male African and 3 male Chinese.

Vagrants were not enumerated. The *floating population* is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal part of Calcutta to 430,000.

Details of the Fixed Population:—

Europeans	11,224
Indo-Europeans	11,036
Greeks	30
Armenians	703
Asiatics	1,441
Jews...	681
Parsees	98
Africans	53
Chinese	409
Mussulmans	1,13,059
Hindoos	2,39,190
Grand Total	3,77,924

Comprising—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Males to 100 Females.*
Europeans ...	6,820	2,545	907	952	220·96
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	96·02
Greeks ...	17	7	2	4	172·72
Armenians ...	291	238	88	86	116·98
Asiatics ...	786	412	120	123	169·34
Jews ...	240	228	111	102	106·36
Parsees ...	73	15	6	4	415·79
Africans ...	39	9	2	3	...
Chinese ...	378	...	31	...	...
Mussulmans ...	65,812	28,738	9,667	8,842	200·85
Hindoos ...	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142·48
Total ...	1,98,077	1,15,311	33,268	31,268	...

The average proportion of males to 100 females is 157·83. Classifying the Europeans according to age, the returns in their case being reliable we have—

Boys under 10 years of age	...		...	907
Adults from above 10 to 15 years			...	251
Ditto	,,	16 to 20 ,,	...	643
Ditto	,,	21 to 25 ,,	...	1,442
Ditto	,,	26 to 30 ,,	...	1,935
Ditto	,,	31 to 35 ,,	...	948
Ditto	,,	36 to 40 ,,	...	730
Ditto	,,	41 to 45 ,,	...	380
Ditto	,,	46 to 50 ,,	...	224
Ditto	,,	51 to 55 ,,	...	129
Ditto	,,	56 to 60 ,,	...	70
Ditto	,,	61 to 65 ,,	...	38
Ditto	,,	66 to 70 and upwards	...	30

The highest ages recorded are :—

Europeans	87	years.
Indo-Europeans	104	,,
Armenians	84	,,
Jews	88	,,
Mussulmans	100	,,
Hindoos	116	,,

Comparison with Mr. Simms's Survey of 1850.—In the fifteen years since there has been an increase of 1354 buildings of one, 1239 of two, 278 of three and 16 of four storeys and a decrease of 5,297 huts. Mr. Simms's estimate of population at 8·7 to a house and 5 to a hut was 353,567 or only 1307 less than the present Census.

Liquor and Drug Shops.—It was found impracticable to classify the inhabitants according to occupations. There are 230 shops licensed to retail spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, of which 104 are liquor shops, 29 shops for the sale of Muddut, 13 for Ganjah, 13 for Chundoo, 9 for Toddy, 2 for Shiddee, 31 Hotels, 15 Boarding establishments, 8 Retail importers of wines and liquors, 4 Coffee shops, 1 Eating House and 1 Chop House. Taking the fixed and floating population of the Town at 430,000, the above would give only one licensed shop for the retail sale of spirituous drinks and intoxicating drugs to 1,870 persons.

Mortality.—Assuming 430,000 of a population, the Health Officer's returns show the average mortality to be 54·08 per thousand, and as there were 304 deaths in 1865 among 11,224 Europeans, the mortality in their case was 27·1 per thousand. The registration of births and deaths is too imperfect to be reliable.

Conclusion.—The Report concludes with an expression of regret that, owing to the want of funds, no census of the suburbs was taken.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL JAILS IN INDIA.

Bombay Government Records, No. XC., New Series.

THIS tour was undertaken by Dr. Wiehe, Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, in the cold weather of 1862-63, and his journal, with the conclusions it leads to regarding jail management in Bombay, was published by the Bombay Government in 1865. The Madras Presidency afforded the only examples in India of a prison on the Pentonville model for European, and a central prison constructed on the entire cellular principle for native convicts. But both these prisons fell short of their original design, the one in want of accommodation and completeness, the other in a total perversion of its primary object of *separate* confinement, owing to 4 or 5 prisoners being confined in each cell. The plan of the European prison at Ootacamund was doubtless well suited to a climate whose mean annual temperature is 58°, but the Petonville model ought to be avoided and preference given to the radiating principle. The most prominent feature in the discipline of this prison is the complete separation of the convict from his fellow prisoners, by night and day, for a period of from 3 months to a year immediately succeeding his confinement. This complete separation followed by association by day only is a healthy principle and deserves more general adoption. Dr. Wiehe notices as a lamentable fact that he had not met with a single European prison in India where any systematic principle was carried out. At Ootacamund education is voluntary on the part of the convicts, and the Chaplain, the only secular teacher as well as pastoral adviser, visited the prison but twice a week. The educational department should take a prominent part in the instruction of European criminals in Bombay.

The cellular arrangement of prisons, providing separate confinement for each prisoner by night, should be adopted not only as beneficial to the health of the convicts, but as preventing the possibility of unnatural crime, of no infrequent occurrence at

present in associated wards of jails. In Bombay central prisons would, probably, not contain more than 800 or 1,000 prisoners. The cost therefore would not be so alarming as to deter Government from adopting the cellular construction.

The jails of Bengal are not remarkable for superior construction and their management, in the Lower Provinces, is only remarkable for successful financial working. The Alipore jail press had been exceedingly profitable owing to the support of Government but this branch of industry had been disallowed in Bombay. The manufacture of gunny bags was found so profitable in the Alipore and Hooghly jails that it ought to be introduced into Bombay, should the raw material be procurable in sufficient quantities. The prisoners of the Alipore jail engaged in this manufacture earned an average of Rs. 85 each per mensem. The radiating principle in the construction of jails as in force in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab is, particularly worthy of imitation. It secures economical and efficient supervision, separation of small bodies of convicts from the general mass, and free circulation of air in every part of the prison. The classification of prisoners carried out in the North-West is regulated by the character of the offence and by the outward mark of variety in the colour of the clothing corresponding with the degree of crime; but Dr. Wiehe is very sceptical as to its advantages; still it is one step in advance of no classification and should be adopted with modifications. The system of intramural convict guards had been long in force in the North-West under the term of convict burkundauzes. In the Lower Provinces it was about to be efficiently organized under the name, of the Killaburdaree system. In the Punjab its place is taken by what is called the "monitor system," by which the convict guard can, by good conduct, obtain a remission of 3 months in every year of his sentence at the expiration of one year's service. This is no new principle, but as enforced at Lahore it is deficient in that stringent preparatory training which is undergone in the cellular prison at Mountjoy, that strict individualization so essential to the perfect knowledge of a convict's true and real character; and it further appears to vest a far too responsible and discretionary power in the hands of a single individual, viz. the superintendent of the prison, who grants the remission subject only to the confirmation of the Judicial Commissioner, as a matter of course. Dr. Wiehe considers that, even were this system carried out on the best disciplinary principles in force in England and Ireland, its adoption as a recognized part of prison

management in India is scarcely desirable; but the simple convict guard system should be introduced into Bombay. Police should be substituted for military guards in all those jails which are guarded by military, the strength to be decided by the Session Judge and Police Superintendent with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The employment of convicts on roads and other works at a distance from the jail is, as Mr. Woodcock remarked, a system by which "not one of the legitimate objects of punishment is attained" on account of the total absence of discipline, the venality of the guards, and the facilities for obtaining "unlicensed indulgences." On the subject of conservancy Dr. Wiehe is thoroughly of opinion that Dr. Hathaway's "dry system," in force in the Punjab, is incomparably superior in simplicity, economy and sanitation to that of any other elsewhere. The characteristics of this system are the total exclusion of water for any purpose whatever, as well as of lime and other such pseudo-deodorisers, and the substitution of wood ashes and sand. For this purpose the liquid and solid excreta are kept perfectly separate.

In the North-Western and Punjab jails, education is much more systematized than in the Lower Provinces and Bombay. Each prison that Dr. Wiehe visited had a paid teacher as part of the establishment, whose duties were confined to instructing the prisoners in reading and writing their own language and in arithmetic. "We should afford to all our prisoners, or at least to those under twenty years of age, who are the teachable class, the advantages of secular instruction, and place within their reach the means of usefulness and honesty, if not of reformation." The educational department might furnish to every jail in the Bombay Presidency a native teacher whose salary would be defrayed by the jail, but who would be under the control of the Divisional Inspector, in order that efficiency and aptitude for his duties might be secured. Three Central prisons with cellular accommodation, in which separate confinement should be enforced, should be constructed—in the Deccan, Guzerat and the Southern Maratha country, near Belgaum. The present Surat jail should be abandoned on account of the bad drainage and a small district jail erected there. The Honore jail also should be abandoned and a new one built at Baithool. Nearly all the jails but the Central ones would contain only short-term convicts. The prison at Dharwar could be enlarged into the Central jail for the Southern Maratha country. To each of the Central prisons a Superintendent specially selected should be appointed, whose sole duties should be devoted to the discipline

and management of the prison on a staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. The Session Judges should be relieved of all duties in connection with the jails by the Civil Surgeons, except at Poona and Ahmedabad where, the Civil Surgeons duties being sufficiently heavy, special superintendents might be appointed. The staff salary for these duties in the case of all the small jails should be fixed at Rs. 150 per mensem. The Nazirs should be relieved of all duties in connection with the prisons, which would devolve on the jailors, from whom security should be taken, as at present from the Nazirs.

EDUCATION IN BRITISH BURMAH.

1865.

In the year 1865 there were 3 Anglo-Vernacular district schools with 398 scholars against 3 with 399 in 1864; twenty-eight normal and middle class with 2,077 scholars against 22 with 1,834; seven female schools with 409 scholars against 10 with 435; 259 primary village schools with 3,691 scholars against 170 with 2,482; and 2 schools for special instruction with 172 scholars against, 2 with 91. The total of 299 schools with 6,747 scholars, against 207 with 5,241, showed the gratifying result of an increase of 92 schools and 1,506 scholars during the year.

Major W. F. B. Laurie, R. A., who entered on his duties as Inspector of Government and Aided schools in the three seaport towns on the 1st May, submitted interesting reports on 13 such schools.

Of the three Government *Anglo-Vernacular Schools*, that at Maulmain had slightly fallen off both in attendance and in receipts of fees and considering the growing prosperity of the "Town school" and the educational activity displayed in Maulmain generally, it became a question whether educational matters might not safely be left to private enterprise, and the amount of Government funds expended on this school set at liberty. The school at Akyab had progressed very satisfactorily and the enhanced rate of fees did not seem to have lessened the desire for English instruction. The numbers of the Kyouk Phyoo school had steadily increased. On these three schools Government expended Rs. 13,612. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 34, of which the pupil paid Rs. 6-14. The *Normal and Middle Class* schools consisted of diocesan

and other schools established by various missionary bodies—Roman catholic and Protestant. They are situated in the towns of Maulmain, Rangoon, Henzada, Toungoo, and Bassein, which have a total population of 178,933 souls. They were for the education of Europeans, East Indians, Burmans and Karens. The Rev. Dr. Mason opened the Karen Young Men's Normal Institution at Toungoo with the object of training Karen teachers for the mountains of Toungoo and the regions beyond. There were 91 boys on the rolls at the close of the year, nearly double the number that attended in 1864. Dr. Mason says "it was never contemplated to have more than 50 permanent pupils connected with the school, but we are in the habit of admitting more in order that we may make a selection of the most intelligent." The subjects taught were the English and Burmese languages, arithmetic, geography, drawing, land surveying, and the study of the Holy Scriptures. In surveying, eight boys learned to measure land with the chain and cross-staff sufficiently well to meet the requirements of ordinary land surveyors; five of these could use the prismatic compass, while four, in addition to this, studied plane trigonometry and the use of the sextant. Dr. Mason conducted another school in Toungoo for the benefit of young Karens and Burmese of both sexes; 70 pupils received elementary instruction in arithmetic, geography and land measuring, as well as in the Holy Scriptures. At the same place among the wilder tribes of Karens, as the Bghais and Pakus, the Rev. Mr. Cross had a school for young men, averaging about 70 pupils. In the English and Vernacular boys' school at Toungoo there was a number of the Gaiko tribe of Karens, which was encouraging, as this tribe has only recently ventured to descend from its hill dwellings. Of the *Female Schools*, 5 were in the Pegu and 2 in the Tenasserim Division. The most prominent was Mrs. Mason's Karen Female Institute at Toungoo for the instruction of the daughters of Karen mountaineers. There were 66 pupils at the examination held on the 15th January 1866. "Karen mountain chieftains sat for the first time as judges and awarded prizes to Karen young women for attainments in scholarship. There were present also strange new visitors in nine Manu Manau chieftains from beyond the eastern watershed, and two Gaiko chiefs from near the northern boundary. In all there were 41 chiefs and elders present from the mountains, with 50 students and jungle teachers." The vernacular department of this school had been taught eight months; the English department ten. Mrs. Mason had also revived her school for Burmese women at Toungoo,

which contained 29 pupils. St. John's Institution at Rangoon was in a most satisfactory condition. The female schools in the Tenasserim Division were at Maulmain—one was conducted by a lady-superioress under the control of the Rev. Father Guesin. Two Burmese women kept a girls' school under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Haswell.

The *Primary or Village* schools were those which had been established by missionary bodies, and in which instruction in European knowledge was imparted through the vernacular tongue. Some of the schools received grants-in-aid from Government. The majority of them were established for the benefit of Karens. In the Rangoon district there were 17 Sgau Karens' schools with 509 pupils; eleven received grants-in-aid. There were 15 village schools affording elementary instruction to 233 Pwo Karen boys and girls' all aided. The Rev. Mr. Brayton, who superintends them remarks that "the grant-in-aid has been the means of giving quite an impetus to the subject of education in the jungles;" and the Deputy Commissioner understands that these schools are attended and supported not only by the Christian but also by the non-Christian Karen population. In the Bassein district there were 40 Sgau Karen schools, with 818 pupils, against 31 schools in 1864. This increase was "only the beginning of the improvement which is to go on from year to year, as the people become more fully awakened to the great importance which the Government attaches to the work of general education." For Pwo Karens there were 12 elementary schools with 186 scholars. There were also primary schools for Burmese with 77 pupils and 2 Roman Catholic village schools for Karens, containing 73 pupils. In the Prome district there were 4 village schools with 101 scholars. A Burmese female teacher also had a small school for instruction in Burmese. In the Myanoung district there were 42 village schools for Sgau Karens and 4 for Pwo Karens; there was also one Roman Catholic village school in which elementary Latin was taught. They had 372 pupils. In the Toungoo district there were 62 schools among different Karen clans with 222 scholars. There were also 5 Shan schools, with 120 scholars and the Rev. Dr. Mason estimated his schools among the Karen mountaineers at 41, and his pupils at 778. In the Tenasserim division the village schools amounted to 10 in number with 160 scholars; in the greater number of these reading only was taught, but some added arithmetic and geography. They received no aid from Government. The following statement shews the number of village schools under the superintendence of American Missionaries in 1865 as compared with 1864.

District.	Schools.		Scholars.		Race.
	1864.	1865.	1864	1865.	
Rangoon, ...	29	32	596	742	Karens.
Bassein, ...	41	54	788	1081	Karens and Burmese.
Myanoung, ...	45	46	400	354	Karens.
Toungoo, ...	42	108	563	1120	Karens and Shans.
Prome, ...	2	5	40	143	Burmese.
Total ...	159	245	2387	3440	

Special Schools.—In the Karen Theological Seminary, which had 45 scholars, the instruction conveyed was strictly religious, with the addition of arithmetic, algebra and geography, and was designed to fit Karen young men for the ministry. The young men came from all parts of British Burmah; the course of study extended through five years—nine months study in each—two years in the preparatory, and three in the theological section. Instruction was given solely in the vernacular, in the Sgau Karen dialect. The Normal and Anglo-Vernacular Industrial school at Bassein gave instruction to boys in arithmetic and surveying with the compass. The girls received instruction from "a very competent Karen female teacher—a novelty for our schools in Bassein," as the Superintendent said. Of the industrial department of this school, it is remarked that "all the pupils worked at some useful employment 3 hours a day, besides being in the school room 6 hours daily. Their work has this year amounted in value to Rs. 655-3. It consists of the manufacture of tables, chairs, chests, book cases, and other kinds of contract work." The girls were all taught various kinds of useful needle-work. A most interesting feature in connection with these schools was the fact that they were almost wholly supported by the Karen Churches. The Agricultural and Educational Colony of Karens in the Toungoo district, under Mrs. Mason, partook largely of an educational character. It consisted of Karens who come down from the mountains to settle in the plains. Since the last measurements in 1864 the colony had extended its cultivation 88 acres; had cultivated more rice

than in any previous year by some 4,000 baskets, and had increased in population by 49 souls.

The number of schools receiving *Grants-in-Aid* was 23 against 18 in 1864 and 15 in 1863; the number of scholars in those schools 2,046 against 1,624 in 1864 and 1,316 in 1865, and the amount of the grants Rs. 38,483 against Rs. 22,000 in 1864 and Rs. 16,900 in 1863.

According to this report there were at the close of the year 299 schools with 6,747 pupils, which, assuming the population of British Burmah to be 2¼ millions in round numbers, would show that 1 out of every 333 souls was under regular and sound instruction. But these statistics by no means represent the instructing agency throughout the province generally; it merely exhibits the state and progress of a foreign system of education—whether secular or otherwise—among a people possessing a widely diffused, though imperfect system of national education. It is to be regretted that no information exists as to the number of scholars under instruction in the numerous Budhist monasteries of the country, but it is believed that the system of indigenous education as carried on in them will bear comparison with any educational system existing in any other province under British rule, while in Burmah such education is widely diffused. It gives a knowledge of reading and writing to three-fourths of the juvenile male population, and so far does good. On the whole the advance of sound education in British Burmah had been highly satisfactory. It had been made entirely by the various missionary bodies, whose schools received grants-in-aid from Government. It had been largely extended into the villages of the country. Measures had also been taken for establishing elementary education, under direct Government patronage, by means of the Burmese language, in the interior of the country.

FOREST CONSERVANCY IN OUDH.

For the year ending 30th September, 1864.

Public Works Records, Reprint No. 6.

THIS report is drawn up by Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. Captain Wood took charge of his appointment on 1st February and after inspecting the Survey parties returned at the end of the month to the Sardah

depôt, when it was too late to commence felling operations and to cut creepers, so he made some arrangements for carting timber, to commence work at the bridge of boats, and to inspect the south and south west of the forest between the Sardah and Korially, with a view of determining the boundaries. He had just completed this inspection, when he received instructions to rejoin the survey parties east of Bhagora Tal. He returned to Lucknow on 16th May, made arrangements for landing sleepers at Cawnpore, and arrived at Nynee Tal, on 10th June. On 26th August he started for Simla to join the Inspector General in his tour to survey the Deodar Forests in Upper Kunowar. On arriving at Lucknow on 26th October, he prepared the Budget for the financial year 1865-66.

The *Survey* of Oudh Forests was completed by carrying it from Bhagora Tal, east of the Raptee where the survey of 1862-63 had terminated, to the Goruckpore frontier. The boundary line of the forests between the Sardah and Korially, surveyed in 1861-62, was laid out anew and fixed. The Mohan and Sohelee Rivers formed most of the new boundary; on the north-west the limits were well determined by the masonry pillars dividing Oudh from the Nepal Territory; on the south-east from Ghoree Badsha's Fort, near Kyreeghur on the Sohelee, to the village of Ramnuggur on the Korially, a line of temporary earthen mounds, now being replaced by masonry pillars, was made. The area of the forests east of Bhagora Tal, demarcated and surveyed during the year, was 252·29 square miles, or 1,61,466·79 acres, of which 141·78 square miles (90,740·52 acres) may be considered as sal, and 101·17 square miles (64,752·45 acres) as Dhao, and miscellaneous forest. Where the hills run north east and south-west there is no sal, but where they run east and west, the sal commences. The sal towards the Goruckpore Frontier was inferior to that west of the Korially, and a good deal of it had been mutilated when young either for resin or for poles. In some parts, however, there was some very fine Arseyna growing with the sal. The total cost of survey had been for the year Rs. 3,525-11-9 but about Rs. 1,100 more would be required for the 2 years' mapping.

The strict orders against cutting saplings of reserved woods had been obeyed by the villagers. They had to use saplings of inferior woods for their fences and houses. Hereafter, under proper superintendence, they might cut sal saplings, where too numerous, with advantage to the forests. Captain Wood, on his tour of inspection, saw few marks of damage from recent fires.

Timber Operations.—No trees were felled : 3,162 trees were felled in 1862-63 and 2,322 logs brought out of the forest to the depôt, leaving a balance of 840 logs in the forest. Of these 437 were brought to the depôt and many more had been taken out of the forests but could not be shown in the Progress Statement. The amount of timber added to stock was 21,548 cubic feet of the value of Rs. 14,782½. At the end of 1862-63 the total assets of the department were Rs. 94,867 of which Rs. 8,774 was cash balance with contractors and Rs. 86,093 stock. During the year 1863-64 the total receipts, including sale of timber, minor forest produce and grazing dues, were Rs. 60,597, the amount disbursed on working expenses Rs. 18,114 and the cost of permanent establishment Rs. 20,689, leaving a profit of Rs. 21,794. The value of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 84,122 and the cash balance with contractors was Rs. 357. Adding the sums due by contractors for 1862-63 the total assets at the end of the year were Rs. 93,254. During the three years that the forests had been in charge of this Department, the sum of Rs. 1,35,746 had been expended, of which Rs. 15,895 spent on the survey and the bridge-of boats could not be deemed current expenses.

Future Conservancy and Timber Operations.—Captain Wood recommended that the forests should be divided into the Kyreegurh Division; including the forests from the Sardah to the Korially ; the Baraitch Division, including those from the Korially to the Baraitch and Gonda boundary, and the Gonda Division, including those from the Baraitch and Gonda boundary to the Ara nullah, the eastern limit of the Gonda district. The reserved woods were 4 in number—sal, sissoo, toon and ebony ; the two latter were not abundant and the former two must be relied on for revenue. The establishment must be made more efficient if the forests are to be improved and worked well. The Baraitch and Gonda Divisions wanted rest. Contractors should be bound not only against firing but against barking and lopping the branches of certain kinds of trees. Thinning operations could not at present be commenced on any large scale. The Sohlee river would be cleared of snags in the dry weather. One of the principal nullahs on the road from Keerutpoor to Koolkhan Ghat had been bridged and arrangements were being made to bridge others. Saws should be introduced and would save much waste in dividing timber.

Captain Wood says that though be the forests eventually yielded more than Rs. 1,00,000 clear profit per annum, till the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are better known it is safe to reckon only

on a surplus of Rs. 40,000 per annum free of all charges. This would be obtained by working only one-third of the forests. Captain Wood recommends that Deputy Commissioners should send a monthly statement of receipts for sale of timber and forest produce to the Deputy Controller and Examiner of Accounts, Lucknow, and that the Forest clerk in his office should compile from these a statement of receipts, one copy of which could be forwarded to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Allahabad, one to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, and another to his own office. This plan would do away with the confusion in the accounts which had hitherto prevailed. Since 1st May 1864 a new system of accounts had been in force.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMAH.

1863-64.

Public Works Records, Reprint No. 2.

THIS Report is drawn up by H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah.

The *Topographical Survey* of the forests was not carried on during the year in consequence of the Surveyor, Mr. Elsner, having been temporarily placed in charge of the Prome Sub-Division, and there being no one to appoint in his place.

It was proposed next season to have only a temporary establishment for the survey of tracts worked by the Department. *Girdling* was carried on in the several sections according to the working plan. But in Tharawaddy less than one-fourth of the number, 32,000, of trees proposed to be, was actually girdled. This was because first class trees of the standard size could not be found in the forests where the girdling was carried on. In the Salween section, in consequence of the illness of the Deputy Conservator, no girdling was done. The number of trees killed was 15,286. *Forest Work* consisted in clearing away jungle from around young plants to protect them from fire, cutting away creepers and parasitical plants and removing obstructions to the due development of teak. This work was carried on with diligence in the Prome, Tharawaddy and Sittang sections. 15,286 teak and 56,333 other kinds of trees were girdled. 3,04,756 young teak trees were cleared and 72,841 trees of other kinds were cut down. 1,08,689 creepers were cut. Mr. Leeds gave no estimate of the first-class trees in each

forest tract, because "the Deputy Conservators cannot make sufficiently accurate estimates." The Chief Commissioner, with whom the Government of India concurred, did not see the force of this objection. "It is simply an estimate which is based on the number of trees actually found girdled among a number of first class trees actually counted by the Deputy Conservator there; of the total trees reported by the forest subordinates as having been girdled within a given tract. The proportion of first class is estimated to be the same as the proportion found in actual counting. Yearly returns of the actual results must eventually prove how far the estimate is to be relied on, and such estimate can, I should say, do no harm." *Blasting operations* and clearing roads and streams by which timber was to be floated away were carried on in various parts of the province. The most important work was the completion of opening the Zamayee, or Upper Pegu River, where the teak forests were rich in fine timber. Valuable forests were thus opened out for the first time. The expenditure was small, and the results satisfactory. An easy pass was discovered across the Yomah from the upper Zamayee. It was ascertained that the Karens were in the habit of crossing the Yomah range of hills, at the upper part of the Kyetpyoo Choung, a tributary of the Gamoong stream. The Sing Choung was ascended by Lieutenant Seaton without difficulty to a little above the Sagawah, a distance 2¾ miles above the Goke Choung, both feeders on the east side. At this point one short slope with a very gentle ascent to the west led to the rest of the main ridge of the Yomah. On the west side a gradual descent of 500 feet was found to lead into the Kyetpyoo Choung. Along the bed of this stream the whole passage was clear for elephants and ponies, except in two places, were a low slope to one side had to be crossed, in order to avoid an abrupt descent into the bed of the stream. From the mouth of the Kyetpyoo Choung, the whole length of the stream was practicable for ponies and elephants. The Kyetpyoo Choung Pass appeared more practicable and easy than any yet known. Obstructions were removed in the Shaboung and Shway Lay streams.

Teak plantations were not designed to raise timber for any special object but for experiments on the growth of the teak tree. The most extensive of these was at Prome in the Irawaddy division; an attempt was made to extend this in 1863 but tho trees died on being transplanted, apparently from want of proper care. There were small plantations in Tharawaddy and at Rangoon. No report was made on the Salween plantations.

Attempts were being made to induce the Karen tribes to plant teak tree in parts of the hills which they had cleared for cultivation. These people abandon the spot they have cleared after one year, but generally return and cultivate it again after a period varying from ten to fifteen years. According to their rude method of cultivation, the ground would give no return of grain at a shorter interval. Great difficulties would be encountered in carrying out this plan, but if certain hill tracts could be set apart as teak forest tracts, the hill tribes be prevented from destroying trees therein, and teak trees be grouped at proper intervals within the said tracts, then other spaces less suitable for this purpose could be given up to the hill tribes for their cultivation. Real teak forests, readily capable of being preserved and worked, would thus be formed. The object of separating and grouping reserved tracts of hill country as teak forests should be steadily kept in view. The quantity of timber brought down from the forests was 43,000 logs weighing 33,300 tons. There was a decrease in that brought down by the Department of 7,935 and increase by permit-holders of 4,222 making a difference of 3,713 less than in the previous year. Forests still under the direct control of the Forest Department *i. e.* neither leased nor put under permit-holders, were worked by means of contractors. They necessarily received advances, and had Government elephants made over to them on terms calculated to secure the return of the advances and the value of the animals. At present this method could not be avoided, though the system was not satisfactory. The Contractors were paid certain fixed rates for every sound log brought to Rangoon. The total quantity of logs brought down by permit-holders was 30,615 logs.

Forests beyond the British Frontier.—The great bulk of foreign timber was brought down the Salween to Kuddoe near Moulmain, to which 84,300 logs were taken during the year. By the Irawaddy and the Sittang rivers the number was 10,302 logs. The management of the timber revenue on the Salween, which was previously under the Deputy Commissioner of Moulmain, was brought under the Department. Duty to the amount of Rs. 1,88,817 was levied at Kuddoe, of which Rs. 1,66,469 was on foreign and Rs. 22,348 on British timber. The cost of maintenance and establishment at that station was Rs. 11,599.

The Financial Results were very satisfactory, the expenditure being Rs. 2,24,101 and the cash receipts Rs. 5,41,500, showing a balance in favour of the Department of Rs. 3,17,399.

From this amount a sum of Rs. 9,404 should be deducted, in estimating the transactions of the year, the outstanding amounts on 1st May 1863 and collected during 1863-64 exceeding those outstanding and to be collected during 1864-65 by that amount. On works the expenditure was Rs. 1,07,619, on maintenance Rs. 35,136 and on establishment Rs. 81,346.

At Rangoon 504 logs of timber were swept away by the strong tides. This resulted from incomplete rafting and the neglect of the Assistant Conservator in charge of the depôt to superintend the weekly counting of the logs which had been ordered. Nineteen breaches of forest rules were punished by fine. No doubt many more occurred, but the Chief Commissioner agreed with the Conservator that it was not desirable to bring up all cases of destruction of seedlings in tracts which could not be looked upon as suitable for future teak forests. In fact, it was necessary to be lenient with tribes accustomed for ages to cut down all trees indiscriminately, and not to render forest laws an object of hatred. Dr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, in a memorandum on this Report, states, that he sees no reason for changing his previously expressed opinion that it would be necessary to retain a special establishment for the Topographical Survey, to survey reserved tracts and to prepare skeleton maps for the use of Forest officers. Dr. Brandis thought it would be difficult to carry out the Conservator's proposal to place an officer in charge of all Valuation Forest Surveys throughout the province with a trained band of men to assist him. All officers and subordinates in the Department ought to be well trained in this work. A careful review by the Conservator of the surveys made by different officers would serve to eliminate those surveys which could not be accepted, and to retain those on which reliable conclusions might be based.

Order by the Government of India.—The Report exhibits the state of Forest Administration in British Burmah in a very satisfactory light. The result of the eight years' working of a strict system of conservancy is a surplus of 6¾ lakhs of rupees, and the steady growth of the net revenue gives promise of a continuation of this prosperous state of affairs. The system of *Advances* is objectionable, and frequent payments to account for work done should be substituted, thereby making up for the want of capital. The Government of India does not doubt that, although difficulties were met with in introducing the change, the Forest Officers would eventually succeed in overcoming them. The Governor General in Council perused with satisfaction the high encomium recorded by the Chief

Commissioner on the manner in which Mr. Henry Leeds had conducted the arduous duties of his office.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

1864-65.

Statistics.—There were, on 30th April 1865, in Bengal 2,273 colleges and schools with 103,076 pupils receiving aid from the State. This shews an increase of 583 schools and 22,792 scholars in the year. Besides these the returns include 157 schools and 5,777 scholars, receiving no allowances, but making returns to Government. The charge on the public revenue was Rs. 12,55,607 for 1864-65, against Rs. 11,23,764 in 1863-64, or an increase of Rs. 1,31,843. The expenditure from local sources was Rs. 7,79,563, viz., Rs. 3,14,186 in Government institutions, and Rs. 4,65,377 in private institutions receiving aid. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 20,35,170. Distributing this over the 103,076 scholars attending the schools which receive State contributions, the average cost per head of each was Rs. 19-11-10, of which Rs. 12-2-10 was paid by the State, and Rs. 7-9 out of private funds. The Fees amounted to Rs. 4,44,227, being an increase of Rs. 95,651 over the collections of the previous year. In Government Institutions the increase was Rs. 19,864 and in Aided Institutions Rs. 75,787. The receipts from fees in both have steadily risen from Rs. 2,21,514 in 1860-61. The expenditure was thus distributed in 1864-65 :—

Source of charge.	Expenditure.			Percentage on total expenditure.
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds	Total.	
Direction, ...	40,210	.....	40,210	1.97
Inspection, ...	1,64,906	.....	1,64,906	8.10
Government Colleges :—General, ...	1,07,778	62,638	1,70,416	8.37
Special, ...	1,77,215	22,985	2,00,200	9.83
Government Mudrissas, ...	16,914	5,572	22,486	1.10
Government Schools :—General, ...	2,44,846	2,17,886	4,62,732	22.73
Special, ...	80,560	5,012	85,572	4.20
Girls' Schools, ..	7,407	93	7,500	.36
Private Colleges (Aided) :—General, ...	9,085	28,575	37,660	1.85
Private Schools (Aided) :—General, ...	2,54,880	3,79,405	6,34,285	31.16
Special, ..	1,873	8,884	10,757	.52
Girls' Schools, ...	25,835	48,513	74,348	3.65
Scholarships, ..	1,16,679	.....	1,16,679	5.73
Miscellaneous, ..	7,419	.....	7,419	.36
Total Rs.,	12,55,607	7,79,563	20,35,170	

The Calcutta University.—Details will be found at page 63.

Government Colleges.—In the seven Government Colleges, the Presidency and Sanscrit at Calcutta, and those at Hooghly, Dacca, Kishnaghur, Berhampore and Patna, there were 770 students on 30th April 1865, being an increase of 82 in the year. The number has steadily increased from 422 in 1861. The monthly fees were Rs. 10 in the Presidency College and from Rs. 2 to 4 in the others. Of 573 students at the end of 1864, there were 150 sons of zemindars and persons of independent income, 93 sons of merchants, bankers and brokers, 103 sons of professional persons, 153 sons of Government servants and pensioners, and 74 others. The total cost of the seven Colleges was Rs. 1,70,416 of which Government paid Rs. 1,07,778. The cost of each student was Rs. 248 of which Government paid Rs. 157. The following gives details for each college :—

Government Colleges.	Attendance.		Annual Cost to Government of each Student	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
			Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College, ...	313	335	185	158
Hooghly College, ...	69	92	0	0
Dacca College, ...	110	110	186	188
Kishnaghur College, ...	43	51	198	199
Berhampore College, ...	35	57	273	195
Sanscrit College, ...	19	23	346	292
Patna College, ...	18	18	361	338
Total, ...	607	686	180	157

Law classes were attached to all these colleges, except the Sanscrit, on fees varying from Rs. 2 to 5 a month. There were 297 students in all. Of the cost Government supplied Rs. 16,628 and the students Rs. 13,037.

Medical College.—There were 139 students on 30th April 1865 paying fees of Rs. 5 a month each. The total cost for 145 students, the monthly average number on the rolls, was Rs. 92,363, of which Government paid Rs. 85,097. The cost of each student was Rs. 636 of which Government paid Rs. 586. Besides the undergraduate classes there were 109 stud-

ents in the Bengali and 66 in the Military class. Each cost Government Rs. 193 a year or, taking 186 as the monthly average, Rs. 36,076 in all.

Civil Engineering College.—There were 60 students who paid fees of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. Each cost Government Rs. 656-5-10 or Rs. 39,382 in all, and paid for fees or indents Rs. 44 5-10 or Rs. 2,662 in all. The Government School of Art was reorganised under a new master.

The Government Mudrissas, at Calcutta and Hooghly, remained unaltered, owing to the opposition of vested interests and prejudices to all reform. The 110 students cost Rs. 204 each or Rs. 22,486 in all. Of this Rs. 16,914 was paid by Government and Rs. 5,572 from fees and endowments.

Government Schools.—In the 258 schools the monthly average on the rolls was 18,498 pupils each of whom cost Rs. 29 in the year of which Rs. 17 was from imperial funds. In the four Normal Schools of Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca and Patna there were 430 students, each costing Rs. 96 of which Government paid Rs. 93. Since being opened in 1855 these schools have turned out 557 teachers. The three training schools for *Gurus* at Burdwan, Kishnaghur and Jessore passed 203 certificated teachers. They had 234 on the rolls each of whom cost Rs. 91 a year of which Government paid Rs. 82-8.

Aided Institutions.—There were 2,128 with 77,117 on the rolls costing in all Rs. 7,73,335 or Rs. 10 each pupil, of which Government gave Rs. 2,71,307 or Rs. 3-8 each. The classes receiving aid are seen in the following table :—

Aided Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	Amount of Government Grant per annum.	Cost to Government of each student per annum.
Under Missionary bodies, ...	154	8,818	34,818	3 15 2
Under other Christian bodies, ...	16	1,042	27,466	26 5 8
Under Native Managers, ...	837	39,984	1,45,494	3 10 2
Total, ...	107	49,844	2,07,778	4 0 8

Besides these 52 Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools received donations of Rs. 7,599.

Scholarships.—Free studentships were abolished for 200 scholarships of Rs. 5 a month of which 100 are available annually. They are tenable for two years.

Sanskrit Toles.—A grant of Rs. 350 was sanctioned for one year for the introduction of an experimental measure in East Bengal for the improvement of Indigenous Sanskrit Toles, by systematizing the instruction conveyed in them and improving its quality. A scheme of studies was prepared, and scholarships and prizes were offered to the Tole students who pass an examination in the prescribed subjects with credit. Rewards are also promised to the Pundits of the Toles which send up successful candidates. Under this scheme 11 Toles sent up 39 candidates for examination.

Grant for the Encouragement of Literature.—An annual grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned as a provision for assisting the publication of works of literary or scientific importance, and for the general encouragement of Literature. One object of the Grant is to enable the Education Department to give a direct impulse to the dissemination of useful books and periodicals prepared for native girls' schools, and for circulation in the zenanas of native gentlemen. Such works are not yet in most cases remunerative to their authors; it will therefore sometimes be of great advantage to the interests of Female Education, if a helping hand is held out to those who are engaged in their preparation, and require assistance in publishing them. The fund will also supply the means of offering prizes for Essays on particular subjects and of assisting in the publication of special treatises on practical questions, such as Agriculture, Horticulture and the breeding of Cattle. This Report is signed by Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction.

Reports of Inspectors.

The Central Division, reported on by Mr. H. Woodrow, M. A., contains the city of Calcutta and the four neighbouring counties, with the exception of a part of Hooghly. It has an area of 9,490 square miles and an estimated population of above five millions. The centre of the cyclone swept over the whole length of the Division from Korunjoli at the South West corner to Koosthea at the North East, along a line of 160 miles in length. School houses were swept away or ruined; no less than 495 suffered injury. The people themselves would not help to cleanse the tanks, on which Mr. Woodrow remarks—"There is some defect in our system of education, since educated Hindoo

gentlemen of good caste still continue to regard physical exertion as beneath their dignity. Because it never has been their custom to pull at ropes or bear burdens, they object to do so even on an emergency like the cyclone. Many had the knowledge to foresee the bad consequences of allowing trees to rot in their tanks, but few had the will to remedy the evil." Several of the schools were thinned or shut up by the epidemic fever which for five years had been desolating Nuddea, Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Woodrow reports on the state of 555 schools, and on the expenditure of nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, of which sum nearly 2 lakhs were given by Government, and nearly 3 were contributed by the people. Besides these there were many important schools and colleges, like the Baptist College at Serampore, not under the Inspector. Though the Hindu community have shown great zeal in the establishment of schools, no college is maintained by them in Calcutta. They have five large independent schools. These five schools passed 52 candidates at the last University Entrance Examination, and contain in all about 1,800 students. Such is the desire for English education that a good English school in Calcutta is not only self-supporting, but is absolutely a lucrative investment of capital. For this reason no grants in-aid are given to English schools, as such, in Calcutta. Under the Inspector there were 8 Native Deputy Inspectors drawing Rs. 12,276-10-8 as salary and Rs. 3,417-5-6 as travelling allowance. The direct expenditure on schools by Government was Rs. 1,53,068 and by the people in voluntary subscriptions and fees Rs. 2,92,750 so that each rupee spent by Government brought out nearly two rupees from the people. In every hundred rupees, Rs. 6-14 are spent on Inspection, Rs. 91-6 on Instruction and Rs. 1-12 on scholarships and other rewards open to all vernacular schools. The children of the higher castes of Hindus constitute more than nine-tenths of the school-going population; and it is the local distribution of these castes, more than the actual population, which determines the size of the school, and to some extent its efficiency; for no master, however excellent, could, with the present habits of the people, make a good school in a low caste village. In the Central Division there were 26 schools and 2,823 pupils under direct Government support, while 497 schools and 27,932 pupils were at Aided institutions. Thus there were about ten times as many pupils in Aided as in Government schools. The Aided schools, however, are almost 20 times more numerous, so that, on the average, Government

schools are twice as large as Aided schools. Excluding Normal schools the proportion of expenditure Government pays in Missionary schools and in its own schools is identical, being in both cases somewhat less than one-third. From a table of efficiency given, it is seen that with a very few exceptions, Missionary schools are not so good as Government schools. A large school is generally in a more efficient state than a small one. The total number of girls attending schools in the Central Division, exclusive of the Bethune and several private schools, was 999 in April, 1863, and 1,530 in 1864. The number this year has risen to 1,905. There were 278 under instruction in the Calcutta zenanas. The Hitakari Sobha of Ooteraparah gives prizes to girls' schools. From one of their Reports it appears that a young Brahmini received from her parents the name of Miss Rose Devi. From the list of the eight successful scholars, it is seen that six have the name Devi (goddess) which distinguishes the Brahminis, while two have the name of Dasi (servant) which indicates the Sudras. The Deputy Inspector of Baraset reports that many girls are taught along with the boys in our aided and in almost all the circle schools—"On looking at the present state of female education, I am induced to believe that the prejudices of the orthodox parents and guardians against the education of their girls are gradually passing off." Pundits are allowed to teach girls till they reach the age of eight years. After that period education must be continued by mistresses, and how to train these women is a problem engaging the attention of all interested in the education of the women of India. Mr. Woodrow recommends that in mofussil schools, where there are mistresses and where the people will consent to the measure, an adult class be established. Women have more liberty in the mofussil than in Calcutta, and without a palkee can attend a village school. The adult classes should be specially intended for poor widows of respectable families.

Sanskrit Toles.—Mr. Woodrow visited the Sanskrit Toles at Nuddea along with Professor Cowell. The college or *tole* of Brojonath, the chief of the Nuddea pundits, is one of the largest but contains only some twenty students. Perhaps three or four *toles* contain nearly as many: the other professors have usually but few disciples. The *tole* consists either of a quadrangle with buildings all round, or of a quadrangle open on the south. On the north side is the school, on the other sides are the rooms of the disciples. Only in one *tole* were the buildings of brick. All the others were mud huts

thatched with straw, and what was more surprising very inferior mud huts and very bad thatch. The professors complain that liberality is grown cold, and that the *shraddhas* are conducted with comparative parsimony, and that rich presents are now few and far between. Each *tole* is devoted to the study of one subject, logic being the most popular study. Thus a *tole* for logic will not teach law, and *vice versa*, and neither of them will teach Sanscrit literature. Hence some of the profoundest scholars in law and logic were by no means sound in the rudiments of Sanscrit Grammar. The only place in which Sanscrit is studied for itself as a language is an *Akra* or school for lads, a place far below a *tole* in public estimation. There was only one *tole* for the Vedanta and the professor had no pupils. When Government in the time of Lord Hastings thought of establishing Sanscrit colleges at Nuddea and Tirhoot (Nabadwip and Mathila) it proposed to take over the *tole* of Dandi Goswami as its foundation. This title of Dandi is given to Brahmins in the third period of their lives when, according to Elphinstone, they live alone in jungles with wild beasts, and mortify the flesh by severe asceticism. Such students are called "*bideshiya*" or foreign, in contradistinction to the "*deshiya*" or home students. *Deshiya* students are those whose houses are within a distance of sixty miles, the *bideshiya* or foreign students those that come from a greater distance. The number of *bideshiya* students varies from 70 to 100. Out of the Government allowance of Rs. 100 a month, four rupees are given to the shopkeeper who brings the money monthly from the treasury at Kishnaghur and divides it amongst the students. Three rupees are set apart for the idol Buro Shib, and the rest is divided among the *bideshiyas* according to their number. Each professor supports his pupils and consequently the number in his *tole* depends on the liberality shewn to him at *shraddhas* and other festivals. The law of Hindu inheritance as expounded in the Dayabhag seems the most solid book read in the law schools and intricacies in the subject are discussed with great delight. It is a pity, however, to see a vast amount of time spent in learning such books, as the *Prayaschit Bibek* or the atonement to be made for different kinds of sin, such as killing a cow by accident. The *Tithituttwa* concerning the ceremonies proper for each day of the moon; and the *Molomastuttwa* or the ceremonies during the month that the gods are occupied with their own necessities and no prayers can be addressed to them. The Median Court in the time of Daniel had some similar Aryan notions. In the *toles*,

printed books are not read; manuscripts are written on long narrow leaves kept together by two boards and a string passing through the centre of each leaf where a blank square is left in the writing for the hole. Printed books are now admissible, but formerly they were forbidden as atheistical. In the logic *toles* discussions are carried on by the students with great animation. Mr. Woodrow was astonished at the enthusiasm the contest excited. The questions were not at first sight particularly attractive, or such as would engender brisk discussion. The following is one:—"A prohibition is an order for the non-existence of a certain action. There are three kinds of non-existence, prior, emergent, and absolute; prior non-existence as of a pot, before the clay is made into the pot—emergent non-existence as of the pot when it is broken to pieces—absolute non-existence as when the pot is not made at all. Now, which of these three kinds of non-existence is involved in an order for the non-existence of a certain action?" It was ultimately decided that the non-existence in question was prior non-existence. Another debate was on the common syllogism:—"All men are mortal; I am a man; therefore I am mortal." The students go from all parts of India even from Umritsur and Katmandu, and they use in conversation the ancient names of places. Thus Tirhoot is with them Mithila, the country north of Delhi is Kuru Khettrea, Assam is Kamrup, the Sircars are Troilinga Desh, and the country further south Dravida. The only brick *tole* is one erected by a Mewaree merchant, chiefly for up-country students.

The Seetapore Mudrissa.—In 1839 the management of the Seetapore Mudrissa, founded by Governor Cartier and endowed by Lord Hastings, was left with the family of the grantee, and the place, which has also a mosque, had been visited only once a year by a servant of the Hooghly College who counted the students. Mr. Woodrow and Dr. Fallon examined the institution and found only 28 out of 40 students, placed in 7 small rooms. The students were taught neither English, nor Urdu, nor Bengali, nor History, nor Geography, nor even such an every-day matter as Arithmetic. Only three learned Arabic. The state of this school is one more illustration of the fact that special exemption from control and inspection is not favourable to the well being of a school. Lord Hardinge's famous 101 Vernacular schools were not subject to regular inspection, and in consequence nine-tenths of them declined and eventually disappeared. Zenana schools and a few Girls' schools are not inspected. Mr. Woodrow thinks that some new agency for the

purpose will shortly have to be established. Ladies should inspect officially the schools to which gentlemen cannot be admitted.

The South East Division, under Mr. R. L. Martin, M. A., contained 803 schools with 29,340 pupils. He was assisted by seven Deputy Inspectors. Seven hundred of the schools received Government aid. A Deputy Inspector reports on six Grant-in-Aid Night schools, that they are all attended by men belonging to the lower orders of the people, mostly of the labouring and agricultural class. They are of various ages but the majority of them are of advanced years. Each of the 40 Female Grant-in-Aid schools was attended on an average by 19 girls, each of the 27 schools otherwise aided by 12 girls and each of the 10 Private schools by 11 girls. The objection to Girls' schools is not now anything like what it was three years ago. Moulvie Alladad Khan, the Deputy Inspector of Furreedpore, reports on the great movement there, that the chief leaders are the Goswamees and Bhuttacharjees of the Brahman class, the respectable Kyasthas, and some bigoted and long-bearded Mussulmans. "Every here and there girls as well as ladies, daughters as well as wives of respectable Hindoo and Mahomedan families, are heard of as going on with the elements of the Bengali language. In many Circle schools, there are girls who attend the schools along with their brothers and cousins. Certainly I have found by experience that female education *in this shape* seems *never* to be objected to, while education in schools *professedly for girls* has invariably to contend with some prejudice more or less strong. In addition to the above female schools, I have a Zenana association in almost every village where there is a Girls' school, and there were 82 ladies reading in these associations." The Rev. Mr. Jones reports on the Aided schools in the Khasia and Jyntia Hills, that the Rajas and principal men begin to take an interest in the education of their ryots. They all build their own school-rooms, and come of their own accord to ask for teachers. There is only one the Khyrum Raja, who sets his face against the establishment of schools in his territory. In March 1865, thirty-nine candidates for prizes from 11 Sanskrit Toles were examined. The highest mark gained at the examination in Literature was 61 marks out of 100; in Smritee, 127 marks out of 170, and in Logic, 92 marks out of 100. When the Inspector presided at a meeting of the Pundits every one advocated the propriety of a subsidy from Government, coupled with certain conditions on the part of the donor. On the occasion of this

meeting the Inspector awarded, from [illegible] fund for Indigenous schools, two prizes of Rs. 15 each [illegible] best writers of an essay in Bengali on "the present [illegible] Sanskrit Toles, the mode of instruction imparted therein, and the best means of improving their condition." The competitors were confined to those who were at the time pundits or students of Sanskrit Toles. Thirty essays were sent in, invariably pointing to Government as the only means by which the condition could be improved. One of the gainers of a prize was a pundit, the other was a student. Mr. Martin is of opinion that if men belonging thereby serving efficiently in the Educational department for eight or ten years, they would have a *chance* of being made Deputy Magistrates, the Department would get a much superior class of men for Deputy Inspectorships and head and second Mastership in Zillah schools than at present. In former times this was the case.

The South-West Division, under Mr. H. L. Harrison, B. A., as Inspector, contained 299 schools with 15,718 pupils. The Deputy Inspectors are the real inspecting officers on the part of Government. It is impossible for the Inspector, as a rule, to do more than visit the principal schools of a Division once every year; while most of the minor schools must be left to the visits of the Deputy Inspectors only. Even those single visits are more efficacious as an encouragement to, than as a check or control over the schools visited: in fact this is the light in which the managers almost invariably regard such visits, treating the Inspector as a friend far more than as an inquisitor, and endeavouring to make the most of his visit for the purpose of increasing the numbers and popularity of their school. This Division was portioned out among 6 Deputy Inspectors, but the Baptist Mission Santhal schools in Midnapore and the Lutheran Mission schools in Lohurdugga were not under any Deputy Inspector. The Division approaches to within a few miles of Calcutta in one direction, while in the other it extends down to the Madras frontier on the south-west and to the confines of the Central Provinces on the west and north-west. It contains what may be called educated Bengal, comprising the greater part of the district of Burdwan and the Sub-division of Jehanabad; semi-educated Bengal, comprising the eastern portion of Midnapore, the remaining portion of Burdwan, and the greater portion of the districts of Bancoorah and Beerbhoom; Orissa and the country of the Santhals, Coles and other hill tribes. Mr. Harrison declares that "it is an entire mistake to conclude that the habit of self-government in Aided schools is

not being acquired, or that great improvement is not being made: what the inhabitants of any place subscribe to, they take an interest in, and they are careful to see that their money is not wasted. I have frequently observed the great contrast between the interest taken in aided and in Government schools. Moreover, though abuses still prevail, or even largely prevail, there are many, especially the larger Anglo-Vernacular schools, the self-government of which is unexceptionable. The people of this country are undoubtedly ill-adapted to self-government; but of all the Departments in which attempts have been made to initiate them into it, I should, from what I have seen, unhesitatingly select the Educational Department as that in which the experiment has been the most successful, or at any rate the least unsuccessful." He estimates the number of patshallas in the division at about 12,000, and the number of pupils studying at them at nearly 300,000. However elementary their instruction may be, and however vicious their system, they at least teach reading, writing, and some sort of useful Arithmetic, and cannot be entirely ignored in computing the Educational statistics of the country. The old Sanskrit Toles, which are gradually declining, are still more deserving of sympathy and notice. It is rumoured that some of them in Midnapore intend applying for aid. They may be roughly estimated at 1,000 in number, and their disciples at from 9,000 to 8,000.

The North West Division was under Dr. W. S. Fallon. He complains of incompetent Deputy Inspectors and of the want of Urdu and Hindi class books. To this day there is no dictionary of the language which is spoken and written all over India and taught professedly in many thousand Vernacular schools in the North-West Provinces, in Oude and Central India, and the Punjab, and in Behar, and various other provinces; and the Urdu Grammar, which was compiled only ten years ago when popular education received its first impulse in the North-West, is a mere translation chiefly of Arabic Grammar, and it is very defective and imperfect. Similarly in Hindi, the indigenous language of the Hindu race, no grammar properly so called has yet been compiled, while the small Hindi dictionary, published many years ago by Mr. Adams, is insufficient and full of inaccuracies. The Rev. Mr. Puxley, of the Church Missionary Society, reports that there is not much progress among the Sonthals. Their wealth is all swallowed up by the Mahajans. The ancestral ideas are still current among them. Ten or twelve years ago Mission schools would have produced happier results than at present, as more intercourse with Hindoos

has corrupted them. The Railway also has injured those who live in its neighbourhood. Morally, he compares the Santhals only to the people in the South Seas visited by ships and the lowest class of so-called civilized people, and through contact with such, they are very much corrupted, and many of their uncivilized virtues are lost, while they get in return but few of the benefits of civilization. Decent clothes and more comfortable houses and better food, the giving up some of their worst, customs, *e. g.* human sacrifices, charak puja, &c., except in a few villages, prove however, that they are making some progress towards civilization. Moonshee Suraj Mal, Deputy Inspector, reports of the people of Behar, that 'in artfulness and deceit' *(peche pich aur banáwat)* 'Patna is unrivalled (*taq.*) while in Tirhoot the people are rather more ignorant and boorish. So low is the status of the Deputy Inspector in the eyes of the people, that the respectable native residents won't notice him; and if he seeks to make their acquaintance or invites them to witness an examination, he is put off with a plea of indisposition or some trumpery excuse; whereas in the case of a Police Inspector or an Omlah of a Judicial Court, they will run in all haste to pay their respects, sick as they may be. "To address the people in the bazaars is out of the question. The Deputy Inspector would be taken for a Missionary come to convert them. The only audience he can command therefore will comprise the boys who are at school. Some two or three men may be standing before the door, as they generally do. But they mean not to learn. They are but curious to see what strange thing is going to happen. The chances are, they will not understand; and if they can understand, they will not believe, for who heeds Mr. Nobody knows-who?" The Moonshee asserts that the Urdu of Behar is neither the indigenous language of this province, nor the native Urdu of Delhi, any more than it is pure Persian or simple Hindi. Its constructions are so cumbrous and involved, disjointed and unintelligible, that nothing like their laboured mystification is to be seen probably in any language that has ever been written. When such is the current Urdu of the courts, it is in vain that the people are solicited to undergo the labour of acquiring the pure Urdu which leads to nothing. "The vague apprehension that the Normal school is a special institution for kidnapping and transporting men beyond the seas to be made Christians of, has somewhat abated. But it is not yet wholly extinct. Such is the Mahomedan antipathy to all that is English that of 78 pupil-teachers, 64 are Hindus and only 14 are Mahomedans. Some Mahomedan gen-

tlemen who were admitted as pupil teachers because of their superior acquirements in Persian and Arabic, were found quite impracticable. They could not be induced to pay any attention to such useless learning as Arithmetic and Geography. The luxurious and sluggish habits of Mahomedans unfit them for steady application; and their conceit of their own language and literature makes them despise all others. Stories of the departed grandeur of the Mahomedan kings of India are still fresh in their recollection. Their ears are yet ringing with the high sounding titles of Newabs which used to be proclaimed aloud as they rode along the streets of Lucknow in royal pomp and splendour. All this might sufficiently account for more than the antipathy and fanatic hate with which the sect regards the ideas and the language which English education has a tendency to spread. The Umedwar class labours under great and peculiar difficulties. Its very existence is a standing threat to the all powerful omlah. English offices must be filled as a matter of course by men who can read and write English, i. e. men of more or less education. But the Vernacular office has ever been the omlah's peculiar preserve, which no outsider has ever been permitted to enter. These omlah to whom the Umedwar class is necessarily antagonistic, form a most influential class of native society. It is notorious that the richest and most influential families in Patna have sprung from this class. A thousand rupees a month represents, according to native estimate, the average money value of a Serishtedari, varying more or less according to circumstances. Their influence is also very great. Along with this influence, they possess consummate skill in the art of misrepresentation. The cultivation of this skill is the business of their lives. Mr. Beverley, C. S., reports of the school at Monghyr, that the masters have no idea of teaching morality; they hardly know what it means themselves. Dr. Fallon is of opinion that the University should require positive evidence of having received some degree of moral training, and no school, of whose moral training and discipline a favourable report cannot be made, should be allowed to send up students to the University Examinations.

The North East Division, under the late Mr. W. Murray, C. S., as Inspector, is imperfectly reported on, Mr. Murray having been carried off by an attack of cholera when in the middle of his Report.

Vernacular Education.—Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee had charge of a special experiment in Burdwan, Nuddea and Jessore, on which he first reported in 1862-63. The number of pat-

shalas increased from 180 to 377 in the year and the pupils from 5,349 to 11,977. He was assisted by Deputy Inspectors. The cost of educating each pupil rose from annas 2 to annas 2-3. Under this scheme candidates present themselves to the 3 Training schools, who are already teachers in villages or nominated by villages. There were, in 1864-65, in Burdwan 133 against 95 the previous year and 75 in 1862-63; in Kishnaghur 147 against 75 in each of the two previous years, and in Jessore 141 against 120 the previous year and 15 in 1862-63. The Burdwan Training school passed 115 in 1864-65 against 50 the previous years; the Kishnagnur school 121 against 59 the previous year and the Jessore school 128 against 62 the previous year. The appointments of the certificated tutors to their respective patshalas, on the whole, proceeded with perfect smoothness. The villagers were either extremely willing and sometimes even eager to receive back the certificated tutor; or they were utterly indifferent; their opposition, generally prompted by the old guru, was very slight. The Inspector comes to the conclusion that the object of the scheme, namely the improvement of the Indigenous schools, has been fairly begun, and that there is every hope of ultimate success. But the masses as such are not being educated. "The patshalas are *not* schools for the *masses exclusively*, but at the same time there cannot be the least doubt that they *teach* the masses. The scheme is calculated to *improve* these schools. In schools designed *exclusively* for the masses, not only must every ordinary item of expenditure be borne by Government, but even their books must be supplied to the children gratis and occasionally prizes in cash or articles of food and clothing offered to them as bribes for their regular attendance at school. The present scheme is quite powerless to effect anything like what is above described. It but makes the Grant-in aid system work more widely and speedily than that system had been worked ever before. It takes but one step towards the education of the masses, and proves more strongly than any thing else, that if we do not force down any mere theoretical classifications on our educational institutions—classifications not based on any definite social distinctions—the Grant-in-aid principle will in time suffice to bring the masses fairly within our reach." The Inspector looks upon the opening of night patshalas as the next step to the education of the masses. To give the patshalas something to aspire to the Inspector recommends the founding of junior vernacular scholarships of Rs. 3 each tenable for 5 years at an English school. The whole cost

of the scheme, involving 3 Training schools and 380 aided pathshalas, with 234 students in the former and 10,651 pupils in the latter as a monthly average, was Rs. 32,144 from imperial and 13,738 from local funds, besides the cost of inspection which was Rs. 17,125 from imperial funds.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

1864-65.

On 8th June 1866 the Board of Revenue submit this Report to the Government of Bengal. The great delay is due to the very full details given and the neglect of two or three officers. The whole excise revenue and charges were—

		Gross, excluding cost of Opium.	General Charges.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Charges.
Average of	1859-64	46,89,275	2,95,303	43,93,972	5·4
In	1863-64	56,95,315	2,40,280	54,55,035	4·2
,,	1864-65	58,85,036	3,30,671	55,54,365	5·6

As compared with the preceding year, the gross revenue increased by Rs. 1,89,781, the net by Rs. 99,330. The revenue was affected adversely by the progressive introduction of the Central Distillery system, causing a large increase of charges and a large decrease of revenue; the prevalence of a severe epidemic in Lower Bengal, especially in the Nuddea and part of the Burdwan Divisions, and the cyclone of the 5th October 1864; and, favourably by the natural growth of the opium revenue in Assam. This item alone produced a net increase of Rs. 2,96,290, and saved the whole excise revenue from exhibiting a serious falling off. The following table gives the details for each liquor and drug—

Spirit or Drug.	Maximum Number of Licenses in Force.		Consumption upon which Duty was realized in the Year.		Annual Average Revenue for 1864-65.	Revenue in 1864-65.
	Average of 1859-64.	1864-65.	Average of 1859-64.	1864-65	Total.	Total.
Country Spirits.			Gross Gallons.	Gross Gallons.	Rupees.	Rupees.
(a) Fixed Duty ...	1,573	5,713	12,45,643	35,07,042	7,68,431	D. F. 31,746 13,88,828
(b) Monthly Tax ...	5,255	3,489	.....	.....	9,35,673	3,65,637
	6,828	9,202	.....	.....	17,35,850	17,83,574
Rum or Spirits manufactured in India in the English Method.						
(a) Wholesale	9	18	459	1,473	1,971	4,707
(b) Retail	655	898	1,46,547	1,81,048	4,22,922	6,40 310
	664	916	1,47,006	1,82,521	4 24,193	6,45 017
Imported Wines and Spirituous and Fermented Liquors.						
(a) Wholesale	140	142	.....	.....	2,291	2,272
(b) Hotel Retail ...	35	62	.....	.....	6,371	11,000
(c) Steamer Retail ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) General Retail ...	321	434	.....	.....	31,087	36,012
	496	638	.....	.....	39,749	49 284
Tari.						
(a) Fermented ...	6 676	10,003	.....	.....	396,466	4,85,88(
(b) Unfermented ...	682	701	.....	.....	693	714
	7.358	10,704	.....	.....	3,97,153	4,86,594
Pachwai	1,468	1,387	.....	.....	92,006	1,31,75
Charas	100	88	.....	.....	5,398	5,72(
Siddhi, Sabzi, or Bhang ...	94	141	.....	.....	5,478	6,53
Majun	50	47	.....	.....	2,914	2,88
Maddat	588	635	.....	.....	77,508	82,38
Chandu	71	80	.....	.....	8,047	8,62
Spirits used for Arts, &c. ...	.....	16	.....	6,427	.....	1 20
Ganja.			Mds.	Mds.		
(a) Chur or Rora ...	.....	.....	29	49	.....	7 95
(b) Round	.....	.....	1,079	1,267	77,798	1,52,11
(c) Flat	.....	.....	7,229	7,736	5,38,613	6,18,43
(d) Gurjat or (Country)	.....	.....	27	1	545	363
	3,847	4,626	8,357	9,064	775,206	9,76 51
Opium	4,759	7,494	2,673	3,380	11,25,773	17 05,17
					46,89,275	58,85,036

Country Spirits show a falling off of Rs. 1,77,196 and that would have been greater but for a large increase of Rs. 32,728 in Calcutta, due to the increased use of this article in preference to rum. Great progress was made, during the year, in the introduction of Central Distilleries. The two important divisions of Patna and Bhaugulpore were entirely supplied, and the Chota Nagpore division partially so. Altogether, 132 distilleries were opened in the year, raising the whole number from 96 to 228. In pointing out the loss caused by the Central Distillery System the Board do not mean to throw any doubts upon the policy which has, with beneficent motives, been followed in this matter. They do not, indeed, admit that even the old system was, in any way, necessarily immoral; but they have no doubt that the present system is, by very far, more fair and efficient as reaching every measure of spirit consumed, and so they have no doubt that it does, in effect, as any efficient system of excise must do, benefit the public morality. The Board would have preferred to postpone the extension of this system into the thinly populated districts and into districts where very weak spirit is in use. It was in such places that the chief loss of revenue was expected, and has occurred, while, in such places, the moral advantages of the system are, by very much, less certain, and it does there involve some hardship upon consumers. The consumption of methylated spirits for arts and manufactures doubled during the year; they are used only in Calcutta.

Opium.—The net increase of revenue is Rs. 3,29,707, of which no less than Rs. 2,96,290 is from Assam, and needs no further explanation. The Board raised the selling price in that province to Rs. 22 a seer, being the rate current throughout Bengal, except in the producing districts. Of the increases in other districts, the large item at Chittagong is due to exports to Akyab. The existence of the trade, which plainly indicates some mistaken management in Akyab, (for the full price of Rs. 22 a seer is charged at Chittagong,) has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, and, the Board presume, communicated to the Akyab authorities. The increase in Sylhet and Cachar, both under this head and that of Ganja, is due, doubtless, to the presence of increasing numbers of coolies from Chota Nagpore and Behar. The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs and Calcutta is attributed to increased preventive efficiency.

Offences.—The number of persons arrested was 1,193, of whom 756 were convicted. Of these 245 were imprisoned, and Rs. 26,184 was imposed as fines.

In Calcutta and its Suburbs, with a population of (say) three-quarters of a million, the following duty was realised on the consumption ;—Country Spirits Rs. 1,58,[illegible]; Rum Rs. 5,50,641; Imported Wines and Spirits Rs. 34,[illegible]; Tari Rs. 68,523; Charas Rs. 4,745 ; Siddhi, Sabzi and Bhang Rs. 2,076 ; Majun Rs. 1,739 ; Maddat Rs. 14,292 ; Chandu Rs. 3,747 ; Methylated Spirits Rs. 1,205 ; Ganja Rs. 82,300 ; Opium Rs. 2,37,226, Miscellaneous Rs. 944 ; or Rs. 11,60,459 in all. The charges were Rs. 1,23,728.

Opinion of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor is not surprised to learn that a very considerable loss of revenue has resulted in some districts from the introduction of the Central distillery system. But the change was introduced after full consideration on grounds of far greater importance than mere financial gain, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it is too early yet to estimate the effect of the new system upon the revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn the unfavourable opinion which revenue officers express of the efficiency of the Police as preventive officers.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

1865-66.

THE following Acts were passed during the official year 1865-66, by the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

Act No. XXIV. of 1865 (*an Act to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.*)

Act No. XXV. of 1865 (*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.*) In lieu of the export duty of three annas a maund on grain and pulse, this Act substitutes an export duty of two annas a maund, replaces Hides, Skins, Sugar, Raw Silk and Silk Chussum and Jute, Coffee, Tea and Wool on the free list, but continues the duty on Saltpetre of 1 rupee per maund, and that on Indigo of Rs. 3 per maund.

Act No. XXVI. of 1865 (*An Act to amend Act XXIX. of* 1861, *to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army.*) This Act empowers the Commander-in-Chief in India, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, to prescribe the minor punishments to be inflicted, without Court Martial, in the Native Army, and the officer or officers by whom they may be awarded.

Act No. XXVII. of 1865 (*An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab*).

Act No. XXVIII. of 1865 (*An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.*) This Act was passed at the desire of the Bombay Government, who had been moved by the local Chamber of Commerce to represent the necessity of enacting such a measure. It applies, so far as may be, the winding-up provisions of the late Joint Companies' Act No. XIX. of 1857 to the liquidation of large private estates, and at the same time continues the penalties of the Insolvent Act against fraudulent or reckless trading. It is limited in its operation to estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of rupees: it applies only to traders carrying on business within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: it came into operation on the 1st October 1865; and it will expire on the 30th September 1867.

Act No. XXIX. of 1865 (*An Act to amend the Pleaders, Mookhtars and Revenue Agents' Act*, 1865.)

Act No. XXX. of 1865 (*An Act to define and sanction the rates which the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company is authorized to charge for the supply of water for purposes other than that of Irrigation.*) The Act authorizes a maximum rate of one rupee per four hundred cubic yards of water.

Act No. I. of 1866 (*An Act to amend Act No. XIX. of* 1861 *to provide for a Government Paper Currency.*) This Act gives the Government of India power to regulate the exchange of bullion for Notes received into the Currency Department in the same way as the issue of coin in the Mint Department was formerly regulated. Government is thus relieved from the obligation of giving Notes in exchange for bullion until the lapse of an interval, to be fixed by notification in the Gazette, which will not of course exceed the time necessary for coining the bullion. Where there can be no risk in giving Notes at once for bullion, nothing in the Act precludes the Currency Department from doing so and thus affording the public the accommodation of the additional quantity of paper which it requires.

Act No. II. of 1866 (*An Act to amend Act No. II. of* 1865.)

Act No. III. of 1866 (*An Act to confer certain increased powers on the Registrars of the Recorders' Courts in British Burmah, and for other purposes*).

Act No. IV. of 1866 (*An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies*).

Act No. V. of 1866 (*An Act to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India*). Sections 2—8 of this Act are transcribed from the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act (18 and 19 Vic., cap. 67), with such changes as Indian procedure renders necessary or

expedient. Seven days is the period within which the defendant to a summary suit on a bill may obtain leave to appear and defend. These Sections at present only apply to the High Courts in their ordinary original Civil jurisdiction. But the Act empowers the local Governments to extend them to the Courts in the Mofussil. The word 'foreign' has been inserted in the Section corresponding with Section 5 of the English Statute, so as to prevent the recovery of expenses incurred by the unnecessary employment of notaries. Sections 9—12 of the Act correspond with Sections 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the English Statute, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 97. Section 9 declares that the consideration for a guarantee need not be in writing—so far modifying the requirements of the Statute of Frauds. Section 10 provides that a guarantee to or for a firm shall, except in special cases, cease upon a change in the firm. Section 11 further provides that acceptances of all Bills, whether inland or foreign, shall be in writing, signed by the acceptor, or some person duly authorized by him. The Act also declares what Bills in British India shall be deemed "Inland Bills," a matter on which some doubt existed. Section 13 provides that "protest of a Bill of Exchange, whether inland or foreign, when purporting to be made by a Notary Public, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the Bill has been dishonoured." This gives a legislative sanction to the present custom of merchants in India. Section 14, modelled on Section 87 of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, empowers the Court, in case of a suit on any lost negotiable instrument, to make a decree in favour of the plaintiff, provided he proves the loss and gives a proper indemnity against the claims of any other person on the instrument. Lastly, the Act extends to sea and fire policies the principle of the Bills of Lading Act (No. IX. of 1856,) and provides that "every assignee, by endorsement or otherwise, of a policy of marine insurance or of a policy of insurance against fire, in whom the property in the subject insured shall be absolutely vested at the date of the assignment, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit, as if the contract contained in the policy had been made with himself."

Act No. VI. 1866 (*An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of* 1860, *relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases and for other purposes.*) This Act continues Act No. XXXI. of 1860, commonly known as the Arms' Act. An enquiry had been instituted throughout India as to the operation of the Arms' Act: the result was that, in the opinion of the local Governments, the Act had worked excellently, that it had mitigated the character of crime over a great part of India, and that no Europeans and no Natives of approved loyalty had been disarmed under the Act. There was, however, some evidence that the disarming of the country had encouraged the multiplication of wild animals: the present Act therefore enables the local Officers to

make licenses to carry arms dependent on the performance of a condition.

Act No. VII. of 1866 (*An Act to extend to the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca Act No. XXIII. of* 1840, *for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil.*)

Act No. VIII. of 1866 (*An Act further to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure*).

Act No. IX. of 1866 (*An Act to extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "The Pleaders, Mookhtars and Revenue Agents' Act,* 1865," *and of Act No. XXIX. of* 1865).

Act No. X. of 1866 (*An Act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.*) The object of this Act is to form a complete code for the formation, regulation, and winding-up of Companies of every description, including under the term 'Companies' any Association that chooses to avail itself of the provisions of the Act. It is a transcript of the English Companies' Act, 1862 (Statute 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 89), with the alterations, omissions and additions necessary to adapt that measure to India. The Act adopts the system of legislation created in the country by Act No. XIX. of 1857, of which the English Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856, was the prototype, and introduces the system of winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, which was initiated in England by the Joint Stock Companies' Act of 1857, and expanded by the amending Act of 1858. The Act also withdraws the prohibition which prevents Insurance Companies from availing themselves of the provisions of Act No. XIX. of 1857. Banking Companies were exempted from the like prohibition by Act No. VII. of 1860, and the exemption is of course continued by the present Act. No Company can be registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 unless it possesses a joint stock capital divided into shares of a certain fixed amount. But this Act comprehends Companies formed on the mutual principle, such as mutual loan Companies and all Associations deriving their funds from annual subscriptions or any other source than a share capital. The Act legalizes the formation of a new species of Company. In this, which is called "a Company limited by guarantee," the liability of the members is limited to such amount as they may undertake by the memorandum of association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up. Act No. XIX. of 1857 provides only for the winding-up of Companies registered under it. The present Act makes provisions for winding-up all Companies, whether registered or not. The liability of members differs somewhat from that established by Act No. XIX. of 1857, and is as follows:—Every member is liable, during the time of his membership and for a year after, in respect of engagements contracted before the time that he ceased to be a member, but not in respect of subsequent engagements. In a Company limited by

shares, his liability ceases when he has paid up all calls on his shares. In a Company limited by guarantee, the extent of his liability is measured by the amount of the guarantee, with the addition, if the capital be divided into shares, of an obligation to pay up the calls on his shares. In the case of an unlimited Company, the calls must be made equally on all the shareholders, and a member cannot, as formerly, be singled out by the creditors. All limited Companies (Section 43) must keep at their Office a register of mortgages open to inspection by any creditor or member. Three-fourths in number and value of the Company may by special resolution alter its regulations, and a certain number of members may obtain an examination of the affairs of the Company by an Inspector appointed by the Local Government, which here, as throughout the Act, represents the Board of Trade of the English Statute. Life Insurance Companies with unlimited liability, existing at the date of the commencement of the Act, are excluded from registering themselves as limited Companies.

Act No. XI. of 1866 (*An Act to repeal Act No. IV.* 1855, *for incorporating for a further period, and for giving further powers to the Assam Company*).

Act No. XII. of 1866 (*An Act to provide for the compulsory taking of rights to form and maintain private water-courses from public works of irrigation*).

Act No. XIII. of 1866 (*An Act to exempt certain suits in Oudh from the operation of the rules of limitation in force in that Province*). This Act was passed with the concurrence of the majority of the Oudh Taluqdars. Section 1 declares that no suit relating to any tenure solely cognizable in the Courts of Revenue shall be barred if the cause of suit shall have arisen on or after the 13th of February 1844, that is, twelve years before annexation. Suits and appeals relating to such tenures, which have been rejected or dismissed, may be revived and heard on the merits if the cause of suit shall have arisen on or after such day. Section 2 bars redemption-suits in Oudh, when the mortgages have been executed before the 13th of February 1844, and the mortgagee has obtained possession of the land comprised in the mortgage; but redemption suits rejected or dismissed on the ground of a limitation-bar may be revived if the mortgage has been executed on or after that day. The Act is not to bar redemption-suits where a term was fixed for redemption, and such term had not expired before the 13th February 1856, the date of the annexation of Oudh.

Act No. XIV. of 1866 (*An Act to amend the law for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the Duties of Postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office*). This Act repeals Act No. XVII. of 1854, and embodies all expedient alterations. Section 8 enacts the rates to be charged on letters. The postage increases by one anna for each half tola or fraction thereof above one tola, instead of by two annas for every tola or fraction thereof above two tolas, as

under Act No. XVII of 1854. Section 9 alters the unit of weight for newspapers from six tolas to ten tolas and is restricted to newspapers only, which are defined to be any periodicals published at regular intervals not exceeding thirty-one days. Section 13 alters the unit of weight for books from twenty tolas to ten tolas. Newspapers and book-packets are thus placed on the same footing, but to the former is given the right to be transmitted by the Letter Post under all circumstances. Book-packets will be forwarded with the Letter Post when the Banghy Post and the Letter Post are carried together, as in the case of communication by railroad or mail cart. The scale of Banghy Postage in Section 14 has been altered by omitting the rates for distances under one hundred miles, and by inserting a column of rates for parcels exceeding twenty and not exceeding fifty tolas. The minimum charge for a parcel is thus raised from two annas to four annas. For this, however, it may be carried 300 miles, and as the despatch of every parcel, however short a distance it may be sent, includes registration, a minimum charge of four annas seems reasonable. Section 20 gives the Governor General in Council authority to alter all rates of postage, but not so as to increase the rates of letter and newspaper postage. The authority thus given differs from that possessed under Act No. XVII. of 1854 in the absence of restriction in respect of increase, so far as the rates of book and parcel postage are concerned. There are other changes of a minor character.

Act No. XV. of 1866 (*An Act to amend the Law of Partnership in India*). This Act is, with one addition and one omission, transcribed from the English Statute 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 86, Section 1 of which, by simply abolishing an objectionable legal principle, known as the rule in *Waugh* v. *Carver* (2 H. Bl. 235), is expected to produce the same effects as the French system of partnership *en commandite*. That Section provides that the loan of money to a trader upon a contract in writing that the lender shall receive a rate of interest varying with the profits, *or shall receive a share of the profits*, shall not, *of itself*, make him a partner. The remaining Sections abolish certain other corollaries from the principle that a person sharing profits shall be liable to third parties as if he were a partner. Section 2 provides that remuneration of servants or agents by a share of the profits shall not *of itself* render them partners. Section 3 provides that widows or children of deceased partners, receiving by way of annuity a portion of the profits, shall not, *by reason only of such receipt*, become partners. Section 4 provides that the receipt of portion of the profits in consideration of the sale of the good-will of a business shall not, *by reason only of such receipt*, make the seller a partner. The addition above referred to is that of an explanation to the effect that a retiring partner, leaving in the business the value of his share, shall be construed to make a loan within the meaning of the 1st Section. The omission above referred to is that of the 5th Section of the English Statute, which

provides that, in case of the borrower's insolvency, the commanditarian lender shall not be entitled to prove in competition with the other creditors. This provision would have seriously limited the operation of the enactment; and there would, moreover, have been practical difficulties in working it in the Mofussil, where no system of insolvency has yet been established.

Act No. XVI. of 1866 (*An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the Commissions mentioned in Sections 43 and 44 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865.*)

Act No. XVII. of 1866 (*An Act to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta.*) This Act provides for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta, to be called "the Indian Museum;" and originated in an agreement between the Government of India and the Asiatic Society of Bengal. By this agreement the Government undertook to erect a suitable building, to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History; in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest; in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the exclusive accommodation of the Asiatic Society, and the reception of their library, manuscripts, coins, &c. The Government will also defray the expenses of the establishment of the Indian Museum. The Society, on the other hand, consented to surrender to the Trustees of the Museum their collections illustrative of Archæology and Natural History, provided that if the Trust determine, these collections shall revert to the Society. Besides containing the clauses necessary to carry out this agreement, the Act provides for the incorporation of a body of thirteen Trustees and their successors. Seven of these are ex-officio: The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. Four of the other Trustees are to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and three by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The Act gives power to appoint new Trustees; declares the quorum of the Body Corporate; enables them to make bye-laws, to appoint officers and servants and to exchange or sell duplicates, and requires them to furnish annual reports and accounts. The Act also declares that the officers and servants of the Museum shall be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code.

Act No. XVIII. of 1866 (*An Act to alter the Customs Duty on the export of Saltpetre.*) Under Act No. XXV. of 1865, the Export duty on Saltpetre was one Rupee per Indian maund. This high rate having been found to act injuriously to the Saltpetre trade, the present Act reduces the duty to one of three per cent. *ad valorem*—the amount leviable under Act No. VII. of 1859.

Act No. XIX. of 1866 (*An Act to enhance the price of Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George in Council.*) The Act raises the duty in the Madras Presidency by three anñas a maund, so as to realize approximately a tax of Rs. 1-8 per maund upon Salt, exclusive of any payment by Government to the manufacturers.

Act No. XX. of 1866 (*An Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances.*) The Act repeals and re-enacts the law relating to the Registration of Assurances contained in Act No. XVI. of 1864, and Act No. IX. of 1865, with such alterations and additions as a year's experience had shown to be absolutely necessary or highly desirable.

Act No. XXI. of 1866 (*An Act to legalize, under certain circumstances, the Re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity.*) The object of this Act is to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity, whose wives or husbands have deserted or repudiated them exclusively on religious grounds. The question had been before the Government of India for a very long time, but the settlement of it was delayed, chiefly on account of the great difference of opinion which existed between the religious bodies and persons most strongly interested in the matter, as to the circumstances under which the re-marriage of a convert, before the death of the first wife or husband, might be considered permissible. The present Act attempts to solve the difficulty by an interposition of the secular power, leaving missionaries and ministers of religion to act on their own views of duty in re-marrying their converts. The secular character of the measure is marked by the provision (Section 19) that no minister of religion shall be compellable to avail himself of the liberty permitted by the Act. The persons entitled to relief under the Act are defined as "Native Husbands," and "Native Wives." A "Native Husband" is a married man domiciled in India, who shall have completed the age of sixteen years, and shall not be a Christian, a Muhammadan nor a Jew. A "Native Wife" is correspondingly defined, except that the limit of age is thirteen years. The ground of relief is the "desertion or repudiation" of the Native Husband by the Native Wife, when such desertion or repudiation has taken place in consequence of the husband's having changed his religion for Christianity. The Act further provides that the wife's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with her husband after his change of religion shall be sufficient evidence of the desertion or repudiation, and also, unless some other cause be shown, that the desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the husband's change of religion. The mode of relief is by suit for conjugal society. This is to prevent the husband suing merely to facilitate his marriage with some one other than the respondent. In the course of the suit, two separate interrogatories will be addressed to the Native Wife by the Judge or a Commission for the purpose of conclusively ascertaining her refusal to join her husband, and a

private interview is provided as a means of conciliation and of removing the fanciful scruples which she may entertain as to his new mode of life. It is only after all these efforts to overcome the wife's distaste shall have failed, that the Judge will make a decree permitting the husband to re-marry. The desertion or repudiation must have continued for six months before the commencement of the suit. On the day fixed in the citation for the hearing, the petitioner must prove the identity of the parties, the marriage, the age of himself and of his wife, the desertion or repudiation, its cause, and the fact that it occurred six months before the commencement of the suit and has continued ever since. These points being ascertained, the Judge, or (where the respondent is exempted by law from appearing in Court) a Commission, will interrogate the respondent. If the respondent refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge, if, upon consideration of her answers and the facts proved by the petitioner, he shall be of opinion that the ground for such refusal is the petitioner's change of religion, will adjourn the case for a year, and provision will be made for an interview between the husband and wife, in the presence of such persons, who may be females, as the Judge shall select. At the end of the year, the petitioner will be bound to prove that the desertion or repudiation has continued down to that time. The respondent will then be further interrogated. Should this still result in the wife's refusal to join her husband, the Judge will at length make the decree declaring that the marriage is dissolved. The whole time necessarily occupied by these proceedings will be twenty months. Taking into account the preparations for the suit and the time required for the hearings, the entire interval between repudiation and re-marriage will probably be about two years. Cruelty or adultery proved against the petitioner will bar the suit. The children of the first marriage retain their personal and proprietary rights. The respondent (the Native Wife) is permitted to re-marry after the decree dissolving the marriage; but if she re-marries, she forfeits all rights or interests she may have in the petitioner's property. If the wife has not sufficient property to maintain herself, the Judge may award alimony to her; and may also order the husband to provide her with funds to prosecute or defend the suit, if she be in need of them. A convert married to several Native Wives will have to make them all respondents in the suit, and if any one of them agrees to cohabit with him, the suit will be dismissed. The provisions of the Act with reference to Native Wives deserted or repudiated by their husbands on religious grounds are nearly the converse of those just recited, with the exception of the last. The Act does not provide for cases of polyandry. But when the convert is a female, the male respondent will be merely interrogated by the Judge, and upon his reiterated refusal to cohabit with the petitioner, a decree will be made dissolving the marriage. The Act, however, provides that, if the petitioner so desire, the procedure shall be in all respects identical

with that which male petitioners are bound to follow. The Act does not assume the absolute nullity of infant marriages, but when the parties have reached the age which admits of a suit being instituted under the Act, and the marriage has not been consummated, the unconverted partner will be once interrogated, and in case of a refusal to cohabit, a decree will issue. The Act provides that there shall be no appeal from any of the orders passed in the suit. While the power of appeal, however limited, might be employed to protract the proceedings to an inordinate length, it would be of little service to the ends of justice, the questions to be tried being necessarily for the most part questions of fact of the simplest kind, and the Court empowered to try them being a tribunal of authority, the District Court in the Mofussil, and the High Court on its original side in the Presidency Towns. The Act, however, provides that the Judge may state a case for the opinion of the High Court, when the respondent alleges by way of defence that the marriage has been dissolved by the conversion of the petitioner, and that consequently the petitioner is not a "Native Husband" or a "Native Wife" within the meaning of the Act. This provision was introduced in order to ascertain whether the marriages of orthodox Hindus and of other Natives not comprised within that term are (as in the case of the Muhammadans) dissolved by the fact of the conversion of either party. Roman Catholics have a procedure of their own founded on the Canon Law, which is said not to differ widely from the procedure provided by the Act. They have accordingly been exempted from its operation.

Act No XXII. of 1866 (*An Act to extend the Indian Marriage Act*, 1865, *to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*)

BILLS.

There were six Bills before the Council on 1st April 1866. Of these the Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England awaited the report of the Royal Commission on Colonial marriage law. That to amend Act No. XVIII. of 1854 (relating to Railways in India) was sent for remarks to the English Boards of the Railway Companies. Four Bills had been published but not introduced. Two relate to Mortgagees and Trustees, one is intended to make better provision for the administration of Criminal Justice in connection with Railways constructed in Native States; and one to constitute Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Towns of Rangoon, Moulmein and Akyab in British Burmah awaited the reply of the Secretary of State.

Thirty-six Bills were in preparation, of which the following are the most interesting—For establishing a Court of Session for the trial of offences committed in the Towns and Ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. To make provision for the enforcement of the right of copyright of authors in India in works of the Fine Arts, and for preventing frauds in the production and sale of such works. To amend Act No. X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating

to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) and Act No. XIV. of 1863. To extend the testamentary portion of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, to Hindus, Muhammadans, and Buddhists. With regard to the last the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah is against the extension to Buddhists, because, apparently, he thinks the proposed Bill would allow "a father or other relative to break through the ancient law of the people as regards inheritance." The Chief Commissioner of Oudh approves of the extension with certain slight modifications. The Government of the Straits' Settlement wish the whole Act to be made the *lex loci* and brought into operation without any distinction as to race or creed. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is in favour of the extension to Hindus and Muhammadans. The Bombay Government sent up a number of papers, all, with the exception of one by Mr. Anstey, in favour of the proposed extension. The N. W. Provinces Government consider that legislation in the matter is at present inexpedient. Other Bills are these—To extend the jurisdiction and amend the practice of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency Towns. To provide for the punishment of offences committed by Railway employés and other British subjects in allied States. To provide further for the punishment of offences committed by European British subjects in the Mofussil. To amend the Import and Export Duties. To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. To authorize the transfer of Europeans and Eurasians under arrest for debt, or pending a criminal charge, from a district in which there is no fitting jail-accommodation. To constitute a Bench of Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judges for the City of Lucknow. To amend Act XIII. of 1864 (to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the emigration of Native Labourers.) To amend the Law relating to the Administrator General. To amend the Abkari Act (No. XXI. of 1856,) Section 41, Clause 1. The amendment (which was approved by Sir H. B. Harington) consists in permitting the surrender of a license by giving *one month's* notice, and paying a fine not exceeding the license fee for six months. Several other amendments of the Act are proposed by the North-Western Provinces. To provide a permanent Sheriff for the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. For the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Punjab.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1864-65.

General Statistics.—There was an increase of 108 schools and 4,391 pupils under inspection in the year, making the total number at its close 983 schools and 39,100 pupils. (See page 274, for fuller details.) The following table shews the distribution of the schools in the several Districts first with reference to the agency by which they were managed :—

District.	Government Colleges & Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Number of Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools which either now receive or have received grants-in-aid. Established by Missionary Society.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Number of Pupils.	Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants-in-aid.	Number of Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Inspecting Divisions.	Total number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total number of Pupils in Govt. Schools according to Divisions.
Ganjam	24	944	...	...	...	2	109	...	...	26	1,053	First.	5,356	1,555
Vizagapatam... ...	7	270	...	...	...	15	953	1	109	23	1,332			
Godaveri	4	284	72	1,288	2	4	525	1	41	83	2,138			
Kistna	1	57	...	...	5	7	776	...	...	13	833			
Bellary	4	376	...	...	6	3	427	...	...	13	803	Second.	3,230	659
Kurnool	1	112	...	...	...	2	70	...	...	3	182			
Cuddapah	1	171	...	...	...	4	149	26	478	31	798			
Nellore	...	...	...	...	6	67	1,447	...	...	73	1,447			
North Arcot... ...	6	899	...	...	1	33	756	...	...	40	1,655	Third.	9,740	2,738
Madras	17	1,839	1	172	28	23	5,391	10	683	79	8,085			
South Arcot... ...	10	652	...	...	1	2	172	3	83	16	907	Fourth.	4,583	2,153
Salem	6	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	618			
Tanjore	7	883	...	...	11	6	1,644	27	531	51	3,058			
Coimbatore	6	395	...	...	...	69	2,030	123	1,874	198	4,299	Fifth	14,525	1,145
Trichinopoly ...	2	302	...	...	4	4	510	11	193	21	1,005			
Madura	3	448	...	...	2	12	513	29	637	46	1,628			
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	169	4	6,171	66	1,422	239	7,593			
South Canara ...	5	177	...	...	4	...	188	...	...	9	365	Malabar and Canara	1,666	927
Malabar	6	750	2	61	4	1	490	...	...	13	1,301			
Total	110	9,177	75	1,521	243	258	22,351	297	6,051	983	39,000	...	39,100	9,177

Second, with reference to the standard of instruction :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Schools of the higher class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the middle class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the lower class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Female Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Normal Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools for special education.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.
Ganjam	1	152	8	324	16	567	...	...	1	10	...	...	26	1,053
Vizagapatam ...	1	184	8	385	13	732	...	...	1	31	...	...	23	1,332
Godaveri	1	173	15	901	66	1,048	...	27	1	16	...	...	83	2,138
Kistna... ...	2	327	6	334	4	145	1	46	...	...	...	...	13	833
Pellary	1	254	8	418	2	85	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	803
Kurnool	1	112	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	182
Cuddapah	1	171	5	195	25	432	...	30	...	...	...	...	31	798
Nellore	...	...	4	244	68	1,173	1	58	1	168	...	...	73	1,447
North Arcot ...	1	292	6	490	30	647	2	1,414	1	278	4	451	40	1,655
Madras	10	2,244	40	3,661	1	47	23	100	1	15	...	...	79	8,085
South Arcot ...	1	236	11	556	3	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	907
Salem... ...	1	231	5	387	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	6	618
Tanjore	2	725	20	1,683	25	441	4	49	...	...	...	...	51	3,058
Coimbatore ...	...	...	14	907	183	3,343	1	47	1	193	...	...	198	4,299
Trichinopoly ...	1	108	5	371	12	286	2	47	1	73	...	...	21	1,005
Madura	1	264	8	464	35	759	1	48	1	351	...	...	46	1,628
Tinnevelly ...	1	164	29	1,290	174	4,686	33	1,102	2	21	...	...	239	7,593
South Canara ...	...	...	6	274	1	70	2	21	...	249	...	...	9	365
Malabar	1	334	10	670	...	...	1	48	1	...	...	...	13	1,301
Total ...	27	5,991	210	13,614	658	14,561	74	3,114	10	1,369	4	451	983	39,100

N. B.—The figures in column 11 include the pupils in the practising schools attached to Normal schools. The number of Normal students proper is 188 for Government schools, and 152 for private Institutions.

University Examination.—Of the students who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1864-65 in both classes 137 were from Government and 86 from independent schools. In the first Arts Examination 39 were from Government and 11 from independent colleges, and in the B. A. Examination 10 were from the Presidency college and Normal school and 1 from the Wesleyan Institution, Royapettah. The following shows the optional languages chosen by the candidates :—

	Matriculation.	First Arts.	Bachelor of Arts.
Latin	35	4	3
Greek	...	2	...
Sanscrit	2	...	...
Tamil	275	98	12
Telugu	156	47	13
Kanarese	22	3	1
Malayalam	57	9	...
Hindustani	11	4	...

The passed candidates belonged to these communities :—

	Matriculation.	First Arts.	Bachelor of Arts.
Brahmins	113	32	7
Other Hindus	60	6	3
East Indians	9	2	...
Europeans...	10	5	...
Native Christians	22	4	1
Mahomedans	6	...	...

The Presidency College had 6 professors, 7 English and 6 Vernacular masters, 235 students in the general and 40 in the legal branch. Of 243 general students 125 belonged to the city of Madras, 26 to the district of Madras and 92 to other districts. A new College was to be erected in the Chepauk grounds. *The Medical College* had 7 Professors, 4 Assistants, 1 English teacher and 142 students. There were 7 students in the first department intended to educate for the post of Civil Assistant Surgeon, or for a Medical Degree at the University. One received the College diploma. The second department, which educates students for the post of Assistant Apothecary, contained, at the close of the Session, 11 pupils in the 1st class, 10 in the 2nd, and 19 in the

3rd class. All the members of the 1st class, having passed the prescribed Government examination received certificates of qualification as Assistant Apothecaries. At the end of the Session, the Junior Department, intended to qualify youths for Hospital Assistantships, comprised 31 pupils in the 1st class, 27 in the 2nd, and 36 in the 3rd class. The whole of the 1st class passed for the grade of Hospital Assistants. There were 9 teachers and 89 students in *the Civil Engineering College.* The Officers' survey class ceased to exist. Of the students 26 were military men and 53 civilians. The following statement shews the attendance and expenditure of the several Government Colleges, excluding the Collegiate schools attached to them :—

	General education.	Special education.	Remarks.
	No.	No.	
Number of Institutions ...	1	3	
Average number on the Rolls during 1864-65 ...	52	67	The Legal Branch of the Presidency College has been reckoned as a separate Institution.
Average daily attendance during 1864-65 ...	50½	52½	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Total expenditure { From Imperial Funds	35,243 13 11	7,598 2 10	
Total expenditure { From Local Funds ...	2,547 9 11	.....	

Government Schools.—The following Statement shows the number of Government schools, with their classification, attendance, and expenditure during the year :—

Schools.	Number.	Monthly average of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Total expenditure. From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
Higher Class ...	13	2,859	2,595	1,06,625	15	1	13,701	14	4
Middle Class ...	61	3,764	3,300	36,844	9	5	9,588	14	2
Lower Class ...	17	626	365	2,698	10	11	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal ...	7	896	837	47,859	15	8	4,329	8	1
Other for Special Education ...	4	336½	280¾	94,181	12	1	5,948	11	4
Total ...	110	8,481½	7,377¾	2,88,210	15	2	33,568	15	11

The Bellary Provincial school had 9 masters and 254 pupils; the Combaconum Provincial school 12 masters and 391 pupils; the Calicut Provincial school 12 masters and 334 pupils; the Berhampore Zillah school, 8 masters and 152 pupils; the Rajamundry Zillah school, 8 masters and 173 pupils; the Kurnool zillah school, 5 masters and 112 pupils; the Cuddapah Zillah school, 6 masters and 171 pupils; the Chittoor Zillah school, 9 masters and 236 pupils; the Salem Zillah school, 11 masters and 232 pupils; the Cuddalore Zillah school, 11 masters and 236 pupils; the Madura Zillah school, 8 masters and 284 pupils; and the Madrassa-i-Azam in Madras, 12 masters and 229 pupils. An examination was held of the 6th and 5th classes in all these Provincial and Zillah schools. The Report remarks that the maximum ages of the pupils were, in some cases, very far from satisfactory; thus, at the Madrassa the maximum age was 25½ years, at Calicut 25 years, and in five other instances it exceeded 20 years. Looking at the standard of the sixth class, which corresponds to the commencement of the University course, it seems very desirable that a youth in that class should not be above 18 or 19 years old, so as to allow of his taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and entering life at 21 or 22 years of age. The maximum age for the 6th class at Bellary was below that for the 5th class; and the student who affords the maximum in the latter class is nearly the last in the division, while the head boy is only 13½ years old, and the second is slightly younger. One of the pupils at Calicut spent five years in the 6th class, and one at the Madrassa four years in the 5th class. Instructions were issued prohibiting the retention of boys in classes for such lengthened periods. The number of youths examined was 221 against 155 the previous year. The average marks obtained were generally lower in 1864 than for the previous year.

Normal Schools.—The Madras Normal school contained 13 masters, 60 students and 218 pupils in the practising school: 16 students took up masterships, carrying with them salaries ranging from Rs. 70 to Rs. 20 per mensem; of the 16, 7 joined Mission schools, and the others were posted to Government Institutions. In the course of 1864-65, every student who was at all fit was sent out to take up a teachership, the supply not being equal to the demand; and 1863-64, forty students were sent forth to different appointments. Such a heavy drain upon the classes serves, to a great extent, to account for the small share of success which fell to the Nor-

mal students at the late University examinations. The Military Normal class contained but two members during the year. Though more than one opportunity was given to soldiers serving in different parts of the Presidency to undergo examination for admission into the Normal school, scarcely any man came forward. The Vizagapatam Normal school with 3 masters and 31 students sent out 9 in 1864-65. The Normal classes at Russelcondah and Narsapur, of 10 and 16 students respectively, are described as tolerably satisfactory. The Vellore school, with 5 masters, had 14 students and 154 in the practising school. Eight went out as masters on salaries of from Rs. 10 to 20. The Trichinopoly school with 4 masters had 32 students and 161 in the practising school. Seventeen were appointed masters on salaries of from Rs. 10 to 30. The Cannanore school with 4 masters had 25 students and 234 in the practising school. Seven students were made masters. The Teachers' Certificate Examination was held at 29 stations in August 1864. The Candidate-masters were 772, and the Candidate-mistresses 35 in number. Of the former, 205 secured certificates of grades ranging from the 6th to the 9th; and 93 having passed the literary portion of the test, remained to be reported on as to teaching power. Of the latter, 7 mistresses obtained certificates of grades ranging from the 2nd to the 5th, while 5 awaited the Inspectors' reports upon their teaching power. The difficulty of obtaining competent masters, at one time felt throughout the Presidency, and still experienced in certain localities, must have greatly diminished.

The *School of Industrial Arts* had 130 pupils. In the Artistic Department, wood-cuts were executed for illustrating books; and, in addition, designs for ornamental and other work, drawings of insects, plants, &c., diagrams for illustrating lectures, and copper plate engravings have been prepared in great variety. The Photographic Department was in active operation; and during the year two tours were undertaken, one to Travancore and the Western Coast, and one to Ádanki and certain of the Northern Ports. The articles manufactured were, as usual, ornamental brackets, balustrades, water and other pipes, tazzas with stands, fire and other bricks, tiles, flower pots, moulds, pumps, garden implements, &c.

Independent Schools.—

Description of Institutions.		Number of Institutions.	Number on the rolls during 1864-65, monthly averages.	Average daily attendance during 1864-65.	Grants-in-aid given by Government.			Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid given by Government.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges	...	1	180	163	0	0	0	19,627	12	10
Schools. Higher Class	...	13	2,671	2,222	29,847	9	10	77,933	9	3
Middle do.	...	141	8,599	7,348	37,157	2	8	1,10,082	10	3
Lower do.	...	641	11,706	11,693	11,464	15	4	16,577	1	3
Female Schools	...	74	2,986	2,418	3,850	14	6	32,744	4	3
Normal do.	...	3	337	327	7,482	2	8	12,202	7	9
Other schools for special education	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	...	873	26,479	24,171	89,802	13	0	2,69,167	13	7

The Doveton Protestant College had 182 pupils and no college department. It received a grant of Rs. 400 a month to enable the Managers to raise its standard, and place a really superior education within the reach of the East Indian inhabitants of Madras. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland had 511 pupils. It received a grant of Rs. 400 a month. The Black Town school of this Church had 180 pupils. The Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular school at Vepery drew a grant of Rs. 300 a month and had 336 pupils. These schools are not favourably reported on by the Inspector. The Wesleyan Boys' school at Royapettah had 150 pupils. The Military Male Orphan Asylums, with 188 pupils, had declined. The Civil Orphan Asylums, with 68 boys and 66 girls, was in a satisfactory state. The first school established under the Education Act was at Saidapett, 172 pupils, and it possessed the great advantage of numbering, among its ordinary Commissioners, Hindu gentlemen much interested in the spread of education among their countrymen, and competent by their own intelligence and attainments to undertake the management of a Rate school. Of 724 householders, 445 paid only 1 anna and 3 pies per mensem. 229 paid 3 annas, and the remaining 50 pay the three higher rates. The incidence of the tax was very light, inasmuch as more than five-ninths of the householders paid not more than one day's earning of the ordinary

labourer, and many of them much less. Although the majority of these rate-payers are not in very good circumstances, they belong to a class above that of labourers. The inhabitants who are extremely poor and own houses worth 100 Rs. and less are altogether exempted from the tax. The average demand per month amounted to Rs. 123. The collections from all sources amounted to Rs. 2,012-14-9, and the aggregate of the grants received from Government was Rs. 1,653-10-6. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,666-9-3, and the total expenditure under all heads to Rs. 3,063-1. The balance left in favour of the Institution was Rs. 603-8-3. The Commissioners commenced the Institution with 88 boys, and the number of those admitted during the year was 201. The number of withdrawals and dismissals was 117. Of these, 89 were children of the Rate-payers, and 82 of Non-Rate-payers, the latter paying a rate of school fee double that paid by the former. The number of those who left and were dismissed was large, notwithstanding the fine levied for re-admission, and this can only be accounted for by the irregularity in the payment of school fees and the consequent dismissal of the defaulters, and the disposition among the boys and their parents to change schools frequently. The Inspector reports that "the results of the *viva voce* portion of the examination were nearly fair upon the whole." The Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund had 137 pupils. The girls devote only half the day to their literary education, the other half being given up to house-keeping and other industrial work. On this point the Inspector observes that, if it may be doubted whether the time devoted by the boys to mechanical work is spent to the greatest advantage, there can be no question as to the benefit accruing from the industrial pursuits of the girls. The main defect in the instruction conveyed in the Asylums appears to be the absence of vernacular teaching. The results of the examination of the 1st class in the Boys' school were very satisfactory. The Coimbatore system of improving Village schools was introduced in July 1864 into the Taluqs of Madura and Terumangalum. These two Taluqs contain 509 villages and a population of 3,18,529 souls; 139 of these villages contain 189 schools giving instruction to 3,080 boys: the remaining 370 of the villages contain no school whatever. Of these 189 schools, the masters of 116 agreed to place their schools under Government inspection: 25 with 568 pupils were selected for special inspection. Eight worked up to the standard required for grants, and four actually received grants ranging from 5 to 8 Rs. for a quarter. 22 used printed books. The Mission schools in Tinnevelly had improved since 1863.

Training Schools.—The Gospel Society's at Sawyerpuram, with 68 students, was in its usual satisfactory condition. The Church Mission's at Palamcottah had 60 students and 223 in the Practising school. The four senior classes of the Normal school passed a decidedly satisfactory examination. The Madura Training Institution supported by the Christian Vernacular Education Society had 24 students and 49 in the practising classes. The Inspector reports—"Mr. Yorke has certainly been successful in teaching men something who knew, before they came to him, literally nothing; but the question naturally suggests itself whether, for the accomplishment of such results, the agency employed is not far too expensive; certainly much more valuable results are attained at considerably less cost in the Government Normal school at Trichinopoly. The students are confined to the class of Christians. This, which is a fundamental principle, not only gives an exclusive character to the school, but practically closes its doors to all classes of the community but the least intelligent, and the least influential. In Southern India, native converts to Christianity are, with few exceptions, Pariahs and Shanars. These may become useful masters in Mission Village schools; but is not likely that they will do much towards spreading education among the masses." Another Inspector subsequently reported—"Considering the material which Mr. Yorke had had to work upon, and the position which the men will have to fill, as much had been done as could be expected."

Employment of Students in the Public Service.—See page 275.

Grants-in-Aid.—Modified rules, having received the approval of the Government of India, were put in force from the 1st January 1865. The salary grants amounted to Rs. 89,802 against Rs. 54,342 the previous year, and Rs. 31,882 in 1861-62. The Building grants amounted to Rs. 1,12,825 against Rs. 72,428 the previous year and Rs. 47,478 in 1861-62.

Orders of Government.—The Report was submitted by Mr. Powell, Director of Public Instruction, on 22nd July 1865, reviewed by the Governor in Council on 24th January 1866 and published in July. The revised Code of Rules for regulating grants-in-aid appears to be working satisfactorily. The Director is henceforth to confine his own report to a brief review of the salient facts mentioned by the Inspectors, or which may otherwise have come under his notice, in connexion with the progress and working of the Department during the year, submitting the reports of the Inspectors as appendices.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY. 1857—1865.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1865.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Candidates	Passed.		Candidates	Passed.		Candidates	Passed.		Candidates	Passed.		Candidates	Passed.		
	Number of examined.	From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Number of examined.	From Government Institution.	From private Institutions.	Number of examined.	From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Number of examined.	From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Number of examined.	From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	
1857-58 Sept. '57	41	29	7	No Examination.			No. Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			
1857-58 Feb. '58	79	11	7	do.			2	0	2	do.			do.			
1858-59 ...	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do.			do.			
1859-60 ...	52	23	0	do.			10	2	3	do.			4	1	0	
1860-61 ...	80	35	13	do.			10	6	0	do.			5	3	0	
1861-62 ...	195	49	33	do.			6	5	0	do.			5	2	2	
1862-63 ...	252	58	47	do.			12	6	2	do.			4	0	2	
1863-64 ...	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	0	10	2	0	
1864-65 ...	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	0	3	1	1	
Total ...	1,711	457	251	249	58	15	99	46	10	11	5	0	31	9	5	Beside the results tabulated in the Statement, a Candidate obtained the Degree of M. D. in 1858-59, being the only one who has as yet taken a Degree in Medicine.

The most striking feature in the statement is the increase of numbers in connexion with the Matriculation Examination. Taking the passed Candidates, without discriminating between the pupils from Government schools and those from private Institutions, the ratios expressing the relations of the numbers for the several years from 1860-61 to the numbers for the immediately preceding years, are approximately 2.09, 1.7, 1.28, 1.36, and 1.56. Hence, it appears that not only has the number of passed candidates been increasing continuously, but the ratio of the numbers for pairs of consecutive years is also steadily advancing after having declined for a time.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID IN MADRAS.

Madras Records, No. LXXXII.

On 23rd January 1864 Sir C. Wood, Secretary of State for India, sent to the Madras Government the copy of a Despatch which he had addressed on the same date to the Government of India, called forth by the representations of the Church Missionary Society as to the unequal and non-uniform character of the rules for educational grants under the different Indian Administrations. He says :—

2. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, under the Despatch of the 19th July 1854, it was intended that the system of grants-in-aid should take its place among the educational arrangements of India, as one of the most important means of extending the opportunities of education to the great mass of the population. It was, indeed, anticipated that the system of grants-in-aid might, to a great extent, take the place of Government schools ; and that in this manner education might be more widely spread with a comparatively less expenditure of public money.

3. The system, however, has certainly not made the progress which might reasonably have been expected under the operation of the rules which were framed by the different Governments in India for carrying out the orders of Her Majesty's Government ; and the amount of grants-in-aid, after the lapse of eight years from the time of the system being brought into actual operation, bears, except in Bengal, a very small proportion to the direct expenditure of Government on education.

4. The backwardness of the native community to establish schools under the grant-in-aid system was dwelt on at considerable length in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 7th of April 1859 ; but, as far as a judgment could be formed from the information then available, such backwardness did not seem to be attributable to the particular terms of the grant-in-aid rules.

5. It is now, however, represented that considerable difficulty is experienced by voluntary and independent bodies and others in establishing schools on the grant-in-aid principle, in consequence of the rules prescribed by the local Governments for the administration of the system.

6. This objection would not, *prima facie*, seem to apply to the rules in Bengal,

which are framed on broad and liberal principles, and have not, as a general rule, been applied in a stringent manner. Under the operation of those rules, assistance has been afforded in the establishment and maintenance of a large number of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools, promoted by individual natives or by the local community; but the representations now made, as to the adverse effect of the existing rules on the exertions of "Voluntary and independent parties," certainly receive confirmation from the fact that, except as regards the educational arrangements in the Sonthal districts, few, if any, applications have been made by religious or benevolent associations for grants-in-aid of Vernacular schools in Bengal.

7. In Madras, the grant-in-aid rules, which had previously been of the same general character as those of Bengal, were altered in 1858 with the object of making them more definite, and of raising the qualifications of the masters of schools. The rules, as they now stand, are undoubtedly liable to the objection that they tend to raise to an unnecessarily high scale the salaries of the masters, and, by requiring a large proportion of such increased salaries to be paid by the promoters of the school, impose on them a charge beyond the necessities of the case. The result of this enforced expenditure is to concentrate the efforts of independent parties too much on the higher schools, and thus to limit the funds which would otherwise be available for the education of the poorer classes in remote places where the local community are not in a condition to afford much assistance.

8. The grant-in-aid rules in Bombay were framed on the model of the Bengal rules, but a plan had been previously in operation throughout the Presidency, under which schools were established by Government in any place where the local community was willing to guarantee a certain portion of the expense, and it was not thought desirable to supersede this plan by the enforcement of the new rules. In my Despatch, dated 22nd March (No. 5) 1860, I had occasion to point out to the Government of Bombay an error into which the Director of Public Instruction had fallen with regard to the application of the grant-in-aid system to schools of a different character, but I am not aware that any applications for aid have since that time been made to the Bombay Government by any societies or associations having for their object the promotion of education among the natives. The system of grants-in-aid may, therefore, be regarded as being practically inoperative in the Bombay Presidency.

9. You will, doubtless, consider the suggestion that the system of capitation allowances payable according to the result of examinations, which has recently been introduced in this country, should be extended to India. I am not sure that this system is altogether as applicable there as in this country, though I observe that Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, has recommended its introduction into that Presidency.

10. The suggestion, that "the erection of Training Institutions for native schoolmasters and schoolmistresses should receive special encouragement and aid, with a view to promoting the education of the masses of India," seems to be well worthy of adoption.

11. I am desirous, with reference to the foregoing remarks, that the subject of the administration of grants-in-aid should receive your careful consideration, in view to the removal of any impediments in the way of the extension of the system, and to the adoption of such rules as, consistently with the principles laid down in the Despatch of July 1854, while affording the requisite security for the due application of the grants, shall interfere as little as possible with the free action of those who may seek, under their operation, to promote the spread of education among the masses of the people. It will, of course, be borne in mind that any regulations for the administration of grants-in-aid must be general, and that no exceptional rules can be allowed for any particular class of applicants for aid.

Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction in Madras, draughted new rules and on these the opinions of various edu-

cationists and missionaries in Madras were called for. These opinions are given in this Report. Mr. A. T. Arbuthnot, the Chief Secretary to Government, then addressed a Memorandum on the subject to the representatives of the leading Educational Societies in Madras, whose opinions follow. These opinions Mr. Arbuthnot reviewed and finally modified the Director's rules in a manner approved of by the Madras Government and by the Government of India on 3rd December 1864. The rules retain the certificate system as their leading feature, but leave it optional with the managers of elementary schools to avail themselves of the system of payment for results if they prefer it. Where the latter system is not adopted, grants will be available in aid of the salaries of uncertificated teachers, if reported by a Government Inspector of Schools to be fairly qualified for the duties entrusted to them, such grants, however, being lower in amount than those which it is proposed to give in aid of teachers holding certificates. Except in the case of Normal schools for training teachers, and of Female schools, grants will be restricted to those schools in which a monthly schooling fee, of an amount to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and which in general is not to fall below one anna, is paid by at least three-fourths of the pupils. It will be open to managers of schools, who desire to obtain grants on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils, to submit their schools to examination according to the standards. In other cases, the grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school; and it will be essential to the payment of the grants, that the proportion which the managers are required to contribute for the purpose for which the grants may have been sanctioned, shall have been duly paid. Subject to the conditions prescribed a grant, not exceeding in amount the sum contributed by the managers will be given in aid of the salary of each schoolmaster, or schoolmistress, who may have obtained a certificate of qualification from the Director of Public Instruction. A grant, not exceeding one-half of the sum contributed by the managers, will be given in aid of the salary of each schoolmaster or schoolmistress, in regard to whom the managers may satisfy the Director that the teacher is fairly qualified to perform the duties which are entrusted to him or her.

Grants to Schoolmasters.—The certificates to be awarded to schoolmasters will be of five grades, and, as regards the general

education test, candidates for certificates of the first three grades will be required to have passed one of the Madras University examinations according to the grade of certificate which the candidate may seek to obtain, viz. :—For the 1st grade, the examination for the Degree of B. A.; for the 2nd grade, the first examination in Arts; for the 3rd grade, the Matriculation examination. General education tests are provided for the 4th and 5th grades. A certificate of the 1st grade will render the holder eligible to such grant, not exceeding the amount contributed by the managers of the school in which he is employed, as may be determined by Government with reference to the funds in hand. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the Managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted himself in the certificate examination. A certificate of the 2nd grade to a monthly grant not exceeding

				Rupees	75
Do.	of the 3rd grade	do.	do.	do.	50
Do.	of the 4th grade	do.	do.	do.	25
Do.	of the 5th grade	do.	do.	do.	10

Ordinarily, the maximum grant will not be assigned to a teacher on being first employed in that capacity. Graduates of Universities in Europe, America, and Australia, and of other Indian Universities, and holders of certificates granted by the Councils of Education in England or Ireland, will be placed in such grades as, in the judgment of the Director of Public Instruction, their attainments and other qualifications may render appropriate.

Grants to Schoolmistresses.—Certificates for schoolmistresses will be of three grades. Those in the 1st grade will be treated like masters of the 1st grade. Second grade certificates many confer a maximum of Rs. 25, and 3rd grade of Rs. 10 a month. Schoolmistresses holding certificates from the Councils of Education in England or Ireland, will be placed in the 1st grade. Scholarship-grants will be issued to well-organized Normal schools conducted by certificated teachers; each application will be disposed of on its merits. Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, will be made to 1st grade schools at the rate of 10 annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter, at the rate of 8 annas on 2nd and 3rd

grade schools and 6 annas in 4th and 5th grade schools. A grant for the provision of school books will be issued to *bonâ fide* pauper schools, at a rate not exceeding 8 annas a head upon the average attendance of the preceding three months, the managers contributing in every case an equal amount. Grants will be made towards the erection, purchase, repairs, or enlargement of a school building on the following condition among others, that in each case an equal sum shall be contributed by the managers for the same purpose. Grants for the provision of school furniture will be made once in five years, on condition that the managers shall contribute an equal sum for the same purpose.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1864-65.

LEGISLATIVE.—The following Acts were passed by the Bombay Legislative Council:—

I. of 1864.—To amend Section VI. of Act XXV. of 1858.

II. of 1864.—To provide for the Periodical Survey of Steam-Vessels in the Ports, Harbour, Rivers or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay.

III. of 1864.—To repeal Clause 4 of Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831.

IV. of 1864.—To repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the office of Cazee in the Bombay Presidency.

V. of 1864.—To give Mamlutdars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law.

VI. of 1864.—For the better regulation of the Diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

I. of 1865.—To provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same.

The following Bills, which have since passed into law as Acts

II., III. and IV. of 1865, were also finally passed by the same Council—Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848 for avoiding wagers; Bill to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the city of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein: Bill for the regulation of Mofussil gaols, and the enforcement of discipline therein.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—On the original side of the High Court there were 725 original suits and 16 regular appeals. Of the original suits disposed of 308 were decided and 212 dismissed or withdrawn; in 79 the issues were settled; there were 395 motions and 453 Orders in Chambers; 9 regular appeals were decided. There were 17 ecclesiastical, 14 equity and 169 insolvency motions; on the Probate side of the Court there were 193 ecclesiastical and 3 equity cases and 290 insolvency petitions. There were 6 ecclesiastical, 15 equity and 263 insolvency causes; of the last 255 were discharged and 8 dismissed. On the appellate side of the High Court there were 28 regular appeals of which 15 were disposed of, and 1,444 special appeals of which 1,094 were disposed of. The number of applications for admission of special appeals was 1,016, of which 860 were admitted, 141 rejected and 15 remained pending. 1,434 miscellaneous petitions were granted and 199 rejected. In the Regulation Districts of the Presidency there were employed 10 Judges, 10 Assistant Judges, 9 Principal Sudder Ameens, 85 Moonsiffs, and 673 Pleaders of whom 48 were acquainted with English and 67 had certificates of a legal education. In the previous year there were only 510 pleaders. The suits on the file at the beginning of the year were 29,243 and those filed during the year 145,456, making a total of 174,699. Only 121,474 of these were decided; 5,095 were for the possession of land, and the rest connected with debts, wages, &c. Of the suits decided 108,605 would have been cognizable by Small Cause Courts.

In the Civil Courts of *Sind*, during 1864, there were 13,665 suits of which 11,821 were decided, against 7,240 of which 6,749 were decided in 1863. The value of suits was Rs. 11,66,637 against Rs. 5,80,282. The number of appeals was 445 against 275 in 1863, the number decided 289 against 149, and the value Rs. 23,902 against Rs. 24,670. At Aden the number of civil suits was 2,566 in 1864 against 2,723 in 1863 and the aggregate of awards 35,781 against 57,173. The following tables show the working and receipts of the Small Cause Courts.

Year.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Number of Judgments given.	Amount received in Cases decreed and compromised.	Amount paid to Suitors in Cases decreed and compromised.	Fees carried to the Credit of Government.	Charges on account of the Establishment of the Court.	Surplus.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bombay 1863-64	18,947	13,07,650 3 9	12,286	2,50,007 4 7	2,47,559 4 9	1,36,002 2 0	99,878 0 5	65,124 1 7
„ 1864-65	18,485	19,74,326 2 5	11,613	3,76,133 6 9	3,76,285 10 11	1,98,558 6 5	1,23,197 7 7	75,360 14 10

Station of Courts. 1864-65.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Number of cases disposed of.				Fees carried to the Credit of Government.	Charges on account of the Establishment of the Court.	Surplus.
			Contested.	Ex-parte.	Admitted.	Adjusted, Withdrawn, &c.			
		Rs. As. P.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ahmednugger, ...	2,877	1,55,305 15 11	443	1,891	382	222	18,053 10 0	12,996 9 5	5,057 0 7
Ahmedabad, ...	1,744	82,644 0 9	99	440	32	589	9,147 0 0	16,137 3 3	.....
Belgaum, ...	1,269	85,382 3 11	141	726	151	295	8,529 4 0	14,546 7 4	.....
Poona, ...	5,87[illegible]	3,51,660 0 11	748	3,708	347	1,061	40,268 9 10	20,410 15 0	19,857 10 10
Kurrachee, ...	2,09[illegible]	1,16,407 4 10	452	459	801	370	14,460 6 9	10,691 11 7	3,768 11 2

In the Ahmednugger Court there was an increase in the amount litigated of Rs. 21,625; at Belgaum of Rs. 53,189 and in suits instituted of 532, and at Poona of Rs. 1,11,085 and 545 respectively. At Ahmedabad there was a decrease in the amount litigated of Rs. 1,871.

Criminal Justice.—The original side of the High Court disposed of 4 motions and 147 criminal cases. The appellate side disposed of 1,062 cases of which 55 were for confirmation of capital sentences, 132 disposed of on appeal after calling for Records and Proceedings, 223 disposed of on review of Criminal Returns, 65 received for orders of the Court, 250 petitions presented in Court received with Register of Petitions and 337 miscellaneous. In the Regulation Districts 1,092 cases were disposed of by the Sessions Courts, and 1,997 persons were tried of whom 997 were convicted. The average number of convictions of the four preceding years was 964. The average period of detention of prisoners was 1 month and 7 days. The number of witnesses summoned was 11,631, and the average distance travelled by each was 34 miles. The total number of offences tried in all the Criminal Courts was 30,075, the number of trials being 27,243. The number of persons tried was 49,617, and of these 29,521 were convicted. The largest number of trials was for offences under the heads of "hurt," "criminal force," and "assaults." Under these heads there were 7,749 convictions, 1,556 more than in the preceding year, but less by 101 than the average number for the four preceding years. There were 7,625 convictions for thefts other than thefts of cattle, and 551 convictions for thefts of cattle. These numbers considerably exceed the average for the four preceding years, which were respectively 6,200 and 423. There were 124 convictions of murder and 48 of dacoity, against 50 and 52 respectively in the previous year; the averages of the four preceding years were 96 and 107. There were 84 convictions of highway robbery, against 34 in the preceding year, and an average of 49 in the four preceding years. There were 111 convictions of giving false evidence, 33 of culpable homicide, 8 of attempts to commit murder, 454 of receiving stolen property, and 60 of forgery. Of the convicts 16,751 were sentenced to fine only, and 4,496 to fine in addition to imprisonment; 4,169 were imprisoned for less than one month, and 646 for more than one month and less than three months. 54 were sentenced to death, 80 to transportation for life, and 48 to transportation from 7 to 14 years. In all 1,848 appeals were disposed of in the Mofussil —1,011 by the Courts of Session and 837 by the District Magis-

trates. In 338 cases the sentences of the lower Courts were revised, in 118 altered, and in 1,393 they were confirmed.

In *Sind* the number of criminal cases tried was 9,514 and the number of persons 16,679 of whom 8,524 were convicted. There were 33 cases of murder, 10 of culpable homicide, 4 of attempts to murder, 10 of causing grievous hurt, and 2,698 of hurt, criminal force, and assault; 16 of false evidence, 2,416 of cattle-stealing, 3,277 of petty thefts, and 687 of receiving stolen property. 21 sentences of death and 35 of transportation for different periods were passed. 4,705 convicts were sentenced to imprisonment and 3,249 were punished with fine only.

At *Aden* there were 512 persons tried, of whom 506 were convicted against 426 of whom 411 were convicted in 1863. The majority of cases were petty. There was one case of murder, caused by a clan quarrel between some Somalees, and one slight case of riot among the same people.

Police.—The returns for the Town and Island of Bombay were for the first time rendered for the official year and any comparison of results with previous years was impossible. The total number of offences for trial during the year ending 30th April 1865 was 13,575, involving 22,764 persons. Convictions were obtained in 8,538 cases and of 14,415 prisoners. One was sentenced to death, 12 to transportation, 1,803 to imprisonment, 86 to flogging and 12,224 to fines; 289 were bound over to be of good behaviour. 11 cases implicating 14 persons remained undisposed of before the High Court and 80 implicating 131 before the Magistrates. Rs. 2,94,028 was reported to have been stolen, of which Rs. 1,17,725 was recovered. Of the prisoners 1,288 were Europeans, 863 Hindoos, 5,961 Mahomedans and 639 Parsees. In the Northern Division of the Presidency there was a plot to overthrow the Guicowar's Government by a rising throughout Guzerat. It was hatched at Dwarka by a relation of the Nana Sahib. It was intended to make use of the Waghurs and other disaffected persons but the plot was nipped in the bud. There was an emeute at the Island of Elephanta among the Chinese workmen in the employ of Messrs. Nicol and Co., but the ringleaders were caught and punished and the men under sentence of death were hanged near the scene of murder at Elephanta itself. There were no highway robberies. Burglaries and minor thefts were frequent—chiefly in consequence of the dearness of food; for, though the prosperity of the ryots had increased of late, the poor Bheels, Colies and other low castes were sufferers from the ruling high prices.

Sanction had not yet been received for the new scheme recommended by Colonel Bruce, but it was engaging the careful attention of Government. The district of the Punch Mahals was added to the Northern Division. The unarmed police of that district were very badly paid. In the Southern Division a Brahmin named Jeewa made an abortive attempt to induce the men of the Southern Mahratta Horse, which was about to be disbanded, to mutiny and aid in an insurrection. Owing to the inadequate pay of the force there was great difficulty in obtaining proper recruits. The unarmed police were supplied with batons instead of swords, a measure that was found to work satisfactorily. A law for the regulation of the District Police of this Presidency should be supplied at an early date. The recommendations submitted by the Police Commissioners of both the Divisions, for extending the provisions of Act V. of 1861 to the Bombay Presidency, were still under the consideration of Government. There was an increase of 15 per cent. in the number of offences of all descriptions. There was no increase in the more serious crimes except murder, of which there were 8 cases more than in the previous year. The new district of Kulladghee and sub-district of Sholapoor were formed on the 1st December 1864, the Police forces for these districts being at the same time organised by drafts from the police of the late Sholapoor, the Belgaum, and the Sattara districts. Exertions had been made in the Canara district to provide suitable quarters for the men and their families. But the unhealthiness of this district was a serious drawback to material improvement and made the obtaining of recruits very difficult. Cotton thefts, formerly so rife in the town of Coompta, were now reported to have ceased entirely, owing to the exertions of the Canara police under the able direction of Mr. Campbell.

In *Sind* there were 9,347 thefts and robberies against 6,149 in 1863; the amount of property stolen was Rs. 3,78,831 against 2,32,926 and of that recovered Rs. 1,64,972 against Rs. 1,24,502. These results were very unsatisfactory, though the increase in thefts might be a partly due to a stricter diary system, compelling the police to report every offence brought to their notice. The principle that every large town should bear the cost of its own police was largely carried into effect. There was scarcely a town of any size in which a considerable portion of the Municipal funds were not devoted to the maintenance of the police. The cost of the Government force in Sind, numbering 3,412 men, was Rs. 7,01,818.

The number of offences in *Aden* was 534 of which 93 were

against the person and 199 against property. Nearly half of the latter were perpetrated by Somalee lads and were petty cases of theft. These children were generally orphans, but others had been brought over by their parents from the opposite shore and left to subsist as they could. A Reformatory had been established for them. The police force was augmented by 3 European constables, 1 havildar, 1 naique and 25 privates.

Jails.—The report was for the first time rendered for the official year. A new jail was opened at the head-quarters of the new district of Kulladghee. The jail at Dohud in the Punch Mahals was also brought under the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay. The jails were at Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Tanna, Kurrachee, Shikarpoor, Hyderabad, Surat, Kaira, Aden, Poona, Dhoolia, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Sattara, Rutnagherry, Honore and Kulladghee. Their population was 20,289 against 20,282 in 1863-64; 230 against 330 were transported beyond the seas, 1,796 against 1,211 transferred to other districts, 12,746 against 12,867 released, 30 against 22 escaped, 247 against 442 died, 53 against 44 were executed and 5,187 against 5,366 remained on the last day of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 5,806 against 5,635. The proportion which the jail population in Sind bore to that in Bombay was rather more than one-fourth. Of the convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 1,636 were employed on manufactures, 809 as jail servants, 124 in the Public Works Department, 373 in other Departments, 1,283 on miscellaneous works and 188 on roads. The value of manufactures sold was Rs. 1,16,007 against Rs. 92,719 in 1863; the net profit of the year was Rs. 45,498 against Rs. 34,967 and the average earning per prisoner Rs. 27-12-11 against Rs. 27-5-9. The result was very far short of what it should be under careful supervision. The gross cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 82-14-8 against Rs. 76-13-5. The net total cost per prisoner was Rs. 69 8-8 against Rs. 60-13-7. The receipts or the value of convict labour decreased from Rs. 90,104-3-9 in 1863-64 to Rs. 77,656-4-7, being a net decrease of Rs. 12,447-15-2 on the entire operations of the year. A result so unsatisfactory and discouraging was due to the fact that the factory operations in the Kurrachee jail were entirely disorganised and brought to a complete lock on account of the fatal epidemic at the close of the official year 1863-64, and the release of a large number of prisoners. The loss on this account in this jail alone amounted to Rs. 23,918-2-3. It is therefore fair to presume that had no such untoward event occurred there would have

been a large increase to the profits of convict labour, especially as in 12 other jails there was an actual increase of Rs. 14,046-6-10. The deaths were 247 against 442 in the previous year, but the mortality during the year 1863-64 was exceptional in consequence of an epidemic of typhoid fever at Kurrachee. Out of the 247 deaths, 72 of which occurred in Sind, 33 were from cholera, 27 from dysentery, 46 from diarrhœa, 56 from fever, and 85 from other diseases. The ratio per cent. of mortality from all causes to the average strength was 4·3 against 7·8 for the previous year. These results give proof of the general healthiness of the Jails, notwithstanding that during the hot season the heat was unusually intense and cholera was generally prevalent. Of the 30 escapes, 23 occurred from extramural gangs. 16 re-captures were made, 12 of convicts escaped during the year and 4 of those belonging to previous years. Out of 14,923 prisoners admitted into the Jails during the year, 1,067 were able to read and write. Of this number 2 were females; 225 were considered to be well educated for their position in life, and the remaining, 12,812 males and 819 females, were totally ignorant.

REVENUE.—*Land.*—In the Southern Division the new Collectorate of Kulladghee was formed and that of Sholapore was made a Sub-Collectorate under Poona. The rainfall was scanty and unseasonable, except in Ahmednuggur, Kulladghee and Canara, and the crops were injured. In the realisable land revenue there was an increase of Rs. 10,83,301 in the Poona, Ahmednuggur, Kulladghee, Dharwar and Rutnagherry collectorates and a decrease of Rs. 4,37,694 in those of Sattara, Belgaum and Canara, leaving a net increase of Rs. 6,45,607. The increase was attributable in Ahmednuggur to extended cultivation; in Kulladghee to the same cause, and to a larger revenue having been obtained by the sale of the grazing farms; in Dharwar to the carrying out of the Zemindars' Wuttun Settlement and the lapse of certain Inam lands, as well as to extension of cultivation; in Rutnagherry to the commutation rates for the Government grain having been higher than in the preceding year, and to a larger revenue having been realised under Government management from Khalsa, and temporarily attached villages and lands. The actual realisations up to the 30th April 1865 were Rs. 1,13,86,167. The realisable *Sayer* revenue showed a net increase of Rs. 6,72,332—chiefly from stamps, abkaree, farms and forests. The actual realisations amounted to Rs. 36,06,617. In the Northern Division the actual realisations from land revenue were Rs. 1,18,15,016 against Rs. 1,13,32,603.

There was a partial failure of the crops in Ahmedabad and Surat owing to the scantiness of the monsoon. The realisable *Sayer* revenue was Rs. 13,03,512 against Rs. 11,91,103. The revenue of the Godra Punch Mahals, lately transferred to the Bombay Government, was Rs. 2,62,709. In the Island of Bombay the land revenue was Rs. 77,393 against Rs. 77,272 and the abkaree revenue Rs. 1,88,261 against Rs. 1,80,634. The land revenue of *Sind* was estimated at Rs. 39,62,587 and the *Sayer* revenue at Rs. 10,69,795.

Alienated Revenue.—At the close of the previous year 100 claims to unadjudicated inams were undisposed of. The claims of those who refused the settlement were formally adjudicated, and most of the other claimants accepted the summary settlement, the number of claims remaining for disposal being only 16. The financial result of the summary settlement operations up to the 30th April 1865 was an annual profit to Government of Rs. 2,99,472, *exclusive* of the profit arising from the settlement of claims to inams in the Khandeish Collectorate and the Colaba Sub-Collectorate. This settlement dealt only with unadjudicated and hereditary inams, not affecting those continuing for one or more lives only. For the latter a scheme of settlement was sanctioned, its object being to extend to this class of Inamdars the same advantages as regards permanence of tenure as were conceded to those whose inams were brought under the summary settlement. Out of 2,972 terminable inams the holders of 1,078 were offered the settlement. Of these 862 accepted and 216 declined. The annual income to Government from the settlement, so far as it was completed, is estimated at Rs. 19,000. The number of claims to alienated revenue disposed of was 218 of the value of Rs. 43,124. Up to the end of the year the settlement had been introduced in 185,624 cases, the revenue realisable from which was Rs. 2,27,455. There were 6,244 cases in which the settlement had still to be introduced. The fact that out of nearly two hundred thousand claims the settlement was accepted in all but three instances, conclusively proved the popularity of the measure, and its marked success. 3,816 claims to cash alienations were finally disposed of.

Customs.—The realisations amounted to Rs. 79,48,543 against Rs. 81,77,817. The quantity of *salt* removed from the pans on payment of full duty was 2,921,647 maunds against 3,431,881 in 1863-64. The sums realised were Rs. 43,40,102 against Rs. 47,37,019. The amount realised by pass fees on *Opium* was Rs. 2,10,54,000 against Rs. 1,48,40,100, and the number of chests on which fees were levied 35,090 against

24,733½. The rate charged was Rs. 600 a chest. The amount of cotton exported was 38,05,54,843 lbs. valued at Rs. 3,30,75,075. The amount of specie imported to purchase this was Rs. 12,57,80,870. The specie imports in 1863-64 were Rs. 17,09,37,288. This accumulation of wealth gave rise to much speculation in Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Financials, and every kind of speculative scheme, which had the effect of withdrawing money from employment in legitimate trade, and thus the customs revenue showed a decrease on the previous year. In *Sind* the imports amounted to Rs. 2,31,67,000 against Rs. 2,47,47,372 and the exports to Rs. 2,92,80,150 against Rs. 4,18,80,734. The customs revenue amounted to Rs. 3,41,674 —a decrease of Rs. 1,05,401 on the previous year. The salt excise, which was levied at the rate of 8 annas a maund, yielded Rs. 1,02,548 against Rs. 73,539. The license system prevailed. The realisations from opium were Rs. 86,176 against Rs. 75,752. At *Aden* the value of the trade was Rs. 113,15,899. There was an increase in the general trade of Rs. 6,74,242.

FINANCE.—The actual receipts were Rs. 9,00,68,742 against Rs. 8,17,47,577 in 1863-64 and the expenditure Rs. 6,37,19,262 against Rs. 5,15,68,493, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,63,49,480 against Rs. 3,01,79,084. The importation of bullion for the Mint amounted to Rs. 3,62,35,617 against Rs. 6,88,48,000 in 1863-64. The following shows the amount of money coined during the last five years ;—

1860-61	...	Rs. 1,98,02,400
1861-62	...	... 4,05,92,800
1862-63	...	... 6,06,56,900
1863-64	...	... 7,60,40,000
1864-65	...	... 5,59,48,900

The average monthly coinage during 1864-65 was Rs. 46,62,408.

POLITICAL.—The chiefs of *Kattywar* abolished the transit duties, which were unusually harassing in consequence of the minute subdivision of estates with separate jurisdictions. Efforts were made by several States to organise Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice. The state of Bhownuggur put in force a complete elementary procedure and a Code of punishments ; other States separated their judicial business from the revenue management. Fifteen of the chiefs subscribed Rs. 14,50,000 to induce Government to construct Railways instead of the ordinary road proposed to connect Wudwan with Ahmedabad. This project was receiving attentive consideration in the Department of Public Works. The Thakoor was improving

the port of Bhownuggur. The Nawab of Joonaghur engaged an English engineer to improve the port of Verawul. The high prices prevailing, while contributing, largely to the prosperity of the chiefs and landholders, pressed with unusual severity on the poorer classes, and enabled the Waghers to enlist a considerable body of outlaws to aid them in their plundering expeditions. At the close of the year 1864 the strength of these bands was not under 300 men, some of whom had been in arms since 1859. After plundering a town, they usually broke up into small parties and distributed themselves in the strong jungles of the Gheer until a favourable opportunity occurred for renewing their attacks. The defiant attitude which they at length assumed compelled Major Keatinge to move out a detachment of Cavalry, Infantry, and two mountain howitzers from Rajcote to hold them in check. The British and Gaekwar tribute was collected with the utmost regularity, while the crime returns of the province showed that, except within the disturbed area, the security of life and property had increased with the prosperity of the population.

In *Kutch* the suffering caused among the poorer population by high prices was aggravated by the failure of the monsoon of 1864. Government remitted the export duty on grain from the ports of the western coast and Sind to the Kutch ports for a period of six months, which proved a great blessing to the country. The province was remarkably free from serious crime. The schools at Bhooj and Mandavee continued efficient. The vernacular schools at Anjar, Moondra, and Vera were progressing. Towards the close of the year there were serious disturbances in the *Rewa Kanta* between the Loonawarra and Soauth States, originating in a boundary dispute. The Political Agent speedily restored order. The misunderstanding between the Raja of Rajpeepla and his father was revived. Owing to the mismanagement of Deoghur Barreah, after the death of the late Rajah, it was found necessary to attach that state during the minority of the present chief, and to place its management in the hands of the Political Agent. The Raja of Kolhapoor continued to administer its affairs in a most satisfactory manner. The vernacular schools under his direct management were popular and flourishing. The Political Agent for the *Southern Maratha Country* visited the estates of all the chiefs and observed many proofs of the increasing attention given by them to the administration of their affairs. The Revenue Survey had been successfully carried out in one of the Mahals of the Sanglee State. An Anglo-Vernacular school had been established by

the chief of Sanglee at his principal town, and a suitable school-house was being constructed. In Meeruj surveys were being executed for an aqueduct to be connected with some springs about two miles distant from the town—a work of some magnitude. The Anglo-Vernacular school in this jagheer was attended by nearly 200 pupils. The chief of Koorundwar had for some time ceased to take any active share in the management of his affairs, and passed his time in fishing and sporting. The jagheer was virtually managed by his wife, the Baee Saheb, whose administration was not at all popular, while the relations of the chief with the junior branches of the family were most unsatisfactory. The tranquillity of the *Sind* frontier was undisturbed except by two petty raids for the purpose of cattle-lifting. In both cases the marauders were overtaken and cut up by the Sind Horse. Sher Dil Khan, who was called by the chiefs and people to the Musnud of Khelat on the deposition of Meer Khodabad Khan, was assassinated by a disloyal soldier in May 1864. He was succeeded by Meer Khodadad Khan, who was restored to the Khanate by the voluntary act of the people, the restoration being unaccompanied by any bloodshed. British interests benefited by the change of rulers. The recognition of the Khan by the Viceroy and the rehabilitation of the treaty of 1854 went far towards strengthening the hands of the Meer and securing the peaceful transit of traders through his dominions.

At *Aden* the most friendly relations were maintained with the Arab tribes until towards the close of the year, when the conduct of the Foodlee chief led to the revival of the question of employing a small body of Mounted Police for checking plundering excursions on the roads leading from the interior into Aden. The old chief, however, found no supporters beyond his own tribe, and his neighbours co-operated in every way with the Political Resident to curb his extravagant pretensions.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The approximate gross expenditure was Rs. 1,21,02,691 out of a budget grant of Rs. 1,27,25,266 from Imperial and Rs. 25,30,638 from Local Funds. The approximate cost of establishment was Rs. 16,16,470, or 13·35 on the gross expenditure. The sum of Rs. 12,23,804 was spent on the Harbour Defences of Bombay.

Railways.—On the *Great Indian Peninsula* line a further length of 32¾ miles from Mulkapore to Sheagaum was opened for traffic and the Thull Ghaut Incline was completed, making a total length of 595 4/5 miles open for traffic at the end of the year. The Thull Ghaut Incline was opened in

December 1864, and the traffic had since been worked over it without a break; there was thus a complete communication between Bombay and Sheagaum in Nagpore, a distance of 339 miles. The traffic on the Bhore Ghaut was carried on without interruption during the monsoon. The gross earnings of the Company were Rs. 1,00,03,784 of which Rs. 29,89,921 was from passengers, Rs. 61,11,807 from goods and Rs. 9,02,056 from railway materials. The net earnings were Rs. 34,96,990, giving an average return on capital for the two half years of £4-4-8 per cent.

MILITARY.—The Southern Mahratta Horse was disbanded, and the Governor's Body-Guard constituted as a separate corps. The European force was reduced by one battery of artillery. Compensation for the high prices of food was given to Silladar Cavalry and European pensioners, drawing less Rs. 200 a month. The offices of Superintendent of Army clothing and Agent for Army clothing were amalgamated. A Deputy Secretary was appointed in the departments conducted by the Military Secretary, viz, the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical and Indo-European Telegraph Departments. An order was issued by Government to arm the 1st Belooch Regiment with Enfield Rifles, the 2nd Belooch Regiment having been so armed for several years past. Her Majesty's Government disapproved of giving such arms to the Native troops, and prescribed the Brunswick Rifle for such as should carry rifles at all. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield recorded his strong opinion in favour of the Enfield. As it was found difficult to obtain officers for the Sind Frontier Force, it was decided that officers should rise in it as vacancies occurred without regard, under ordinary circumstances, to the claims of senior officers not belonging to the force, and to allow them three months' privilege leave in the year instead of two. The systematic veterinary supervision in the Bombay Army had been attended by very favourable results. Attempts to improve the indigenous breeds of horses made slow but satisfactory progress. The strength of the European force on the 1st May 1865 was 2,531 artillery, 9,526 cavalry, 29 sappers and 8,233 infantry, against 2,938 artillery, 1,118 cavalry, 41 sappers and 8,759 infantry on the same date in 1864. The strength of the native army was 272 artillery, 355 cavalry, 571 sappers and 20,866 infantry, against 1,071 artillery, 3,937 cavalry, 569 sappers and 19,860 infantry in 1864.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Imperial grant was Rs. 8,68,485, nearly Rs. 2,60,000 were assigned to education from Local Funds. Fees amounted to Rs. 1,06,623 against Rs. 83,084 in 1863-64, municipal assignments to Rs. 20,000, popular sub-

scriptions to Rs. 80,000 and donations from individuals to Rs. 4,70,000. There were 9 high-schools with 2,182 scholars against 9 with 1,995 in 1863-64; 18 middle class schools with 1,891 scholars against 16 with 1,687, and 925 lower and primary schools with 61,729 scholars against 777 with 49,200. This shows a total increase of 150 schools and 12,920 scholars. From the Elphinstone and Poona *Colleges* 15 students passed the First Examination in Arts in 1865 against 16 in 1864; 12 against 6 passed the B. A. and 2 against 2 the M. A. examination; at the close of the year the Elphinstone College had 82 matriculated students against 77 in the previous year and the Poona College 18 against 14. During the year 22 students left the Elphinstone College and joined the Educational Department; two others went to England, of whom one had since matriculated at the University of London. From the *High Schools* 77 pupils passed the last University Matriculation examination. The excited commercial state of Bombay had an unfavourable effect on the staff of Masters of the *Central School*, which was constantly drained by resignations; but good work was done. Of *Middle-Class Schools* there were 18 with 1,891 scholars against 16 with 1,687 in the previous year. There were 925 *Lower and Primary Schools* with 61,729 scholars against 777 with 49,200 in 1863-64. The *Grant Medical College* had in 1861-62 admitted three matriculated students; in 1862-63 it admitted nine. But in 1863-64 only five students joined the classes, and in 1864-65 none. This was owing to the "hazardous" experiment of refusing to admit unmatriculated men. Five persons passed for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine. The subordinate departments, the Apothecary's class, and the Vernacular Medical Class appeared to flourish. In the former seven apprentices passed their final examination, and gained certificates of qualification for the grade of Assistant Apothecary. Eight of the Vernacular Class passed their final examination. For the use of these students two books were being printed on Materia Medica and Physiology; books on Medicine and Surgery were being prepared. The amount drawn from the Treasury by the *Book Department* was Rs. 72,400, and the money paid in Rs. 93,756. This was the second year that the Curator had been able to do more than repay the advances taken from the Treasury. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 94,000 against Rs. 81,000 in 1863-64. About 47,000 Marathi and 100,000 Gujrati books were printed and purchased for sale. 11,000 Canarese books showed that that dialect was for the first time assuming importance, and the Sanscrit books were over 3,000. Five new Sin-

dee Reading Books for use in schools were published; one of these was a Sindee version of Æsop's Fables. Two larger Reading Books and a Geography were soon to be printed. A Sindee and Persian Dictionary, a Sindee History of England, and a version of the 3rd and 4th books of Euclid, besides some maps, were in preparation under the Inspector's superintendence.

MEDICAL.—The accompanying table shows the details of the mortality in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1864-65 :—

	Europeans.			Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese			Native Christians and Jews.			Mahomedans.			Parsees.			Jains and all Hindoos.			Others and Unknown Castes.			Total.			Grand Total.
	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	
May, 1864	18	14	2	2	...	...	42	33	2	380	147	2	62	38	2	1,166	908	9	17	24	3	1,687	1,164	20	2,871
June, „	22	10	4	1	.	...	37	25	1	351	71	4	60	30	...	1,005	430	12	31	39	2	1,507	605	23	2,135
July, „	23	13	1	5	.	1	35	11	...	339	85	8	58	26	2	923	273	12	27	27	1	1,410	435	25	1,870
August, „	33	1	4	4	...	...	45	17	...	413	79	6	56	36	1	1,013	269	12	11	1	4	1,575	403	27	2,005
September, „	16	1	2	2	...	...	22	12	...	382	62	5	84	22	1	938	139	11	8	2	1	1,452	238	20	1,710
October „	16	...	...	1	1	...	25	1	3	371	32	3	56	10	1	924	56	19	6	3	2	1,399	103	28	1,530
November, „	16	1	2	3	...	...	39	5	...	417	45	5	68	7	1	916	99	17	4	1	5	1,463	158	30	1,651
December, „	26	7	3	2	...	.	35	15	1	516	82	2	48	9	...	1,041	346	19	9	...	12	1,677	459	37	2,173
January, 1865	23	3	..	3	...	...	51	17	1	617	56	7	89	9	...	1,355	329	17	6	1	5	2,144	415	30	2,589
February, „	20	6	...	1	...	...	51	32	3	652	130	5	67	16	1	1,594	444	12	9	2	5	2,394	630	26	3,050
March, „	35	12	4	2	1	...	66	25	1	711	142	3	83	13	...	2,023	596	18	4	3	6	2,924	702	32	3,658
April, „	31	27	4	3	1	..	63	28	2	806	169	9	90	19	2	2,161	435	13	6	2	2	3,150	621	32	3,813
Total, ...	279	95	26	29	3	1	511	221	14	5,955	1,040	59	821	235	11	15,059	4,234	171	138	105	48	22,792	5,933	330	29,055

The Eye Hospital endowed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir was nearly completed. The number of cases of eye-disease treated was 3,025 and 288 operations were performed. The Leper Hospital was commenced. The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy offered Rs. 2,50,000 towards the erection of a Native General Hospital, for which arrangements were being made. The total number of persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year was 251,143 against 233,482 for the preceding year. In Civil Hospitals, including the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the European General Hospitals in Bombay, 27,878 patients were treated, of which 1,788 were in the European General Hospital and 6,252 in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. In the several Police Hospitals the total number of cases was 8,580—a proportion of 41·43 per cent. to "strength." The proportion of deaths to treated was 1·57 per cent. in Police Hospitals, 4·44 in Civil Hospitals, 29·07 in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and 9·28 in the European General Hospital. In the Jail Hospitals 9,493 were treated against 12,472 in 1863-64, being a percentage to strength of 130 against 167. The percentage of deaths to treated was lower than in the previous year. In the Government Dispensaries 210,192 persons were treated against 192,195 in 1863-64. The number of persons vaccinated was 337,889 against 285,164 ; 47·39 per cent. were Hindoos, 20·05 Mussulmans, 0·47 Christians and 0·28 Parsees ; the percentage of successful cases was 92·65 ; of 238 cases vaccinated at Aden 175 were successful.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The cable joining Cape Monze and Gwadur was completed in May 1864 but broke in July and remained in that state till November, when Munora was made the terminus instead of Cape Monze. The Mekran coast line was used during the interruption. The section of cable between Gwadur and Mussendom also failed on the 23rd July and was repaired on the 22nd September following, during which period the traffic was entirely suspended beyond Gwadur. The cable within the Gulf, and beyond the influence of the South-West Monsoon, had remained in a perfect state of insulation ever since it was first laid.

Surveys.—*Revenue Survey.*—In the Island of Bombay all the measures preliminary to the introduction of a detailed survey on a scale commensurate with the value of the ground, which was in many parts as costly as land in London, had been nearly completed. Operations were in a forward state in nearly all the districts which remained to be surveyed. In the

Southern Division, with the exception of Rutnagherry, Canara, and Kulladghee, little remained to be done. In the Northern Division two talookas in Khandeish, and two in Surat, had been brought under the revised assessment. In the Guzerat district some of the talookas of the Surat collectorate were all that had still to be measured and classified, and in Khandeish there were four talookas to be completed. In Sind on the right bank of the Indus 65 villages containing 8,503 fields and 134,189 acres were measured; 84 villages containing 12,415 fields and 138,478 acres classified ; 44 dehs demarcated and 27 surveyed. On the left bank 164,673 acres were measured into fields, 71,258 measured in large pieces of arable and 63,275 of unarable waste ; 114,693 acres of arable cultivation were classified and settlement rates were introduced into 22 villages.

Topographical Survey.—This was carried on in Sind only. The work was completed on the right bank of the Indus. On the left bank the upper sections of Alyar-ka-Tanda and Hydrabad (in the Hydrabad Collectorate) were completed, and the southern portions of Alyar-ka-Tanda and talooka Meerpoor were near completion. In the Thurr and Parkur districts the estates on the Mitrow, situate in the talooka of Kippra, were surveyed. The area accomplished was reported to have been 4,845 square miles, of which 1,345 square miles appertained to "Mouzawar detail survey" and 3,500 square miles to "Topographical survey."

Forests.—The receipts were Rs. 8,16,668 against Rs. 5,98,375 in 1863-64 and the expenditure Rs. 3,92,483 against Rs. 1,68,212. The cost of establishment was Rs. 1,56,093 against Rs. 1,36,450.

Emigration.—Three ships left Bombay for Mauritius with 936 souls of whom 658 were adult men and 176 adult women ; 58 were boys, 29 girls and 13 male and 2 female infants. There was no emigration from Sind.

The number of mills in the Bombay Presidency, principally for spinning and weaving cotton, was 40, of which 11 were in the town of Bombay and 10 in that of Broach.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

1865-66.

Bengal and Behar.—The systematic examination of the coal-fields steadily progressed. The fields to the south of Ha-

zareebaugh and near Ramgurh were carefully completed and mapped. Mr. Hughes made a reconnoissance of the coal-fields stretching away westwards to Palamow, and to the Sone. These are of larger extent than was supposed, and the full examination of them will occupy several seasons. The Bokaroh coal-field covers an area of about 220 square miles, but is not rich in valuable beds of coal. There are several of considerable thickness, and of fair ordinary quality. The Ramgurh coal-field is of very much more limited extent, forming a rudely triangular area along the valley of the Damoodah river. It is not rich in coal, and what does occur is hot of the best quality. In addition to the complete revision of this field, Mr. Ball mapped in about 700 miles of metamorphic and crystalline rocks, being the northern portion of the Manbhoom district. Mr. Ball went over that portion of the Raniganj field lying to the south of the river Damoodah, and transferred the geological lines to the published maps of that part of the country. He succeeded in obtaining from the Panchet rocks some additions to the collections of Reptilian and Saurian remains so admirably described by Professor Huxley in the "Palæontologia Indica." Mr. Fedden was engaged in mapping the metamorphic and crystalline rocks stretching along the south of the Jherria coal-field, and from that into Hazareebaugh district, south of the Trunk Road. Mr. Wilson examined the higher country of Hazareebaugh north of the Trunk Road up to the Behar plains.

Bundlecund.—Mr. Mallet carried on the boundary of the alluvium and older rocks from a little west of the Sone river to beyond Kalinjer foot. He then took up the examination of the crystalline rocks lying to the north of the country mapped by Mr. H. B. Medlicott in 1856-57, and forming part of the area included in sheets 69 and 70 of the Indian Atlas. His researches go to show the existence there of two distinct series of strata, both having a general gneissoid character. To the younger of these belong the crystalline rocks west of the Dessaun river, which had been by Mr. Medlicott doubtfully grouped with the 'Bijawur' series. Another still more important correction of the geological maps of this part of the country is, that he identified the limestone of Heerapoor and Sorai as a part of the Bijawur series, and not (as supposed) outliers of the Tirhowan limestone. This leads to a careful identification of the Bijawur series with the brecciated limestones, which occur to the south and west of the great Vindhyan country, in the Nerbudda valley.

Gwalior and Dholpoor.—The geological lines were mapped

on the larger scale of a mile to an inch and an area of about 350 square miles to the north of latitude 26° 30′ was got in, consisting chiefly of Bundair rocks and alluvium. By Mr. Medlicott's exertions an approximately accurate western limit can now be given to the vast and continuous trappean area of Malwa, and also to the great Vindhyan group, from the point where its rocks first appear from under the trap, (about 20 miles south-west of Neemuch), to the latitude of Boondee and Deoli. In places the boundary of the same rocks with the crystalline rocks beneath them is exceedingly well defined, but elsewhere, and especially as they stretch away northwards it becomes very intricate, when it is in contact with non-crystalline rocks. Mr. Medlicott also visited some of the salt springs in the Bhurtpoor district. These are interesting, as being totally distinct from any of the superficial phenomena of Reh-efflorescence. The ground over the brine-wells is not saline or unculturable, (except in the immediate vicinity of the evaporating floors); the water stands at 15 to 20 feet below the surface. The few facts observed seem to point to the presence of rock-salt immediately below, and in all probability in the underlying rocks, rather than in any of the lower beds of the superficial deposits. These underlying rocks would seem to be Vindhyan, ridges of them occurring at both sides of the springs and at no great distance.

North-Western Himalaya.—Dr. Stoliczka starting from Simla in the middle of May proceeded through Suket, Mandi, the Kulu valley, and across the Rotang pass to Kyelang in Lahul. Waiting till the Baralatse pass was practicable, he crossed on 22nd June, and reached the Chumig-Giarsa. From this he proceeded up the Tsarap valley, crossed the Pangpo-la into the Phirse valley, then the Lanyer-la into the Gya valley, and after some other minor passes, of about 18,000 feet, reached Korzog on 2nd July. Thence he went to Puga, crossing the Taglang pass, to Lei and from Lei, by Rumbog, Trantse-Sumdo, across the Shapodog and Saiga passes to Padam, thence by Suru to Kargil, and from Kargil to the Indus in the north-east of the Hambuting pass. Kargil was left on the 1st of September, and the march continued by Dras to Srinagur. From Kashmir Dr. Stoliczka returned through Islamabad, Kishtwar, Budrawar, Chumba and Kangra to Simla, having accomplished a most trying and laborious march. Dr. Oldham thus summarises the geological results. (1.) The great central gneiss, traversed by veins of albite granite, is very limited in Rangsar and North Lahul, not being more than five miles across. (2.) In North Lahul, the silurian rocks are of

great extent; and of the same mineral character as in the Spiti district to the east. Further west, towards Padam, Dras and Kashmir, they become chiefly chloritic coarsely bedded sandstones, with occasionally slates. (3.) From these silurian rocks, it is, on the whole, very difficult to separate satisfactorily the carboniferous rocks, which here seem to close in a grand geological epoch. (4.) The Lilang series, (Triassic), is well marked all along the northern side of the supposed central axis. The *Monotis salinaria* was met with this year, and is an important addition to the list of triassic fossils from the N. W. Himalaya. (5.) The Rhætic beds (Para limestone) are easily traced in connection with the foregoing, forming the tops of the hills consisting of the triassic beds, and to a great extent partaking of the contortions of the same. All the facts noticed this season tend to confirm the propriety of considering these beds as a part of the triassic group. After the close of the triassic period, great disturbances must have occurred, and large tracts of the country appear to have been then raised, and never subsequently covered by the sea, until in comparatively very recent times (eocene). In other places the regular succession of deposits took place. Of these deposits the oldest appears to be the lower Tagling limestone, which has been traced all through Southern Rupshu, Southern Karnag, and Central Zanskar: over these come the Spiti shales. During this year's trip the cretaceous strata were only noticed in the vicinity of the Pango la in Southern Rupshu. Another valuable addition is the fixing of the age of the Indus (or Shingo) rocks, which last year were supposed to be older, but which have proved to be nummulitic. It was from a part of this group of rocks that Dr. T. Thomson, many years since, brought specimens of nummulites from the Shingo-la. Up to the present, their geographical extent in the Indus valley is only known from the mouth of the Zanskar up towards Hanle.

Bombay:—The country examined was the upper valley of the Taptee, the basin of its great affluent the Poorna, and a portion of the valley of the Wurda rivers, being a large part of the district of Nimar, nearly all of the district of Baitool, and nearly all of East and West Berar. This area will be mainly included on sheet 54 of the Indian Atlas, when completed; and on part of sheet 55. The greater portion of the area examined consists of trap. Around Baitool there is a considerable tract of a very complicated geological structure, sandstones of various ages intervening between the metamorphic rocks below and the trap above. A few square miles of this are included

in the map published to accompany Mr. J. G. Medlicott's report on the Nerbudda valley. East of Ellichpoor again along the south flanks of the Gawilghur Hills some small inliers of sandstone, *possibly* of the same age as that of the Mahadeva Hills to the east, crop out. These seem to be brought up by a fault, which has in one place exposed metamorphic rocks also. The broad valley of the Poorna is an extension of the great newer-tertiary plains, similar to those of the Taptee and Nerbudda. The Bombay party of the survey started in the early part of the season from Poona, and taking different routes succeeded in making two great traverses of the vast trap country of the Dekkan in order to obtain a general knowledge of the character of this great formation, and to determine how far any change occurred in it from east to west. The remarkable lake of Loonar was visited on the road, and its peculiar volcanic origin, as long since described by Malcolmson, entirely confirmed. A cursory examination of a portion of the gravels of the Upper Godavery proved these to contain remains of *Elephas, Bos, Equus.* They appear to be representatives of the similar beds of clay and gravels which are so widely spread in the basin of the Nerbudda. In these beds some fragments of bones and some bovine teeth were found. And near to the village of Pyton, Mr. Wynne found in the same beds an agate knife-like flake, obviously chipped and resembling strongly those from similar deposits in Europe. Should further research confirm this isolated case, there will be a most interesting and valuable addition to the records of *prehistoric* man. There seems to be no doubt that the flake has been chipped carefully, and there is equally no doubt that it was found in the beds which contain the large mammalian remains, but knowing the many causes which frequently combine to mislead the observer, Dr. Oldham thinks it will require further corroboration before it be admitted as an undoubted proof of the co-existence of man with the large Mammals of these deposits. Several years since the Geological Survey of India contributed largely by their researches in the Nerbudda valley to fix the age of the gravels and sands there, as being more recent than they had been previously supposed to be. But there is still much to be done before the 'pliocene' age assigned to them can be admitted. If taken in the same relative sense in which Dr. Falconer has used it, "as intermediate between the Miocene of the Irrawaddi, Perim Island, and the Sewalik Hills, and that of the existing period," there can be no question as to its applicability. But if these deposits are considered re-

latively with their probable representatives in Europe, or to place them in the same scale of Homotaxis as similar deposits there, there are very strong reasons for supposing that these bone-gravels and clays should be assigned to a still more recent age, and should rather be called 'pleistocene.' Mr. Medlicott picked up on the surface, near Neemuch, a fine specimen of a chipped stone weapon, composed of hard close-grained quartzite, perfectly undistinguishable either in material or shape from those found so plentifully in the Madras Presidency. Similar chipped stones have been found also in Manbhoom. The coal seams of the Umrét (Oomrait) were more carefully examined, several seams of considerable thickness near Sirgori and other places in the neighbourhood, in the district of Chindwara, have been lately discovered, the coal of which is of fair quality. The coal seams in the Tawa valley in the Baitool district have also been revisited, but they do not appear to be of any real value.

Madras.—The principal object was to complete such an area of the country more immediately around the town of Madras as would enable the detailed maps of that part to be published. Attention was thus specially devoted to completing the two Eastern quarter-sheets of No. 78 of the Indian Atlas, which were ready for the engraver. The South-Western quarter-sheet of No. 77 was taken up: of this about 2,700 square miles remained to be done, of which about 1,700 had been completed before the close of the working season in October 1865, and thus about 1,000 remained for this spring. Steady progress had been made in this, and about 900 square miles had been completed, leaving only 100 to be done, when a severe outburst of cholera in several villages, specially in the large villages of Cundkoor and Tippada Moodra, compelled Mr. C. Oldham to remove his camp. The prevailing rocks in this area are metamorphic varieties of gneiss, granitoid gneiss, &c., but the district is peculiarly interesting as exhibiting a close net-work of trap-dykes traversing these rocks in almost countless numbers. Messrs. King and Foote, the other members of the Madras party, were engaged in extending the examination of the area included in the South-Western quarter-sheet of No. 76. This being completed, Mr. King further traced the boundary lines of the quartzites and other groups of the rocks of the Cuddapah district northwards, while Mr. Foote worked in the Cumbum valley, and traced the boundaries and numerous outliers of these same rocks along the eastern or Nellore side of the hills. Every day's research seemed to render it more probable that in

these districts would be traced out, in greater detail, the representatives of the several groups already sketched by Mr. H. B. Medlicott in Bundelcund.

British Burmah.—Mr. Theobald devoted the season to the examination of the country lying east of the Irrawadi river, and north of the latitude of Prome. This will be included in sheet No. 4 of the Burmese map. Gravels containing fossil wood are abundant in the Prome district east of the Irrawadi. Some of the silicified trunks are 60 feet in length. Mr. Theobald thinks it beyond a question that these gravels are identical as a deposit with the ossiferous beds of Upper Burmah, although so low down as Prome bones are rare. He obtained, however, a fragment of an elephant's tusk, and the metacarpal bone of a ruminant. These gravels also contain a considerable quantity, spread over a large area, of a concretionary argillaceous peroxide of iron, a good ore, which has at one time been largely smelted in this district; they are nowhere disturbed, although largely denuded. The rocks of the eastern (or Pegu) Yoma range form a well marked and distinct group, differing quite from those known as the Prome group. They are unfortunately very deficient in fossils, but the few which have been obtained, point to their being of Upper Cretaceous age. The range itself gives an excellent example of the formation of such ridges by lateral pressure, consisting of shales and sandstones unaltered, but thrown into a number of sharp folds with a general north-west direction. The fossil-wood gravels occur also on the eastern or Tounghoo side of the Yoma. The salses and salt springs which used formerly to yield a considerable supply have greatly diminished in importance since the free introduction of sea salt. Petroleum has been noticed at Namian south of Prome, but does not now occur. Iron used to be very largely smelted, but the local supply is now entirely superseded by the English material. *Tin* is reported towards the frontier north of Tounghoo, at a place said by the local officer to be in British Territory. The ore occurs in large crystals, and the source is probably a valuable one. But there would be much political difficulty in working it, owing to the proximity of the Karen Tribes.

Publications.—Four parts of the *Palæontologia Indica* were issued, completing the entire series of the *Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous rocks of S. India.* The first part of Volume V. of the *Memoirs* was issued, and a report on the structure of Bombay Island.

Library and Museum.—During the year 733 volumes or

parts of volumes were added to the library. The general catalogue progressed rapidly. Slips were printed up to end of the letter L. The letters A to L contain nearly seven thousand entries or headings. The most valuable addition to the Museum was the purchase of the extensive and very select collection of specimens of meteoric stones and irons, previously belonging to Mr. R. P. Greg of Manchester. This well known collection contained specimens of no less than 223 falls in all, there being duplicate specimens of many. With the previous collection this places the Museum of the Geological Survey of India foremost in the rank among collections of Meteorites. The Vienna series numbers 220, and the British Museum a few more. The Indian Geological Museum now represents *two hundred and twenty-seven falls*, being one hundred and thirty-seven of Meteoric Stones, and ninety of Meteoric Irons. Professor Pictet of Geneva sent 145 species of cretaceous gastropoda in exchange. From Mr. Sæmann of Paris were procured more than 400 species. Frequent applications for assays of ores, of coals, and other mineral products continued to be made to the Museum. Dr. Oldham is of opinion that the amount of work done was large and successful although the staff was short of its full complement, in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining any competent person willing to accept the risks and fatigues of geologizing in India for the small remuneration offered to them. There were also unavoidable delays from temporary illness, and from the malarious and dangerous state of parts of the country. A small Index map shows the present state of the survey.

The Report is signed by Dr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India and Director of the Geological Museum, and is dated June, 1866.

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THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB.

1865.

THIS Report is submitted to the Punjab Government by Mr. A. A. Roberts, C. B., Judge of the Chief Court, for the last year during which the office of Judicial Commissioner existed.

Offences Reported.—The number committed in 1865 was 56,988 as compared with 53,053 in 1864, with 43,688 in 1863 and 45,404 in 1862. Of the offences in 1865 there were 25,253 non-bailable and 31,735 bailable. The largest number occurred in the Umritsur and Lahore districts, the smallest in Simla and Mozuffurgurh. There was a decrease in 8 but an increase in 24 districts. The bailable offences increased 4 per cent. in the year, the non-bailable 11 per cent.

Offences Brought to Trial.—The number increased from 42,359 to 44,423, or not quite in proportion to the increase in the cases reported. The number of persons increased from 81,344 to 91,159. The number in 1863 was 65,676 and in 1862 it was 64,781. Of the 532 persons under trial at the close of the year, 293 were in custody, 181 on bail, and 58 on personal recognizance. With a special exception, no case in the Magistrates' Courts at the close of the year was of older date than 19th September. The average duration of enquiries ranged from 3 days in Hooshyarpore and 5 days in Hissar and Dera Ghazee Khan, to 30 days in Goordaspore, 33 in Rohtuck, and 65 in Umballa; while the average duration of trials varied only from 3 to 9 days, except in the Kohat district, where each trial lasted on an average for 13 days. The general average duration for the whole Province was the same as in 1864, being 10 days for enquiries and 5 days for trials. Out of 91,447 persons disposed of on trial

during the year by the Magistrates, 59,260 were either convicted or committed to the Sessions, being a proportion of 65 per cent. as compared with 62 per cent. in 1864. In non-bailable offences the percentage of persons convicted or committed to the sessions was 62 per cent. as compared with 58 per cent. in 1864. In the North-Western Provinces, in 1864, 41 per cent. in bailable and 41 per cent. in non-bailable cases were acquitted and discharged.

Witnesses.—Altogether 1,16,343 witnesses attended in the District Courts during the year, being an average of 3 witnesses to each case decided. Of this number 1,07,889, or 93 per cent., were discharged after only one day's attendance; 6,024, or 5 per cent., after 2 days' attendance; 1,433, or 1 per cent., after 3 days: 997 witnesses, or less than one per cent., were detained for periods above 3 days, and of this number 73 were detained for more than a week; and one in the Kurnal district, in the Honorary Magistrate Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan's Court, for more than a month.

Courts.—The Judicial Commissioner, as a Court of Reference, disposed of 65 cases, 10 Commissioners (Sessions Judges) disposed of 262 cases, 32 Deputy Commissioners in the exercise of powers under Act XV. of 1862, disposed of 1,174 cases, and in the exercise of their ordinary powers as Magistrates of 4,653 cases. Fifty-three Assistant Commissioners with full powers disposed of 3,618 cases, with 1st class powers of 798 cases, and with 2nd class powers of 1,059 cases. Of fifty-eight Extra Assistant Commissioners the Europeans disposed of 2,901 cases and the Natives of 8,053. Tehseeldars to the number of 127, with first class powers, disposed of 9,413 cases, and 69 Naib Tehseeldars of 4,574. Nine Cantonment Magistrates dealt with 1,277 cases and 8 Small Cause Judges having powers of a Magistrate with 1,029; 17 canal officers disposed of 71 cases, 23 customs officers of 5, four forest officers of 2 and 60 Honorary Magistrates of 4,526 cases. It is remarkable that the European and Native Magistrates disposed of cases in almost exact proportion to their numbers. Thus, 164 European Magistrates, being 35 per cent. of the total number of Magistrates, disposed of 16,587 cases, or 38 per cent. out of the total number of cases; while 293 Native Magistrates disposed of 26,566 cases or 61 per cent. Each European Magistrate decided on an average 101 cases, and each Native Magistrate, 90 cases. The Honorary Magistrates disposed of 4,526 cases, or 10 per cent. of the whole number. The testimony to the usefulness, efficiency and popularity of the Board of Honorary Magistrates of the cities of Lahore, Um-

ritsur, and Delhi is most satisfactory and encouraging. The Deputy Commissioners in the exercise of the enhanced powers conferred under Act XV. of 1862, disposed of 1,174 cases in 1865, as compared with 1,100 cases in 1864.

The Sessions Courts disposed of 262 cases while the Deputy Commissioners with enhanced powers dealt with 1,174, a result Mr. Roberts considers unsatisfactory. The number of persons tried by Sessions Judges amounted to 501, as compared with 585 in 1864. Out of 501 persons disposed of on trial, 345 or 68·8 per cent. were convicted; 154 or 30·7 per cent. were acquitted; and 2 died. Ninety persons remained under trial in the Sessions Courts at the end of the year. The average duration of trials in the Sessions Courts was 46 days as compared with 40 days in 1864. The duration in the Peshawur division was 69 days in 1864, on account of the very pressing and important political duties which the Commissioner of this division has to perform, and which frequently interfere with his judicial work. An additional Sessions Judge has since been deputed to the Commissioner's assistance. None of the Sessions cases were tried by a Jury. That mode of trial has not yet been extended to any of the districts of the Punjab, nor does Mr. Roberts consider that the time has yet come for the experiment being tried in the province. Out of 222 cases tried with the aid of assessors, only in 19 did the Sessions Judge differ in opinion with the majority of the assessors. The assessors, as a class, are considered to be improving in efficiency and usefulness.

In the 65 cases involving 78 persons, which came before the Judicial Commissioner's Court as a Court of Reference, the sentence of death passed upon 33 persons was confirmed; in regard to 36 it was modified; 6 were acquitted; and the case of one was returned for enquiry. One case, involving two persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Appeals.—The number preferred to Magistrates' Courts was 1,023 as compared with 822 in 1864; to Sessions Courts, 3,184 as compared with 2,859 in 1864; and to the Judicial Commissioner, 482 as compared with 386 in 1864. Of 1,102 appeals from the subordinate Courts to Magistrates 19 per cent. were rejected, 49 per cent. were confirmed, in 12 per cent. the orders were modified, in 16 per cent. reversed, and in 3·4 per cent. further enquiry was called for. In the North-Western Provinces in 1864 17 per cent. of the appeals were rejected, in 54 per cent. the orders were confirmed and in 27 per cent. were modified or reversed. The average duration of appeals was 9 days. The following comparative statement shews the results

of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates with full powers during the last 4 years. The corresponding statistics of the North-Western Provinces are also shown :—

	Rejected or confirmed.	*Modified or reversed.*	*Further enquiry ordered.*
In 1862,	79· per cent.	16·9 per cent.	3·6 per cent.
,, 1863,	80 2 ,,	17·5 ,,	2·2 ,,
,, 1864,	77 4 ,,	20·2 ,,	2·2 ,,
,, 1865,	78·5 ,,	19·5 ,,	1·9 ,,
N. W. P., 1864,	74·0 ,,	21·0 ,,	...

The decrease in the number of cases in which it was found necessary to call for further enquiry indicates more thorough investigations by the courts of original jurisdiction. The average duration of these appeals was 17 days ; 99 were pending at the close of the year. Of 493 appeals disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner's Court during 1865, 406 were rejected : in 46 the orders were confirmed ; in 11 they were modified, and in 10 they were reversed. In 4 cases further enquiry was ordered ; and 15 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The great majority of the appeals were legally inadmissible, being from the orders passed by Appellate Courts upon appeals. The Court passed under review 158 cases, which were either called for or were submitted by the Commissioners for the Court's revision. In 50 of these cases the orders were confirmed ; in 68 they were modified ; in 33 they were reversed ; and in 7 further investigation was ordered.

Nature of Punishments.—The results were :—

Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Percentage fined only.	Percentage imprisoned only.	Percentage whipped only.	Percentage sentenced to combined punishment.	Percentage ordered to find security or give recognizances.	Number of persons sentenced to transportation.
1862, ...	43,606	59·1	7·0	3·5	16·9	12·3	0
1863, ...	50,024	66·2	6·5	1·4	16·9	7·3	56
1864, ...	49,795	67·2	6·0	2·6	15·4	8·5	97
1865, ...	58,267	68·8	6·3	3·7	13·1	7·7	102

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 5,51,611, of which Rs. 2,97,130 were realized. The percentage of fines realized remains pretty constant from year to year, being on an average 54 per cent., the average amount of fine decreased to 11 Rs. in 1865, as compared with 13 Rs. in 1864. While the punishment of whipping was somewhat less resorted to than in 1864, recourse was somewhat more freely had to it in the case of juvenile offenders. It was less frequently inflicted in the case of first convictions, the number in 1865 being 2,104 (1,761 adults and 343 juveniles) against 2,436 (2,119 adults and 317 juveniles) in 1864. Of 2,674 persons whipped, 510 received not more than 10 stripes; 1,048 not more than 20; and 1,116 not more than 30. The operation of the Whipping Act is too much restricted by the provisions which makes whipping an alternative, and not an additional punishment in cases of first conviction. The Act is too complicated, and the Native Magistrates in particular have difficulty in understanding its provisions. The executions in the Punjab are more than double those in England, in proportion to population; and three times as many as the executions in Ireland. In England, one in 1,093,301 of the population was executed in 1864, in Ireland, one in 1,500,000, in the N. W. Provinces, one in 459,000, and in the Punjab, one in 454,000.

General.—The police are favourably reported of The magisterial agency increased from 387 to 456. The European officers were 164, as compared with 160 in the previous year, while the native magistracy increased from 227 to 292. Mr. Roberts is not of opinion that the state of the administration of Criminal Justice is satisfactory. But the defects are due rather to the system, which entrusts very large magisterial powers to numerous untrained individuals who have many other duties to perform, and to the weakness and imperfection of individual human judgment, than to any want of attention, care and zeal on the part of the officers themselves. In England and Ireland, the powers entrusted to trained and professional magistrates learned in the law, when acting singly, are very limited. In India we confer equal, if not larger, powers on a very large number of magistrates of the first and second class, who, however zealous and able, are either young and inexperienced foreigners (Englishmen) entrusted with a multiplicity of duties; or are natives located in the interior of districts, also entrusted with numerous other duties and far from European control and supervision. Then we confer upon numerous magistrates, European and Native, with full powers, jurisdiction which in our

own country is entrusted to a Judge and Jury only. In England, the majority of persons imprisoned by the orders of magistrates acting singly, are sentenced to less than 14 days. Very few are sentenced to more than 6 months. In India the converse is the case. That the mistakes of the magisterial authorities in India are numerous, may be inferred from the fact that, year by year, about 10 per cent. of their decisions in every Province* are subjected to appeal; and that at least 27 per cent. of the appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates, and 20 per cent. of the appeals from the decisions of magistrates with full powers, are reversed or modified Even one hundred cases of injustice in every Province every year, would be a serious evil. Mr. Roberts's belief is, that there are several thousand such cases throughout India every year, independently of the still more numerous cases of injustice by arrest on insufficient grounds by the police, of their own authority, or under orders of the magistrates. He proposes to associate three Magistrates together in Benches, for the trial of all cases punishable with imprisonment exceeding three months; and to provide that all cases punishable with more than six months' imprisonment, be tried by a Bench of three Magistrates with the aid of assessors. He would allow no appeal on the facts from the decision of a Bench of Magistrates.

Comparative Crime.—There is a general impression that the people of India are so quarrelsome, litigious and prone to crime, as to throng our courts. The latest returns for the chief provinces of India, and those for England and Ireland show that there are annually more persons proceeded against in the Criminal Courts of England, Wales, and Ireland—with a population of 26 millions, than there are in all the British Provinces of India, containing more than five times as large a population. The population of the Madras Presidency exceeds that of England and Wales by nearly one-fourth, and yet the number of persons proceeded against in the latter country, is

	* *No. of Appeals.*
Punjab, 1865, ...	... 4,207
N. W. Provinces, 1864, ...	... 4,230
Bengal, probably, ...	... 7,000
Madras, „	... 4,000
Bombay, „	... 3,000
Oudh, 1864, ...	... 1,362
Central Provinces, 1863, ...	... 608
Burmah, probably, ...	... 300
	Total, 24,707

double that shewn in the Madras returns. The Punjab, with a population not much less than that of England and Wales, has not one-fifth of the criminal work of the latter country. The population of Ireland is less than that of Oudh, by nearly one million souls; and yet there are about twenty times as many persons criminally prosecuted, annually, in the former as in the latter country.

	Population.	Total number of persons tried.		
Bengal, 1863-1864, ...	38,000,000	168,459	Regulation and Non-regulation Districts, and Calcutta and its suburbs.	
Madras, ,, ...	24,000,000	231,578		
Bombay, 1860, ...	12,000,000	67,308	*Non-Bailable.*	*Bailable*
Punjab, 1865, ...	15,000,000	91,159	21,387	70,114
Central Provinces, 1863,	8,000,000	26,707		
Oudh, 1864, ...	6,500,000	14,032		
N. W. Provinces, 1864,..	30,000,000	95,596	23,623	71,973
Total, ...	133,500,000	694,839		
			Indicted	*Disposed of summarily.*
England and Wales, 1864,	20,000,000	460,419	19,506	440,913
Ireland, 1863, ...	5,798,967	241,297	13,941	227,356
Total,	25,798,967	701,716	33,447	668,269

Mr. Roberts ascribes these results to the belief that in India non-bailable offences are approximately reported and dealt with; but there is reason to suppose that it is otherwise with bailable offences. The main reasons why our Courts are so unpopular are the frequent perversion of justice, and the innumerable annoyances which an attendance at the Courts entails. He is of opinion that the main defect in the administration of Criminal Justice in India, is the system of entrusting extensive magisterial powers to single officers.

Reports of Commissioners.—Colonel G. W. Hamilton, Delhi, considers that the Deputy Commissioner in the city acted judiciously in consigning the greatest portion of the criminal work to his subordinates, but does not approve of his making over the majority of cases of female abduction to the Extra Assistant,

Raj Bunsee Lall. Like most natives, that officer has a strong bias in favour of the old law, and does not fully comprehend the motive of the alteration caused by the introduction of the Indian Penal Code. The office of City Magistrate is greatly respected, and the attainment of a seat on the bench, is an object of laudable ambition among the Native gentry. In Colonel R. G. Taylor's Report on the Umballa Division it is stated that 5 cases of child stealing occurred in Umballa during the year; none in Loodiana or Simla. The crime, as it exists in the plains, is more of the character of an abduction carried out by an especial design, or with the hope of gain, but with the consent of the girl of tender years who is carried off, the object being to sell her to some family wanting a wife for some member of it on reasonable terms. The Districts of this Division are mixed up with Native States. Our relations with them in all criminal matters, remained on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. The Puttialla authorities rendered most cordial and efficient aid in the detection of the dacoit gangs. Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of Jullundur, is glad to perceive the increase of the sturdy European element in the class of cases with which we have to deal, as it compels Judges to observe the utmost caution in their proceedings, and will in time supply that great want in India—public opinion—which is every where found to be a valuable check on the irregularities of even the best intentioned judges. So far from wishing to keep Europeans out of the Courts, he welcomed the approach of any respectable European pleader. In criminal prosecutions we are very far from a complete knowledge of the injustice done, unwittingly of course, owing to the absence of counsel to defend the accused. Mr. Forsyth would extend the principle of employing Honorary Magistrates to his Division. There are many more natives fit to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs than we are inclined to believe; and having been accustomed to suppose that they cannot do anything without our support and control, we are loath to do so much as loosen their leading strings, yet there is really no warrant for the idea that India is a country exceptional to all the rest of the world, and it is asking for but a very small instalment of the justice due to their intelligence and ability to suggest that we should bestow with a liberal hand, on the most experienced and influential natives, a more limited share of judicial magisterial powers, than is delegated to the youngest and most inexperienced officer who arrives in this country from England. Mr. P. Egerton, reporting on the Umritsur Division,

expresses the opinion that the enticement of a lad under 18 to gamble, or gambling with him, should be rendered a penal offence. Gambling is greatly on the increase, and leads to all sorts of crimes—lads rob their fathers or relatives to provide funds for it, and certainly the present law does not meet the requirements of the native public. In this country, the great difficulty in recovering stolen property is that *quasi* respectable people are regular receivers; and in the same way apparently reputable persons will organize gambling parties which are beyond the reach of the law, and lead young men to ruin. The track law is rapidly becoming obsolete, and the science of tracking is dying out. In reporting on the Lahore Division Major Farrington quotes with approbation the statements of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, that the almost entire abolition of village responsibility is very much to be regretted; and that another cause of the increase of crime is "a deterioration in the general moral tone of native society." One of the most prominent features of the change is mutual distrust, and a very common remark amongst respectable grey-beards is "moolk beiman hogya," the country has become dishonest (without fear of God.) As regards many non-bailable offences, there is no doubt this state of things is one of the causes. Crimes of violence may be said to have been reduced to a minimum, and the criminal spirit of the province must find another outlet, where, from the action of our laws or the nature of the case, detection is more difficult. The wealth of the country too has increased, while the means of secure or profitable investment available for the bulk of the population has not kept pace with the growth of wealth; and the temptations to theft are therefore both greater and more numerous. So long as jewels and large sums of money are hidden in mud-walls or put in wooden boxes that can be opened by any key, we may expect thefts and burglaries to increase. The very security afforded by the firmness of our Government, makes the people less careful in precautions of their own, and increases the facilities and opportunities of theft. In the parts of this district, where cattle-stealing prevails, large herds which in olden times, would have been protected by armed men, are sent into the jungles in charge of a boy of 8 or 10 years old.

Observations of the Lieutenant Governor.—His Honor thinks there is no defect more conspicuous both in the administration of criminal justice, and in the preparation of criminal statistics in this country, than a want of discrimination between *casual* and *professional offenders*; and yet the distinction is,

perhaps, more marked in India than in any other country. He fears the punishment of whipping is inflicted with little discrimination in some districts. With regard to Mr. Roberts' proposal for reforming the administration of criminal justice in British India, by introducing a system of trial by European and Native Magistrates sitting in benches, against whose decision there should be no appeal, the subject is one altogether unsuited for discussion in an Annual Report. Without doubt the criminal powers entrusted to single Magistrates in this country are greater than is desirable, but the question of applying a remedy is a very difficult one. The practice of using assessors in the manner sanctioned by the law, might, His Honor thinks, be advantageously extended; and he would be glad to see the Boards of Honorary Magistrates gradually increased in number.

PRISONS IN THE PUNJAB.

1865.

THIS Report is submitted to the Punjab Government by A. M. Dallas, Esq., Inspector General.

Statistics.—The total number in jail during the year was 31,424 or 1,211 more than in 1864, and the daily average number was 10,308 or 806 more than the previous year. The number of 6,401 was released during the year by acquittal or appeal, 1,541 on payment of fine or flogging, 157 on account of good conduct, 129 from sickness, 11,765 on expiry of sentence, 228 were transported, 53 sent to the lunatic asylum, 367 died, 1 escaped and 24 were executed, leaving 10,758 in jail at the end of the year. One cause of the increase in the daily average, is the smaller number of deaths in 1865 compared with 1864. It was decided to build Jails at Umritsur, Bunnoo, Montgomery, Dera Ghazee Khan and at either Jullunder or Hooshearpoor. A Jail for Europeans in some Hill locality was becoming necessary, as the establishment of the Chief Court will do away with the necessity for sending Punjab European Criminals to Calcutta. The accommodation in the Lahore Central Jail is not fitted for the confinement of European convicts for any length of time, nor is Lahore a good locality in which to keep such prisoners. The expenditure on the Jails of the Province during 1865, amounted to Rs. 5,34,675-12-7 or Rs. 72,865-13-10 more than in the preceding year. There were 806 prisoners above the number in jail in 1864. The price of wheat was higher than in 1864, the aver-

age price was 28 seers 3 cks. per rupee: in 1865 it was 22 seers. The expenditure on jail buildings in 1865 was Rs. 21,832-4-5, or Rs. 2-6-7 per head, against Rs. 14,600-10-3, or 1-8-7 per head in 1864. The cost for each prisoner in 1864 was Rs. 48-9-11, in 1865 it was Rs. 51-13-10.

Health.—The death rate for the whole calculated on the daily average in jail was 3·56. In the preceding year (1864) the death rate was 8·67 or 5·11 per cent. higher. This is I think satisfactory. Of the 26 jails in the Province 16 had a death rate below 2 per cent. In two jails no death occurred, and only in six was the ratio of mortality so high as to attract notice. The total prison population for the year amounted to 26,371. The average duration of imprisonment varied from 2 years, 2 months and 25 days, to 2 months and 4 days. The average duration of imprisonment among those who died varied from 2 years, 7 months and 22 days, to 27 days. The death rate calculated on the total prison population for the year was 1·39 per cent. Every jail was provided with a supply of MacDougall's disinfecting powder. To limit the chance of disease being introduced from without into the jail, quarantine wards were established, in which newly admitted prisoners are retained for 15 days, before being permitted to join the main body of convicts. The system of dry earth conservancy had been established in all jails. Of the 10,370 prisoners 403 were females and 9,967 males; 10 were under 12 years of age, 102 between 12 and 16; 432 between 16 and 20; 4,220 between 20 and 30; 3,118 between 30 and 40; 1,508 between 40 and 50; 722 between 50 and 60; and 258 above 60. Of the total number of prisoners in jail at the close of the year, 12·33 per cent. were re-convictions. There were at the close of the year 52·58 per cent. of the prisoners under instruction, or 10·72 per cent. more than there were at the close of 1864. With the exception of Bunnoo and Kohat, there was no jail during the year in which education was entirely neglected. During the year Rs. 74,784-1-4 were credited to Government as profits from the manufactory operations of the year, or Rs. 21,421-5-11 more than in 1864, and Rs. 12,670-10 more than has ever before been credited since the establishment of the jails. But the real profits on the year's operations were Rs. 76,599-12-4. Taking only those employed in the manufactory, each will be found to have earned Rs. 10-15-11, or Rs. 2-7-2 more than in 1864: 70·25 per cent. of the prisoners sentenced to labour were employed on trades and manufactures. The total value, direct and indirect, of prisoners' labour is calculated at Rs. 1,74,470-11-7. Ten prisoners escaped

of whom 9 were recaptured. The number of prisoners punished for breaches of jail discipline was 2,795. Dr. Grey, Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail, reports favorably of the plan of giving good conduct marks. Each prisoner has a ticket on which are entered his labour, his punishment, and his reward.

Observations of the Lieutenant Governor.—His Honour urges that particular attention be directed not only to measures of sanitary improvement *within* the gaols, but to the prevention of infection from *without*. Until the size of the prison wards is largely reduced, the sanitary condition of our gaols will never become so favourable as it might be ; and he trusts that it may be found practicable in time to incur the expense necessary, not only for providing more suitable wards for prisoners by day, but separate sleeping cells by night. He quite recognizes the necessity for providing gaol accommodation for European prisoners in some hill station.

THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

1865-66.

THIS Report is submitted to the Bengal Government by the Judges, Messrs. G. S. Fagan, N. H. Thomson, Huru Chunder Ghose and E. Dacosta. The number of cases instituted during the year was 37,324, being an increase of 1,376 cases over the number during the previous year. The average of cases for each day was 141·9. The receipts on account of fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,30,879-7-2, and the cost of the establishment, including salaries of the Judges and house rent, was Rs. 1,41,868-1-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 88,011-5-10 to credit of the Court. Of the cases instituted 37,324, which were set down for hearing, 16,138 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, (of which 6,362 were tried *ex parte,)* 1,813 were dismissed, 3,520 were nonsuited, 12,402 were compromised, 3,480 were struck off on default of parties, and 171 were pending at the close of the year. The institutions during the year include 30 cases of above 1,000 Rs. In six of these, amounts ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 were abandoned by the parties; and in the remaining 24 cases sums less than Rs. 300 were abandoned. The fact of plaintiffs relinquishing such large sums as from Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 in order to make their cases cognizable by the Court is ascribed to the satisfaction which the speedy procedure of the Court

inspires. In this opinion the Lieutenant Governor agrees. The following table gives full details, comparatively, of the working of the Court:—

	1st Year 1850-51.	15th Year 1864-65.	16th Year 1865-66.
Number of Cases instituted { English	4407	6820	7216
Native	16916	29128	30098
Total	21323	35948	37324
Amount litigated	4,47,381 0 6	17,68,551 4 7	20,20,398 4 3
Commission and Fees paid into Court on institution of Suits	59,531 14 6	2,17,400 0 6	2,33,371 3 3
Amount credited to Government. { Net amount of Commission and Fees credited to Government on Suits	57,452 13 6	2,12,255 13 9	2,26,522 5 9
Ditto on Distresses for Rents	1,510 7 6	1,269 8 0	2,312 12 0
Amount credited to Government on account of fines	651 6 6	315 12 6	114 8 0
Ditto on account of unclaimed monies belonging to Suitors and Landlords	0 0 0	3,517 1 2	1,720 2 5
Ditto on account of savings from Salaries, sale of old Furniture, Records, &c.	207 6 6	87 10 0	209 11 0
Net total amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts	59,822 1 0	2,17,475 13 5	2,30,879 7 2
Amount paid into Court under Decrees	2,46,313 0 0	3,48,294 2 5	3,14,584 7 0½
Amount paid out of Court on account of Decrees	2,43,604 0 0	3,43,264 14 0	3,17,521 12 10½
Number of days on which the Court was Open	258	261	283
Average number of Cases instituted daily	82·6	137·7	141·9
Cases under Rupees 10	12791	20501	20768
" " " 20	3363	5724	6281
" " " 50	2422	3378	4080
" " " 100	782	2882	2486
" " " 200	480	1471	1563
" " " 300	186	607	693
" " " 400	66	414	417
" " " 500	67	256	302
" " " 600	0	161	140
" " " 700	0	121	158
" " " 800	0	90	139
" " " 900	0	70	122
" " " 1,000	0	104	145
Number of Summons issued	51889	40807	48218
" Second Summonses	0	1207	1515
" Subpœnas	18053	30882	35302
" Attachments	0	74	24
" Writs of Execution	8918	9403	9000
" Bench Warrants	0	75	28
" Copies of Judgments	167	363	438
" Commitments	448	573	580
Warrants to sue and defend, filed	2170	6108	5820
Judgments for Plaintiffs	8339	15326	16138
Judgments for Defendants	688	2023	1813
Nonsuits	4172	2918	3520
Struck out and compromised	6655	15813	15882
Undecided	333	153	171
Amount of half costs returned in Cases compromised	10,593 5 6	30,194 10 0	35,568 3 3

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

1865-'66.

THIS Report is drawn up by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., who succeeded Mr. E. I. Howard as Director of Public Instruction on 23rd June 1865.

General Statistics.—The sum of Rs. 8,70,068 was spent from imperial and Rs. 8,44,233 from local funds in Bombay during the year, or Rs. 1,60,327 and Rs. 3,49,952 more than last year from each source. Of the imperial funds Rs. 46,809 was devoted to direction and subsidiary charges, Rs. 1,18,156 to inspection and Rs. 7,05,102 to instruction. The great increase in the local funds was due to receipts from the cess, fees and popular contributions. The results of this expenditure were :— There were 94,002 scholars on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 69,756, in all the educational institutions, thus classified :—

Institutions.	Number on the Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.
At Colleges affiliated to the University (*i. e.*, Elphinstone, Poona, and Grant Medical Colleges, and Law School)	279	267·4
At Colleges not affiliated (*i. e.*, Guzerat Provincial)	46	34
At Higher Class Schools (*i. e.*, Elphinstone, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Rutnagherry, Dhoolia, Hyderabad, and Kurrachee)	1,741	1,576·5
At Middle Class Schools (*i. e.*, First Grade and Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools) ...	23,668	17,976·8
At Schools of the Lower Class (*i. e.*, Vernacular or Primary, including Schools established from the Local Cess)	66,894	48,946·2
At Female Schools (*i. e.*, one at Rutnagherry, one at Dhoolia, one at Sattara, seven in Ahmedabad, three in Surat, nine in Kaira Zillas, and eleven in the Kattiawar Province; some of which are mere Classes)	1,036	695·3
At Normal Schools (*i. e.*, Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Belgaum, Hyderabad, and Sukkur) ...	258	187·5
At other Schools for Special Education (*i. e.*, Poona Civil Engineering College, and the Engineering School at Kurrachee)... ...	80	73

Each pupil on the rolls thus cost the state Rs. 13-4 or in attendance Rs. 17-13-9. The grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 54,945, assigned partly on the system of payment for results. The total number of pupils in these aided institutions was 4,259, which number Government had a share in educating, in addition to the pupils in its own schools, at a cost of Rs. 12-14-5 per head. Seventy pupils of the 8 High Schools in the Presidency matriculated in the Universities during the year. From the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges 25 students passed the First Examination in Arts, 13 took the degree of B. A., 5 that of M. A., 4 passed the First Examination for L. M., 1 took the degree of L. M. and 2 that of LL. B. There was an increase of 229 schools and 23,041 scholars in the year, and chiefly in the Northern Division. Books were issued to the value of Rs. 1,15,714, and the number of copies was 351,857. Out of the sum of Rs. 15,000 set apart for the encouragement of literature, Rs. 8,831-3-4 was expended in the copyright and printing of 6 Sanscrit and Vernacular works and in the purchase of books and in payments to Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji for his services in editing Zend and Pehlvi texts.

The Director's Remarks.—Sir Alexander Grant states that the best native graduates of the Bombay University are more efficient as educational officers, especially as masters of Second Grade High Schools, than the general run of the certificated schoolmasters, and other persons below the rank of gentleman who have been occasionally appointed. On the other hand, it is equally clear that this department will degenerate unless its higher appointments continue to be held by Europeans characterized by cultivation and learning. It is a question of great importance, well worthy the consideration of Government, whether these few appointments (altogether less than thirty in number) might not be either amalgamated with, or else placed on an analogous footing with, the Covenanted Civil Service. Uncertainty must attach, under the present system, to appointments of educational officers made by the Secretary of State. No general discussion on Indian affairs takes place in the British Parliament without some reference to the importance of the educational operations carried on by Government in this country, and yet no steps whatever have been taken to secure for the Departments of Public Instruction, as for the Covenanted Civil Service, a supply of officers fitly qualified. A large proportion of the expenditure both from imperial and local sources which has been set down has gone to the erection of school-houses. This item is characteristic of the era of ex-

pansion at which public instruction in Bombay has arrived. One main cause of the school extension in Western India is the institution of a local cess for educational purposes in twelve Collectorates of the Presidency, viz. Ahmedabad, Surat, Kaira, Khandeish, Sattara, Tanna, Poona, Rutnagherry, Belgaum, Dharwar, Canara, and Kulladghee. This cess, having been imposed at a time of great agricultural prosperity, appears not to have been unpopular with the people. The cess has also stirred up a spirit of interest in education throughout the country, the local funds being placed at the disposal of talooka and zilla committees, subject to joint sanction from the Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction. These committees have been set to consider and make known the educational wants of their own talookas and districts. At first there was a tendency in the local committees to seek the extension of English to the neglect of Vernacular schools. But Government restricted the application of local educational funds to primary education in the first instance. Sir A. Grant has complete faith in the standards of the Bombay University, and as the different grades of the departmental schools are subordinated, so as to lead up to the University standards, each school is considered satisfactory in accordance as it fulfils its proper and defined functions. The inferior examinations in the University form a valuable criterion of lower qualifications. The men who have passed the First Examination in Arts are well suited for assistant mastherships in High Schools, and for many analogous positions. The men who have passed the University Entrance Examination are guaranteed as possessing a good general and grammatical knowledge of English and their own vernacular, of ordinary mathematics, and of the outlines of history, geography, and natural philosophy. None but matriculated students are permitted to enter the Government Colleges. The Colleges, therefore, have the sole function of preparing students for the University degrees, while it is the function of High Schools to prepare boys for the matriculation examination. In order to define on its lower side the province of the High Schools, and in order to prevent the time of highly-paid High School masters from being wasted on teaching boys the mere rudiments of knowledge, a standard of examination for entrance into High Schools has been laid down. Below the High Schools are the Middle Class or Anglo-Vernacular Schools in which some English is taught. Poona College gained on Elphinstone College during the year owing to the disturbed condition of the popular mind in Bombay (on account of commercial

excitement,) but especially to the general want of feeling for literature among the Parsees, who, with all their stirring and energetic qualities, and their Europeanizing tendencies, seem to have hardly any ideas for their children beyond the desk or the counter. The prospects of the Arts Colleges were improved by a request from Government to the Revenue Commissioner, that Mamlutdars' appointments should be, as far as possible, conferred on Bachelors of Arts; by the appointment of a Deputy Educational Inspector in the Belgaum Sub-Division to be Deputy Collector; by a Resolution of Her Majesty's Honourable Bench of Justices, admitting Bachelors of Laws, under certain conditions, to practise as Advocates on the Original side of the High Court; and by the appointment of a Bachelor of Laws to act as Judge in the Court of Small Causes. In Guzerat Sir A. Grant was pleased to find that boys belonging to the cultivator class were beginning to attend the vernacular schools in considerable numbers. The Grant Medical College remained in a depressed condition in point of numbers, owing to the unfavourable conditions offered to the Native Medical Service. The time is not arrived for natives to study European Medicine solely with a view to private practice. Only 20 matriculated students were in attendance. The Law School was well attended. The Poona Civil Engineering College was affiliated by the University. Sir A. Grant is of opinion that it is an anachronism to attempt Vernacular Colleges for Western learning at the present day. Such Colleges will only be possible when large numbers, and perhaps several generations, of scholars have been habituated to think and express themselves on scientific subjects in the vernacular languages. The Poona and Ahmedabad Vernacular Colleges were accordingly converted into Normal schools.

Female Education.—There was an increase during the year of 10 Female schools and 397 pupils. But when we compare the total number of female pupils on the rolls in Government schools, namely, 1,036, with the average daily attendance, namely 695·3, the unsatisfactory character of most of these institutions must be at once inferred. The first characteristic of the Girls' schools is extreme irregularity of attendance; the second is that they are in reality Infant schools, in which the great bulk of the children, being very young, sit looking on, while a few girls at the top of the school receive a little instruction. Female education showed more signs of flourishing among the Parsees of Bombay and the Banias of Guzerat

than among the more literary Brahman communities of the Deccan or Concan. Sir A. Grant thinks that the public education (properly so called) of women is incompatible with the system of infant marriages, and with many existing prejudices of the people on the most delicate subjects. The education and civilization of the male portion of the people in India, together with the example of the European community, will inevitably bring in the education of the women of India, but this result will be very gradual, and will be subsequent to many important social changes. In the meanwhile private and missionary exertion may do much to help on the cause, but Government is precluded from taking any prominent steps to accelerate the movement.

Grant-in-Aid Schools.—As many as 31 private institutions, for the most part supported by different missionary bodies, for the first time applied to Government for aid, which will be accorded to them during the current year, under the Provisional Revised Rules for Grants in-Aid on the system of payment for results. The principle of payment for results was cordially accepted by the missionary bodies, who considered that it would imply less intrusion into the details of their school management, on the part of inspecting officers, than any other system of conditions for grants-in-aid that could be devised. But they objected to the particular terms offered by Mr. Howard, which they considered illiberal. A new set of rules was approved of by Government in February 1866. They are based on a computation of what would be necessary, to allow any school which was in an efficient condition to receive from the State about one-third of its expenses on account of secular instruction. The total cost of secular instruction in these institutions is returned as Rs. 1,06,296-5-7, and it is estimated that they will obtain about Rs. 21,792 for the performances of their pupils, that is, little more than one-fifth of their total cost on account of secular instruction. It will always be in the power of school managers to increase the amount of their grants by increasing the efficiency of their schools, but it will require the attainment of great perfection to enable a school to get from Government more than one-third of its cost.

Books.—The chief works patronized during the year were two Marathi text-books on Chemistry and Materia Medica, a school-book on the Sanskrit roots of Marathi words, a book on Metres, and a small Marathi Grammar. The copyright of

these books was purchased for the department. A few copies of some story-books, plays, and translations from the Sanskrit have been bought. Several works in different languages submitted for patronage were rejected; some were indelicate in subject or treatment, others were insipid stories or plays, one was an elaborate but useless commentary on a Marathi poem, some were unscholarlike editions of Sanskrit works, some were mere vernacular keys to the English school-books. On the whole, the year was barren of creditable vernacular productions. Native authorship for the present seems to have lost its bearings. The minds of the best-educated young men are in a receptive attitude, and are too much taken up with the task of assimilating European ideas, to be disposed for creative works, and those who attempt writing seem a little perplexed between Western and Oriental points of view. Thus the endeavour to adapt the European form of novel to the incidents and characters of Hindoo life has produced some rather curious results. The book belonging to the present transition period which has obtained most marked success, is Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar's translation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments. This book, which is written in the best Marathi prose that has as yet been produced, is eagerly read by all classes of the people. A list of all native books, pamphlets and newspapers was drawn up by the Deputy Inspectors, but it is very imperfect. It contains 899 publications. The list of editions of Sanskrit works is meagre, and of little value for scholars, and the staple of printed vernacular literature seems to consist of hymns to the various gods; astrology; palmistry; prognostications from the fall of a lizard on the various parts of the body; treatises "on the greatness of Saturn," and on "the sacredness of the eleventh day of the month," and the like. Great impulse has been given of late to the study of Sanskrit in Bombay. Soon every High School will be a school for Sanskrit scholarship. And this will be a great advantage, for Sanskrit studied according to the European method, and in conjunction with English, cannot fail to strengthen the minds of Native students. Professors Bühler and Kielhorn began the execution of a project for the publication of a series of Sanskrit classics, with the aid of native scholars.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865-66.

THIS Report is submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Kempson, M. A.

Inspection and Expenditure.—The Director was absent on medical certificate from 8th May to 19th January, when Mr. Cann acted for him. The work of the Deputy Inspectors gave satisfaction. The number of Sub-Inspectors was reduced from 90 to 67 and the pay of the office increased; there was no falling off in the duties of inspection in consequence of the reduction. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,84,689 from imperial and Rs. 4,07,612 from local funds. Of the former Rs. 34,635 was for direction and Rs. 1,46,825 for inspection. The latter was entirely for instruction. The proportions were respectively 2·9; 12·3 and 84·8, showing a larger expenditure proportionally on instruction. Of the above Rs. 70,500 was spent on improved school accommodation. The sum devoted to grants-in-aid was Rs. 7,84,689. The local funds consist of the Educational Cess (otherwise called the Halqabandi Funds), Endowments, Donations, Fees and Fines.

Colleges.—There are 3 general and 2 special colleges in the North-Western Provinces. The former contained 190 students on the rolls and 159 in daily attendance and cost Rs. 64,574 from imperial and Rs. 9,101 from local funds. The latter had 270 on the rolls and 248 in daily attendance. They cost Rs. 86,203 from imperial funds. From the general or Arts Colleges 9 students out of 11 passed the first Arts Examination of the Calcutta University and 3 students obtained the B. A. degree, against 5 and 2 in 1864 and 4 and 1 in 1863 respectively. The state of the colleges is generally improving. The College Department of the Agra College was not so full or so successful as it has been; but the attendance and work done in the corresponding departments in the Bareilly and Benares Colleges were above the average. The Principal of the Agra College, founded in 1823, reports that he cannot speak with so much satisfaction of its state as in former years. It had 246 pupils at the close of the year. Bareilly College had 268 and Benares College 560 or 1074 in all departments. Of these 956 were Hindoos and 104 Mahomedans. English was studied by 985, Arabic by 32, Persian by 96, Urdu by 638, Sanskrit by

136, Hindi by 142 and Bengali by 35. The rate of fees varied from 8 annas to 5 Rs. The Bareilly College founded in 1837 was very successful. As an evidence of the spread of schools and the desire for school training, of 268 students 75 came from out-stations. One-fifth of the students were Mussulmans, in 1858 the proportion was one-tenth. In the Benares College, founded in 1792, the daily average attendance increased from 86 to 89 per cent. during the year. The Principal thinks the percentage is as high as we can expect it to be as long as Benares boys are liable to small-pox, matrimony and cholera, to loss of grandmothers and the performance of pilgrimage and *puja*. The Law Class at Agra, established on 1st April 1865, began with 5 pupils four of whom passed an excellent examination on 22nd September. Hitherto the class to which the pleaders belong is not one which has availed itself of an English education at the Colleges, and conversely the students at the Colleges have as yet no inclination to enter the legal profession: moreover, few of them have the means of paying the fees prescribed. Mr. Smith's opinion is that the Government will be compelled to adopt the plan of the Council of Legal Education in London,—namely, to make the attendance at law lectures compulsory for a legal year. The two special Colleges, the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee and the Medical School at Agra, are supported by funds which do not form part of the Educational Budget allowances. The Boarding-houses attached to the 3 Arts Colleges flourished during the year. Athletics and cricket were popular. The Principal of Bareilly College remarks—"in December 'eleven of ours' accompanied Pundit Kedar Nath to Agra, where they got most thoroughly beaten by the Agra lads. Much may be learnt through defeat. The spirit displayed by the Bareilly boys, who in journeying on foot so far may be said to have eclipsed the performances of itinerant elevens even in England, is well worthy of notice; and a strange sight indeed they must have presented to their fellow-travellers—pilgrims, mendicants, and others—not bound as they for sacred fair or holy place, nor on a visit to relations, but hurrying along with bat on shoulder to play a cricket match! That these lads should succeed in their studies by comparison with the town boys is not surprising." Some of the Benares boarders applied for instruction in wrestling.

Government Schools.—The following table gives the details of these directly under the state :—

Description of School.	No.	No. on the Rolls 1865 66.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Expenditure. Local.
Schools of the Higher Class, ...	5	1,545·8	1,416·67	1,08,983 0 2	8,892 6 5
Ditto Middle „ ...	2	321	321	4,758 11 10	1,628 13 7
Lower, Tahsili, ...	263	19,939	17,480·31	55,875 3 10	26,501 13 10
Lower, Halqabundi, ...	3,097	93,637	81,300·16	62,203 4 9	1,73,153 11 0
Female Schools, ...	497	9,269	7,673	20,698 13 1	7,377 9 4
Normal Schools, ...	8	455	436·2	38,077 9 2	7,625 7 2
Total, ...	3,872	1,25,166·8	1,08,627·34	2,90,596 10 10	2,25,179 13 4

The schools of the higher class are those which educate up to the standard of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Three lads from the Etawah school passed that Examination. The Inspector of the 1st Circle reports of the Hulqabandi schools that they have taken deep root. The difficulty no longer is to persuade the zemindars to allow a school to be opened in their village, but to select as localities for the number of schools that can be afforded villages the residents of which manifest the greatest desire for instruction, and where the greatest amount of good is likely to be effected. No inconsiderable portion of the Inspector's time while on tour is now occupied in listening to the petitions of zemindars for new schools, or for the restoration of schools which for some reason have been withdrawn. The low average pay of Hulqabandi teachers throughout the 2nd Circle is one

reason why, under present circumstances, no very marked improvement can be looked for after a certain average standard of excellence has been attained. This average is nearly Rs. 5, and, until the necessary expenditure on school-buildings and appurtenance—without which these schools are scarcely distinguishable from the old indigenous *pathshalas*—has been effected, the rate must remain generally *in statu quo*. In the 3rd Circle the average of boys per school was 31·66, against 29·03 of last year. The total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 2-12-6, and to the Government only 7 pie. Last year it was Rs. 3-1-0½ and 5 pie.

Female Schools.—The number of female schools was 470 with 8,583 pupils showing an increase of 98 schools and 1,924 girls. These schools are all of the most elementary description, the expenditure is limited, and the parents of the children are generally poor. They are a beginning by no means despicable, and are under careful inspection. In the 3rd Circle the total annual cost of educating each girl was Rs. 3-13-11⅘, and to the Government, As. 11-3¾.

Normal Schools.—There were 6 training institutions one for each of three large Circles, at Agra, Meerut, and Benares; one in Almorah, for the Hill Circle; and special classes at the schools of Ajmere and Etawah. In the Normal schools of Agra and Meerut the knowledge of the students was generally very deficient. Since its establishment, in 1857, the Meerut Normal school has afforded instruction to 1,463 teacher-students. There were 123 teacher-pupils in the list at the end of the year. The teachers who come from the Etawah school "are of a very inferior class, and are sent back with about as much knowledge of the art of teaching as before, and in many cases with very little more information."

Aided Schools.—The following table [illegible]

	Number.	Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expense. Imperial.	Local.
Colleges, ...	4	1,214	1,006·3	Rs. 18,333 0 0	35,541 5 2
Schools, Higher Class, ...				77,320 0 0	1,16,852 13 1
,, Middle Class, ...	78	13,059	10,337·19	13,554 0 0	
,, Lower (aided,)...	43				
,, Lower (unaided),(*a*) ...	5,118	57,193	52,068·11	(*b*)231 11 2	2,34,564 2 3
Female Schools, ...	77	1,494	1,352·0	14,460 0 0	15,696 [illegible] 6
Normal Schools, ...	2	62	61	2,700 0 0	5,196 5 11
Total, ...	5,322	73,022	64,824·60	(*c*)1,26,628 11 2	4,07,850 11 11

In 1864-65, the expenditure on schools under this Section was,—*imperial*, Rs. 91,694; *local*, Rs. 3,56,591. The remaining expenditure under the head Grants-in-aid is the amount paid for the maintenance of English Teachers at forty-seven places where an equal amount is subscribed by the inhabitants. These schools are under the direct management of the Department in most cases,

(*a.*)—These are the indigenous or country-schools.
(*b.*)—Paid from Prize Fund.
(*c.*)—This amount shows expenditure under Grants-in-Aid, exclusive of grants made to private bodies for building.

and their cost is entered above under the item Middle class schools.

Scholarships.—The sum of Rs. 17,992 was spent in 1865 and Rs. 19,963 in 1866.

Employment of Students by Government.—Of 128 students in the N. W. Provinces who had passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination 51 were still under instruction, 7 were without employment, and 9 had private occupations; consequently, 61 of these young men had entered the service of Government. Of this number 29 were in the educational department of the North Western and 20 in that of other Provinces, 5 were employed in the Public Works Department as computers, 6 in Magistrates' offices as English writers and 1 as a Tehsildar. In a resolution of 9th May 1866 the Lieutenant Governor expressed satisfaction that the employment of natives trained in Government and other schools is becoming more general. It appears that 79 out of 162 persons, appointed for the first time under Government on salaries varying in value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 in 1864, received this kind of education; and that 85 out of 123 represented the proportion in 1865. In all Departments except Public Works and Education, the preference was given to privately educated students. In 1864 four students from Mission schools were appointed, and in 1865 fourteen, in all departments.

The English Language in Education.—The spread of the desire for instruction in English is progressive. During the last four years it has been very rapid. Of the 1st Circle it is said that an order for the introduction of English figures in keeping district treasury accounts spread at once and in the best Tahsili schools the senior classes could work sums in English figures. This and the introduction of an English Primer as one of the test-books in the examination for entrance to what was before a purely Vernacular Department of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College, drove many Tahsili teachers and their first-class boys to seek the assistance of the English school teachers. There were indications that the desire for instruction in English is not necessarily to be attributed to the hopes of Government employment, but that a change in literary tastes among the upper classes is dawning. The Inspector of the 2nd Circle mentions the expectation of the zemindars of Furruckabad that, on

the completion of the new settlement, the Government will provide English schools in place of Hulqabandi. The Inspector of the 3rd Circle had twelve schools in which a subscription and equivalent grant-in-aid maintained an English teacher. The number of students of English in Government schools was about 6,500, and in Aided schools, 9,229; it is probable that there were at least 500 private students in addition making a rough total of 16,000. The English scholars, according to last year's estimate, were 4,592 in Government schools and 6,674 in Private.

Books.—The sales amounted to Rs. 27,782 for 197,230 copies. The corresponding sales last year were 1,85,470 copies, at a value of Rs. 28,181-15-5. The following, condensed from the elaborate tables in the Appendix, shows the cost of educating students in the State and in Independent Colleges in 1865-66—

	Average attendance.	Total Cost.			Cost of Educating each Pupil.		
Government.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Government College, Agra, ...	247·4	49,539	12	5	200	9	0
Ditto ditto, Bareilly, ..	265	39,889	7	2	150	0	0
Ditto ditto, Benares, ..	528	69,486	8	11	131	9	7
[illegible] School, Ajmere, ...	197·9	20,149	7	7	101	12	3
Hume's High School, Etawah, ...	358	11,551	1	3	32	4	3
Anglo-Vernacular School, Allygurh, ..	206	3,767	3	5	18	4	7
Ditto ditto, Shahjehanpore, ...	120	2,620	6	0	20	5	0
Independent.							
St. John's College, Agra, ...	304	16,020	0	0	52	8	8
St. Peter's ditto ditto, ...	59	10,356	7	2	175	8	4
Secundra School, ditto, ...	272	3,920	3	9	14	6	7
Victoria College, ditto, ...	305	12,745	8	0	44	0	0
Mofid-Am School, ditto, ...	126	2,744	0	0	21	12	5
Jay Narain's College, and Free School, Benares, ...	367	16,508	6	0	44	15	8
Mission Female School, Benares, ...	162	2,795	9	6	17	1	2
Ditto Orphan ditto, ditto, ...	130	3,385	0	0	26	0	0
Bengalitollah Preparatory School, do.,	112	3,474	9	6	14	4	6
High School, Allahabad, ...	97	8,309	4	0	85	10	8
Mission Boys' School, ditto, ...	64	360	0	0	5	10	0
Parish School, ditto, ...	79	1,432	12	3	18	2	2

Opinion of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the progress of education, though not in some respects so marked as in recent preceding years, was not, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The great want of schools of the upper middle class will soon be supplied. The most marked defects in other respects were such as time only can fully remedy; but more vigorous action on the part of the native inspecting agency seemed very desirable, and the enlistment of the aid of district officials and of native gentlemen of respectability in the work of supervision of Tehseelee and Hulqabandi schools, which had been successfully introduced in the Punjab, would be attended with the best results. As to the difficulty in obtaining employment for pupils the Principal or Head Master of the college or school to which the scholar belongs ought to furnish him with the requisite introductions should he be considered well qualified for Government employ. On the general subject of the employment of students in the Government service, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that there is no desire on the part of Government to prefer students from Government institutions to those educated at private schools, irrespective of their merits. The natural inference from the Director's statements would be that private education has produced more useful men than that of the Government. If this be the case (and it is not impossible that too undivided attention to more literary studies should produce such a result), a remedy cannot be applied too soon; for, what is desired is such an education as will, while it cultivates the intellect, make the student more useful in the ordinary walks of life. It is noticeable that of persons employed in the Educational Department itself, thirty per cent. were not brought up at Government institutions.

TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1863-64.

Singapore.—The total value of exports by sea to all ports was Rs. 5,39,79,438 of which Rs. 97,37,102 was to Indian or Home ports. The value of Imports was Rs. 6,34,69,983 of which Rs. 1,21,51,676 was from Indian or Home ports. The following tables show the details :—

Comparative Abstract Statement of the Imports of Singapore from the undermentioned places between the Official Years 1862-63 *and* 1863-64.

	1862-63.			1863-64.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure and Bullion.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure and Bullion.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
United Kingdom ..	1,20,00,417	30,07,169	1,50,07,586	1,21,58,665	8,31,446	1,29,90,111
Aden	12,512	439	12,951	1,432	6,087	7,519
Africa...	.....	.....	.....	16,005	.....	16,005
America, North ..	3,02,226	.....	3,02,226	2,95,865	.....	2,95,865
Ditto, South	5,147	.....	5,147	9,812	.....	9,812
Amsterdam	9,24,944	.....	9,24,944	10,96,134	.....	10,96,134
Arabia and Gulf ...	23,484	33,680	57,164	2,49,392	.....	2,49,392
Australia	1,93,849	1,26,210	3,20,059	2,25,989	1,32,347	3,58,336
Austria	764	.....	764	3,680	1,240	4,920
[illegible]	26,564	.....	26,564	56,605	.....	56,605
[illegible]	11,44,388	1,86,567	13,30,955	14,34,947	1,51,155	15,85,102
[illegible] Hope ...	35,135	15,818	50,953	8,756	1,760	10,516
[illegible]	9,29,946	1,96,217	11,26,163	4,60,057	49,839	5,09,896
[illegible]	67,480	17,810	85,290	23,534	81,917	1,05,451
[illegible]	61,54,495	28,74,720	90,29,215	72,64,601	24,34,587	96,99,188
[illegible]	14,39,970	1,97,253	16,37,223	9,90,935	97431	10,88,366
[illegible]	20,545	.....	20,545	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]	6,77,821	2,57,090	9,34,918	5,25,604	20,401	5,46,005
[illegible] and Bremen ..	19,73,263	.....	19,73,263	19,54,787	.....	19,54,787
[illegible] Bally, &c, ..	35,02,685	58,89,652	93,91,737	29,43,514	44,05,873	73,49,377
[illegible]	2,05,995	19,692	2,25,687	1,20,486	30,690	1,51,176
[illegible]	13,88,370	3,16,660	17,05,030	13,96,327	2,55,684	16,52,011
[illegible]	2,20,406	45,579	2,65,985	7,46,084	.....	7,46,084
[illegible]	1,07,548	20,536	1,28,084	20,005	29,229	49,234
[illegible] and Malacca ..	62,40,663	6,48,252	68,88,915	60,54,281	6,33,147	66,87,428
[illegible]	24,09,895	11,735	24,26,930	19,93,690	77,878	20,71,568
[illegible]	3,166	8,027	11,193	3,300	.....	3,300
[illegible]	8,63,755	2,26,069	10,99,324	12,39,359	1,93,118	14,32,477
[illegible]	28,291	.....	28,291	.....	.....	.....
[illegible] Islands and Places ...	5,48,532	62,943	6,11,205	5,47,939	94,683	6,42,622
Total Imported from the United Kingdom and Foreign Ports	4,14,51,494	1,41,70,817	5,56,22,311	4,17,89,565	95,28,812	5,13,18,377
Arracan	1,47,141	.....	1,47,141	2,23,165	.....	2,23,165
Bombay	2,61,082	94,821	3,55,903	3,78,748	11,78,282	15,57,030
Calcutta	68,66,242	1,32,074	69,98,316	70,65,131	77,420	71,42,551
Chittagong	17,603	.....	17,603	.....	.....	.....
Fort St. George... ...	3,08,617	12,879	3,21,496	2,97,687	6,888	3,04,575
Karrikal	35,087	.....	35,087	4,007	.....	4,007
Moulmein	20,260	.....	20,260	35,930	2,541	38,471
Nagapatam	7,585	.....	7,585	.....	.....	.....
Pegu	10,85,321	5,118	10,90,439	28,43,097	38,781	28,81,878
Total Imported from the Indian or Home Ports ...	87,48,998	2,45,892	89,94,890	1,08,47,765	13,03,912	1,21,51,677
Grand Total ...	5,02,00,492	1,44,16,709	6,46,17,201 6,31,70,054 14,47,147	5,26,37,330	1,08,32,724	6,34,70,054

Comparative Abstract Statement of the Exports of Singapore to the under-mentioned places between the Official Years 1862-63 *and* 1863-64.

	1862-63.			1863-64.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure and Bullion.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure and Bullion.	Total.
	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.
United Kingdom ...	65,22,174	.....	65,22,174	77,70,341	.....	77,70,341
Aden	3,9[illegible]	20,507	24,436	5,753	7,205	12,958
Africa	12,287	.....	12,287	25,698	.....	25,698
America, North ...	4,84,48[illegible]	.....	4,84,485	7,32,488	.....	7,32,488
Ditto South	4,181	.....	4,181	.....	.....	...
Arabia and Gulf ...	2,87,[illegible]	4,311	2,91,888	2,58,451	990	2,59,441
Australia	2,1[illegible],37[illegible]	.....	2,11,378	2,39,056	.....	2,39,056
Borneo	12,[illegible]6,521	1,48,691	13,75,215	10,92,228	1,11,482	12,03,710
Cape of Good Hope ..	16,998	.....	16,999	14,500	.....	14,500
Celebes	8,81,868	21,302	9,03,170	6,55,110	1,135	6,56,245
Ceylon	1,11,202	.....	1,11,202	1,57,765	.....	1,57,765
China	1,19,10,456	5,80,917	1,24,91,373	1,23,11,9[illegible]2	6,81,253	1,30,[illegible],155
Cochin China	26,52,90[illegible]	5,86,919	32,39,827	28,44,169	9,058	28,53,827
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	18,612	.....	18,612
France	6,22,97[illegible]	.....	6,22,970	4,06,646	.....	4,06,646
Hamburgh and Bremen ...	1,04,95[illegible]	.....	1,04,955	.....	.....	...
Java, Rio, &c.	39,23,437	16,[illegible]1,467	55,74,904	30,73,971	6,75,656	37,49,627
Kongpoot	3,16,311	2,470	3,18,781	2,36,45[illegible]	1,106	2,37,551
Malayan Peninsula ...	13,50,274	6,24,302	19,78,576	12,42,728	5,81,695	18,24,[illegible]
Manila	1,96,195	.....	1,96,195	3,99,705	2,84,768	6,84,4[illegible]
Mauritius	1,66,708	.....	1,66,708	2,93,403	...	2,93,403
Penang and Malacca ..	34,98,044	16,09,816	51,07,860	36,74,[illegible]69	13,71,51[illegible]	50,45,[illegible]
Siam	21,67,929	10,84,611	32,52,540	25,98,4[illegible]7	5,81,92[illegible]	31,80,[illegible]75
Spain	62,131	.....	62,131	82,911	.....	82,911
Suez	.....	.....	.....	1,320	.....	1,320
Sumatra	5,29,194	1,95,69[illegible]	7,24,886	5,4[illegible],131	5,06,61[illegible]	1[illegible],51,747
Other Islands and Places...	12,92,689	96,989	13,89,6[illegible]8	5,86,247	1,38,215	7,24,482
Total Exported to the United Kingdom and Foreign Ports	3,85,56,805	66,31,994	4,51,88,799	3,92,87,112	49,53,924	4,42,40,336
Arracan	10,109	...	10,109	50,214	...	50,214
Bombay	7,47,003	6,23,843	13,70,846	6,5[illegible],815	17,62,070	24,14,885
Calcutta .. .	22,23,992	58,77,043	81,01,035	12,37,017	44,09,857	56,46,874
Fort St George ..	2,15,941	2,18,012	4,33,953	5,86,749	15,015	6,01,764
Goa	.....	.....	.....	1,564	.....	1,564
Karrikal	1,06,241	1,832	1,08,073	1,35,079	594	1,35,673
Moulmein	5,697	.....	5,697	10,393	.....	10,393
Nagapatam	14,681	.....	14,681	4,71[illegible]	.....	4,71[illegible]
Nagore	1,028	.....	1,028	.....	.....	.....
Pondicherry	2,45,7[illegible]4	67,807	3,13,561	.....	.....	.....
Pegu	7,864	.....	7,864	6,81,563	1,89,457	8,71,020
Total Exported to the Indian or Home Ports ...	35,78,310	67,88,537	1,03,66,847	33,60,109	63,76,093	97,37,102
Grand Total ..	4,21,35,115	1,34,20,531	5,55,55,646	4,26,47,221	1,13,30,217	5,39,77,438
			5,39,77,438			
			15,76,208			

Prince of Wales Island.—The Exports amounted to Rs. 30,52,150 of which Rs. 3,84,095 was to Indian or Home ports. The Imports re-exported amounted to Rs. 2,16,24,225 of which Rs. 25,38,030 was to Indian or Home ports. The Imports amounted to Rs. 1,56,43,400 of which Rs. 25,03,785 was from Indian or Home ports.

Malacca.—The Imports amounted to Rs. 45,42,849 of which Rs. 60,180 was from Indian or Home ports. The Exports amounted to Rs. 35,96,011 of which Rs. 26,095 was to Indian or Home ports.

TRADE OF THE PORTS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

1864-65.

Bassein.—The duty exports by sea to foreign ports amounted to Rs. 26,02,234 yielding Rs. 2,22,540. The value of duty imports was Rs. 19,377 yielding Rs. 3,543. The value of free exports was Rs. 74,368 and from Bengal ports Rs. 55,967. The value of free imports from foreign ports was Rs. 47,636 and from Bengal ports Rs. 99,507. The number of ships arrived from all but Bengal ports was 70 of 29,624 tons and the departures 94 of 49,518 tons. From Bengal ports 29 of 5,136 tons arrived and 39 of 2,117 tons departed.

Moulmein.—Merchandise valued at Rs. 7,90,002 and yielding Rs. 6[illegible],034 of duty, was exported to foreign ports; and to the value of Rs. 7,08,603 yielding Rs. 124 of duty was imported. The free exports to foreign ports amounted to Rs. 61,63,546 and of free exports to Bengal ports to Rs. 10,63,630. The value of free imports from foreign ports was Rs. 5,78,244 and from Bengal ports Rs. 56,43,377. The value of imports re-exported to foreign ports was Rs. 85,064 and to Bengal ports, Rs. 6,45,583. As to shipping, from foreign and non-Bengal ports 330 vessels of 144,421 tons arrived and 311 of 130,949 tons departed. From Bengal ports 249 of 68,670 arrived and 210 of 54,813 tons departed.

Rangoon.—From Rangoon the duty exports by sea to all ports not subject to the Bengal Presidency, amounted to Rs. 1,52,61,918 yielding Rs. 9,50,407 as duty. The

duty imports amounted to Rs. 53,71,768 yielding Rs. 3,21,541 of duty. The free exports to foreign ports amounted to Rs 33,57,990 and to ports subject to the Bengal Presidency to Rs. 30,66,794. The value of free imports from foreign ports was Rs. 2,07,76,763, of imports re-exported to foreign ports, Rs. 1.88,593; and of imports re-exported to Bengal ports, Rs. 47,26,771. The following gives details of the shipping of the Rangoon in 1864-65.

ARRIVALS.	From Foreign and Home Ports.		From Bengal Ports.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Square-Rigged.				
Government Steamers	4	2,600	10	7,680
Merchant Steamers under British Colours ...	18	10,100	90	45,206
„ Vessels „ American „ ...	28	24,103	2	1,461
„ „ „ Austrian „ ...	7	3,507	..	.....
„ „ „ Belgian „ ...	5	2,010	..	.....
„ „ „ Bremen „ ...	39	15,821	4	2,847
„ „ „ British „ ...	346	1,48,551	59	12,612
„ „ „ Danish „ ...	25	7,873	...	.....
„ „ „ Dutch „ ...	8	3,552	...	.....
„ „ „ French „ ...	15	5,840	1	486
„ „ „ Hamburg „ ...	45	14,778	1	458
„ „ „ Hanoverian „ ...	10	4,157	...	.....
„ „ „ Italian „ ...	3	1,711	..	.....
„ „ „ Mecklenburg „ ...	3	769	..	.....
„ „ „ Netherland „ ...	1	365	...	.....
„ „ „ Norwegian „ ...	8	2,835	...	.....
„ „ „ Oldenburg „ ...	12	5,521	...	.....
„ „ „ Portuguese „ ...	7	2,384	2	653
„ „ „ Prussian „ ...	7	2,818	...	.....
„ „ „ Russian „ ...	6	3,122	...	.....
„ „ „ Siamese „ ...	4	1,680	...	.....
„ „ „ Swedish „ ...	6	2,399	...	.....
Total Square-Rigged ...	607	2,66,826	169	71,133
Country Craft.				
Under British Colours	5	401	38	1,831
„ Burmese „	...	... ..	2	44
„ Chinese „	10	926	1	75
Total Country Craft ...	15	1,327	41	1,950
Grand Total Square-Rigged and Country Craft ..	622	2,68,153	210	73,383

DEPARTURES.	To Foreign and Home Ports.		To Bengal Ports.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Square-Rigged.				
Government Steamers and Transports ...	4	2,600	9	7,480
Merchant Steamers under British Colours ...	22	12,484½	89	44,328½
„ Vessels „ American „ ...	34	29,765	1	1,102
„ „ „ Austrian „ ...	7	3,507	...	.....
„ „ „ Belgian „ ...	5	1,974	...	.....
„ „ „ Bremen „ ...	40	17,427	2	1,004
„ „ „ British „ ...	344	1,50,668½	63	15,259
„ „ „ Danish „ ...	24	7,787	...	.....
„ „ „ Dutch „ ...	9	3,949	...	.....
„ „ „ French „ ...	17	6,378	1	486
„ „ „ Hamburg „ ...	42	14,427	...	.....
„ „ „ Hanoverian „ ...	11	5,194	1	181
„ „ „ Italian „ ...	1	884	...	.....
„ „ „ Mecklenburg „ ...	4	1,161	...	.....
„ „ „ Norwegian „ ...	7	2,457	1	448
„ „ „ Oldenburg „ ...	9	3,857	...	.....
„ „ „ Portuguese „ ...	10	3,591	...	.....
„ „ „ Prussian „ ...	6	2,181	...	.....
„ „ „ Russian „ ...	6	2,628	2	1,204
„ „ „ Siamese „ ...	4	1,681	...	.....
„ „ „ Swedish „ ...	8	3,596	...	.....
Total Square-Rigged ...	614	2,78,197	169	71,492½
Country Craft.				
Under British Colours	16	1,800	30	1,168
„ Chinese „	4	573	1	161
„ Siamese „	1	75	...	.....
Total Country Craft. ..	21	2,448	31	1,329
Grand Total Square-Rigged and Country Craft ...	635	2,80,645	200	72,821½

Tavoy.—Duty exports to foreign and non-Bengal ports amounted to Rs. 1,29,135 yielding Rs. 10,855. The duty imports amounted to Rs. 2,05,636 yielding Rs. 3,190. The free exports to Bengal ports amounted to Rs. 1,05,978 and the free imports to Rs. 1,18,498. The value of imports re-exported to Bengal ports was Rs. 35,499. The number of ships that arrived was 210 native craft of 3,223¼ tons, and the departures numbered 361 of 4,357½ tons, from and to Bengal ports. From and

to foreign and non-Bengal ports, there were 61 arrivals of 3,634½ tons and 66 departures of 3,759½ tons.

Mergui.—The value of the duty exports to foreign and non-Bengal ports was Rs. 19,062 yielding Rs. 1,283, and of the duty imports Rs. 76,030 yielding Rs. 1,204. The value of the free exports to Bengal ports was Rs. 2,17,015 and of the free imports Rs. 1,37,357. The value of imports re-exported to foreign and non-Bengal ports was Rs. 2,596 and to Bengal ports Rs. 12,527. From and to foreign and non-Bengal ports 30 native craft of 1,756 tons arrived and 25 of 1,470 tons departed. From and to Bengal ports 181 ships of 3,218 tons arrived and 194 of 4,126 tons departed.

Kyouk Phyoo.—The free exports to foreign and non-Bengal ports were in value Rs. 53,162 and to Bengal ports Rs. 1,225. The free imports from the former were Rs. 37,780 and from the latter Rs. 2,510. From the former 8 British vessels of 10,393 tons arrived and to them there departed 13 of 1,983 tons. From the latter 11 of 1,255 tons arrived and 6 of 311 departed to them.

Akyab.—The value of the duty exports to foreign and non-Bengal ports was Rs. 53,68,593 yielding Rs. 3,97,785. The value of the duty imports was 1,42,486 yielding Rs. 11,114. The value of the free exports to all non-Bengal ports was Rs. 3,04,648 and to Bengal ports Rs. 22,42,007. The duty imports from non-Bengal ports were Rs. 1,53,312 in value and the free imports from Bengal ports Rs. 55,16,525 of which Rs. 26,05,793 was treasure. The imports re-exported to foreign ports were Rs. 34,460 in value. From all non-Bengal ports there arrived 219 vessels of 117,751 tons and to these ports there departed 203 of 96,470 tons. From Bengal ports there arrived 129 vessels of 45,880 tons and to these there departed 154 of 80,967 tons.

INSANE ASYLUMS IN BENGAL.

1865.

DR. W. A. GREEN, Officiating Principal Inspector General, submits the Report of the five Insane Asylums of Dullunda, Moy-

dapore, Dacca, Patna and Cuttack. The following is a comparative statement of the past three years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
The total number of Insanes admitted and re-admitted	261	389	438
Total treated	770	919	1,067
Total number cured and transferred to Friends	169	205	328
Percentage of ditto to total treated	21·94	22·3	30·74
The Total of mortality of those years... ...	70	86	109
The percentage of mortality to total treated ...	9·09	10·6	10·21

In 1865 the daily average strength in the five Asylums was 658, and the total number during the year 1067. The high and increasing mortality is ascribed to over-crowding in the Dullunda Asylum and the prevalence of acute mania, the most rapidly fatal form of insanity. The number of Hindoos admitted was double that of Mahomedans. The women admitted were nearly all Hindoos. There were 24 criminal lunatics. As to the forms of insanity, there were 11 cases of moral insanity, 331 of acute mania, 388 of chronic mania, 55 of recurrent mania, 3 of melancholia, 234 of dementia from protracted mania, 1 of congenital dementia and 7 of amentia. The causes of insanity are known to be intemperance, and intoxicating drugs in four-fifths of the known causes; in the cases of half of the admissions, nearly, no cause is assigned, so imperfectly are the histories of the insanes reported. Of the 1067 cases treated the causes of insanity were in detail—22 from epilepsy, 389 from ganjah, 34 from liquor, 1 from masturbation, 17 from opium, 1 from churus, 3 from dissipation, 4 from jungle fever, 3 from anger, 7 from religion, 11 from grief, 18 from loss of caste, 28 from loss of relatives, 1 from fright, 1 from poverty, 2 from jealousy, 27 from hereditary and 5 from congenital causes. In 493 cases the causes were unknown.

Of 214 insanes in Dullunda 201 were employed, of 53 in Moydapore all, of 241 in Dacca 150, of 125 in Patna 100, and of 25 in Cuttack 15. Of 438 cases 37 insanes were aged from 10 to 20 years, 152 from 20 to 30; 152 from 30 to 40; 60 from 40 to 50; 35 from 50 to 60; and 2 from 60 to 70. Each insane cost, including establishment, Rs. 70 in Dullunda; Rs. 12-14-9 in Moydapore, which is to be abolished; Rs. 78-1-6 in Dacca; Rs. 93-4-1 in Patna; and Rs. 47-4-7½ in Cuttack. The Superintendents are all impressed with the pre-eminent importance of occupation for the inmates of the Asylums, estimating this occupation of body and mind as most curative, varying it

with amusements and schemes for raising pleasing sensations in the poor creatures' minds, where they may possess any capacity for such alleviation. Cleanliness and good conservancy were as well attended to as circumstances admitted. Good dietary and sufficient clothing, from their great importance in the treatment of insanes, were carefully attended to at all the Asylums. The following shows the details of the Asylums at Bareilly, Benares and Lucknow, for comparison :—

1865.	Total	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred.	Died.	Remaining.	Ratio per cent. of Cures and Transfers to Treated.	Ratio per cent. of Mortality to daily Average Strength.	Average yearly expense for each Patient.		
								Rs.	As.	P.
Bareilly ...	385	45	6	42	292	13·24	15·55	36	1	9
Benares ...	144	13	17	17	97	20·83	17·70	50	10	5
Lucknow...	169	31	...	28	110	18·34	26·16	54	12	10¼

Dr. R. Hutchinson reports of the Patna Asylum—"I had all the insanes taken out for a long walk, morning and evening, in alternate parties. After her first walk it was touching to hear the mother of the Asylum, who had not been beyond the walls since 1855, dilate upon the strange and beautiful 'wilayut' she had seen; the green fields and umbrageous trees she had passed; the multitudes of men and women she had come across; and, stranger than all, the wonderful ghari she had seen with a mem and babas inside. Morning and evening the paguls are to be met walking along in quiet order, the males leading, and the females following; should it fall to his turn, an old insane leads the way singing at the top of his voice, and clapping his hands in tune. I also introduced a bi-monthly nátch to the great delight of the insanes; I always make a point of being present to insure order (which is quite unnecessary), and watch the physiognomies of the patients during the performance. The latter is a most interesting study; for you see the restless eye of the maniac fixed in steady gaze, and the vacant expression of the imbecile lit up with evident delight; the crying and drivelling of the idiot are now still;

and hands ever ready for mischief now beat time to the song and drum. On the occasion of the first nátch, an old patient, *the* character of the place, was quietly listening, his body swaying to and fro to the cadence of the music; the native air "hillee millee punnee ao" was commenced, and its well known notes seemed to call up memories of the past, for the quiet listener started to his feet with active agility, and commenced dancing vigorously to the great astonishment of the professional. The infection spread, and a second insane sprang on to the dhurree, and joined in the dance and song. Now the nátch is eagerly looked forward to, and I am often asked when the next is to take place. No one who has visited any of the Asylums at home can fail to be struck with the difference between them and those out here. There, violence and restraint are common, here, both are rare, if seen at all. And I believe this is owing to the great difference in temperament between the Native and Englishman; the former is less *sthenic* than the latter, and consequently is less liable to bodily or mental derangement. Real, spontaneously produced mania, is rare in our Asylums, and the hereditary form still more so. Exciting causes (some not to be met with at home) are ready at hand, and to them we must attribute the vast majority of cases, and to simple withholding them, the great majority of cures. A more useless set of men than the keepers especially, could not well be got together." Dr. Coates reports of the Cuttack Asylum. "Fifty per cent. of the lunacy was caused by indulgence in intoxicating drugs, with which dissipation was usually combined. These together are the most fertile sources of insanity all the world over. Two of these noted under the heading *religion*, believed themselves to be laboring under the anger of Debi, and went on a pilgrimage to appease her wrath. These are both hopeless cases. One of these is going fast into dementia, and the other is in a condition nearly as hopeless. The third was a Baptist Christian lad, whose study of the Revelations led him into the hallucination of seeing and conversing with destroying angels. He has recovered. The *anger* cases were all family quarrels. Two of the three were women. Five of the six *grief* cases were females, illustrating some of the evil influences of the Juggernath Pundahs or priests. None were influenced by the moon, nor had the changes of the weather as regards weight, heat or electricity any apparent effect in any way. The query about the moon's evil influence might very well be expunged from the list of enquiries in the present day."

NATIVE PRESSES AND LITERATURE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1862—1865.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XLIV., Art. I.

MR. KEMPSON, Director of Public Instruction, makes four Reports to Government on the Native Presses in the North-Western Provinces during each of the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

THE YEAR 1862.

Newspapers.—The number of Vernacular newspapers increased during the year from 14 to 23. Compared with the circulation of the English newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces, of which four were issued twice or thrice a week, and five once a week, the circulation of the Native Press was very small, if the mere proportion of English to Natives is considered. But the attractions of a free press depend on the intellectual wants of the people. At the beginning of the year the number of newspapers published in England was 819; in Scotland, 138; and in Ireland, 132. The area of the United Kingdom is about one-half larger than that of the North-Western Provinces, with a population nearly the same; but this wide difference in the matter of newspaper circulation is no just foundation for more than the general inference that there is an equally vast difference between the intellectual wants and habits of the peoples. The spread of education in the United Kingdom during the last 30 years has been very great, and the newspaper circulation has accordingly increased some 270 per cent. In Scotland and Ireland, two parts of the kingdom which have progressed with very different degrees of rapidity, the number of issues has been quadrupled, and become 2⅓rd times as great respectively in the same period. It is therefore a just conclusion that the spread of newspaper literature is one of the signs which mark the spread of education. Judged by this principle, popular education in India is showing its results in the North-Western Provinces, as well as in other parts of the country, where a more general enlightenment pervades the townspeople. The places of publication were 12, Agra, Ajmere, Bareilly, Benares, Boolundshuhur, Cawnpore, Etawah,

Furruckabad, Jounpore, Meerut, Roorkee and Shahjehanpore. The greatest number published at any one place was 5 at Agra. This is a large number of issues for a single city of the size and locality. At Constantinople the number of Vernacular newspapers is only three. Of the papers published at the above cities, 17 were in the Urdu language, 4 in Hindi, 1 in English, and 1 in both languages. Since as an organ for the dissemination of the views and intentions of the Government, any one of the Native papers might be made useful, Mr. Kempson proposed to allow a certain amount of patronage to six papers. The general ignorance and false notions as to the intentions of Government which pervades the *dehqani* part of the population are unbounded. If asked where they heard such nonsense as is sometimes repeated, the answer is, "A traveller told us." Within the last month or two Mr. Kempson had been several times astonished by the question, "Sir, is it true that the *Badshahahzadi* (Queen of England) has changed her religion?"—and this in no out-of-the-way part of the country. Still later he visited a school, and found the boys had fled. A Native Doctor had arrived the day before on his vaccination rounds, and a rumour had preceded him that he was empowered to enter a Government school and operate as he chose. The editors of Native newspapers, almost without exception, desire to obtain the patronage of the Government, which proves to some extent their wish to be loyal. In June an advertisement appeared to this effect in the *Benares Akhbar*, "Our Government needs experienced gunners. Let such apply to the editor. They will have to go north." As it was clear that the British Government was not intended, and the terms suggested the secret formation of Artillery, inquiry was made, and it was found that the editor was in the interest of the Naipal Durbar. The editors translate extracts from the English papers, and fasten greedily on incidents discreditable to Englishmen, such for instance as the casual maltreatment of their countrymen. But it is rare to meet with any just appreciation of the advantages the people enjoy under British rule, of the use of the railway or the telegraph, or of the benefits of an enlightened legislation. Instead of this, there are complaints that so many Acts are passed now a-days that men do not know what is coming next. Of the whole number of editors 5 were Mussulman. As a rule, Urdu papers, edited by this class, exhibit more freedom of expression than others. Now and then the rival editors taunt each other, after the English fashion. The best paper in point of matter and lithography was the *Nur-ul-Absar* (the Light of In-

telligence) at Agra, conducted by Munshi Sadasukh Lall, the officiating Government Translator. It is published in Urdu and Hindi,—in the latter under the title of *Boodhi Prakash*. Another promising paper was the *Faiz Amm* of Ajmere, edited by one of the teachers of the Government School.

Books.—Of the works entered in the list, 139 are in the Urdu language, 131 in Hindi, 93 in Persian, 28 in Arabic, and 51 in Sanscrit, with a few in two languages. Of the whole 113 were devoted to religion, chiefly reprints of sacred books; 111 to education, 34 to law, 14 to medicine, 14 to love romances, 34 to poetry chiefly erotic, and 131 were of a miscellaneous character. Religious works in the Urdu language concern the Mahomedans chiefly, and are commonly in the form of devotional works. Syud Ahmud, Principal Sudder Ameen of Ghazeepore, began the publication, at his own press, of a "Mahomedan Commentary on the Holy Bible." Of books on education, the largest number are in Persian, and consist of compilations from well known books on morality. One is a short treatise, not strictly original, by a native gentleman unconnected with Government, and is a kind of guide-book to domestic economy in families of the upper class. In the choice of a wife heads of families are cautioned to avoid pretty faces, which are generally accompanied by vicious tendencies, but rather to look out for activity and intelligence, modesty, tenderness, untalkativeness and general subservience; and, above all things, to beware of widows. If a man has no money he is told not to marry, the object of marriage being to provide a custodian for household property, and to beget children to whom that property may descend. This house-keeper is to be kept well in hand, and three modes of governance are suggested: the first *terror;* the second *affection;* the third *work*. Terror is necessary to depress her rising spirit and maintain subservience. Affection is described as a matter of difficulty, to be dissembled or withheld on occasion, and never to be excessive, and mostly to consist in treating the woman with kindness, giving her good dresses and ornaments, so long as the latter are not noisy; and in being "particular beyond measure" in the matter of *purdah*. Polygamy is discouraged as a source of domestic discord; but the entertainment of four wives is allowable, if the object be the procreation of descendants, as in the case of kings. The wife is to be excluded from all intimate acquaintance with her husband's private affairs, and he is advised to abstain from making use of his wife's money, lest she should become proud thereby and cantankerous. Admonitions are given to the lady to be economical and diligent in household affairs; to live in

abject submission to her lord; never to speak with anger; to do everything he wishes; to put up with his harshness; to be blind to his faults, and grateful for his slightest attention. The author leaves this topic with the enumeration of five kinds of bad wives: (1) one who loves her children better than her husband; (2) who has money that is a means of gaining power over her husband; (3) who before marriage was happy or in love with another person; (4) who makes her husband's name a scandal; (5) who is good-looking. Purdah is upheld and the following is said of female education—"Let girls be taught their proper duties; such as the management of a household, and living behind the *purdah*; modesty, shame, &c. By no means teach them to read and write. Merely explain to them the precepts of religion; and have them taught such occupations as needle work, spinning, &c. Bring them up with agreeable manners, and marry them to worthy men of the same caste." The law books, 34 in number, are reprints of the Acts of Government chiefly, and are nearly all in the Urdu language. The medical works are also reprints only, and treat of Native methods of practice, chiefly founded on the ancient Greek systems, derived through the Arabic. The love stories are old and well known, and are in considerable demand.

The number of Presses from which these works were issued was 67, and the number of "authors" 174, 69 being Hindu and 85 Mussulman. The fact that during the year but 15 new works were published is a proof of the scarcity of authors; but the majority of the educated class which is springing up is engaged in the service of Government, and has the excuse of want of leisure. The state of the Native Press generally points to a dearth of originality.

The Year 1863.

Newspapers.—Six papers stopped and two came into existence, making the number during the year 18, conducted by 5 Mussulman and 13 Hindu editors, all using Urdu and in two cases Hindi also. The *Mahzur-ul-Ajaib* of Roorkee is described as in the lowest rank of journals. The editor preys upon other publications, and selects what is absurd. Its popularity is therefore rather above the average. The *Shola Toor* of Cawnpore is characterised as the most disloyal and as exhibiting more of the genuine, undisguised Native mind, in its likings, antipathies, superstition, and modes of thought, than almost any other. Its misrepresentations regarding the Civil Service, and a taunt about the Government and the Nana, seem to have called forth

official remonstrances which subsequently made it less offensive. Rich Natives now make handsome presents to editors of Native papers, as well as subscribe for their publications, and a sense of their editorial power is increasing. The editor seems of Hindu origin, but he represents chiefly the opinions, feelings and interests of Mussulmans. Like the *Shola Toor* the *Mufid-ul-Anan* of Furruckabad insinuates that the policy of foreign nations is inimical to England, and conjectures that the Nana was with the rebels in Assam; but recognizes the present prosperity of England, and says that friendship between the Natives and the English is increasing. The instructions of the Government of India are that no censorship, direct or indirect, may be maintained over the Native Press, but that it be watched as an index to the wishes and feelings of the Native community. The Native Press of the North-Western Provinces is not in this sense a guide to public opinion, supposing public opinion to exist at all. The character of a paper depends entirely on the character of the editor. Had such a paper as the *Shola Toor* been to any appreciable extent an index to public opinion, it would not have changed its tone in the way described. The same may be said of the editor of the *Akbar-i-Alam*, who, finding himself watched, has become cautious. The plain fact is, that these men are disaffected to the Government, and will use their papers, if they can, as a means of disseminating their views.

Books.—The Royal Asiatic Society have formed an incorrect idea of the "literary activity" of the Hindus. Only 5 new books were published during the year. Of 119 religious works issued during the year, all but three or four are reprints. Forty of these are in the Hindi language, 26 in Sanskrit, 25 in Arabic, 19 in Urdu, 7 in Persian, and 2 in Urdu and Arabic. A few of these works are controversial. Religious controversy between Hindu and Mussulman deals largely in invective. On the side of the Mussulman especially there is little argument, and no disposition to admit that idolatrous practices are a corrupt after-growth on what was once a pure theism. Ninety-six of the works are educational; 49 of these are in the Persian tongue, and include such books as the *Gulistan* and *Bostan*, which form the regular course of reading in Persian schools. Twenty-one are in Urdu, 18 in Hindi, 6 in Arabic, and 2 in Urdu and Hindi. The remainder of the catalogue includes works on law (generally reprints of the Acts of Government) and medicine; also books of poetry, fiction, &c., with maps, almanacs and forms. The works of fiction are only 20 in number;

viz., 13 in Urdu, 2 in Persian and 5 in Hindi. In poetry there are 16 publications recorded. Last year the works of fiction were 14 in number and of poetry 34. The total number of works published is 372 only; and of these 67 per cent. are in the vernacular languages, rather more in Urdu than in Hindi. Of the rest of the books, 70 are in Persian, and 34 and 31 in Sanskrit and Arabic respectively. From a Native point of view, none of these books are objectionable in character. The religious, educational and professional treatises would be called good, and those of fiction, or poetry, exciting. The good and useful would, therefore, preponderate in the proportion of 90 per cent., leaving 10 per cent. only for works of an exciting character. The circulation of these few books is limited. A recent calculation gives the monthly circulation of readable books in the United Kingdom as about 9½ millions, of which 84 per cent. are regarded as good, 15 per cent. as exciting, and 1 per cent. as bad.

THE YEAR 1864.

Newspapers.—There were 18 somewhat improved in character. The Director of Public Instruction more than once wrote in them and the information he supplied was largely copied. Articles now and then appeared, in which an attempt was made to explain the principles of political economy as applied to Indian affairs. Topics of general interest were not seldom treated in a manner which indicated an excellent feeling in the editors; such are the evils of early marriage; careless habits of expression in the vernacular; paper-money; Hindu cremation customs; the culture of cotton; railway travelling less pleasant than it might be by reason of the rude treatment experienced by 3rd class passengers; the Post Office; Police; Bhritant (a geographical description, taken from one of our school books); the Himalayas as a penal settlement, hanging; public sweepers; Government holidays, &c. In no instance did Mr. Kempson observed a disloyal tendency. The *Akbar-i-Alum* of Meerut is the most independent. The editor manages a smaller paper, also, the *Meerut Gazette*, intended by the Collector for the benefit of the rural population. He complains bitterly of the want of *shouq-i-akhbar* (taste for newspapers) among Native gentlemen. He admires the freedom of the English Press, and alludes to a firman recently passed by the Sultan of Rum, in imitation of the English policy, which relieves the Constantinopolitan Press of all restraint, as a notable instance of good government. A special agent for the review of vernacular newspapers was appointed in the person of

Mr. Wagentrieber, whose translations had been submitted to the Government since October.

Books.—An analysis of the list shows 1 book published in English, 122 in Urdu, 126 in Hindi, 40 in Persian, 11 in Arabic, 41 in Sanskrit and 8 in two languages. Of the whole number, *viz.*, 349, only 4 can be regarded as new books. The subjects treated of are :—Educational, 84 volumes ; religion (Mahommedan) 36 ; religion (Hindu), 78 ; stories (poetical and prose), 46 ; essays, 4 ; history, 7 ; medicine, 13 ; law (Acts), 18 ; music, 12 ; miscellaneous, 51. Hindi translations of Mahomedan poetry of the amatory kind are becoming popular. The increase in the number of persons able to read their own vernacular has created a demand for books which illiterate and unprincipled printers meet with trash of these descriptions ; and it is a melancholy reflection that the vernacular, which we take so much pains in utilizing as an organ of education in the masses, should thus become a vehicle of immorality. Respectable Natives with Mr. Kempson think that a list of objectionable works might be drawn up, and, after reviewal by competent Native Committees, be placed in the hands of the Magistrates, as the basis of a definition of books illegal under Sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code. If all persons licensed to print or sell books were to receive a copy of this list, a safeguard of some value would be created. The number of the editions of vernacular books printed by the Government Press during the year was 33, consisting of a total issue of 2,68,500 volumes, at a cost of Rs. 19,869-13-7.

The Year 1865.

Newspapers.—The number was 20, or 2 more than in the previous year, of which 15 were weekly, 3 fortnightly, 1 thrice a month and the rest monthly. The total circulation was 12,365 of which 3,494 were taken by Government, 462 by European subscribers, 7,812 by Native subscribers and 599 exchanged with other papers. The following is a summary of the contents of the *Akhbar-i-Alum* of Meerut, which had 692 subscribers of whom 541 were natives—Will publish the names of subscribers who do not pay. Advocates education of female doctors. States that Lady Gladstone has become a Member of Parliament ; and considers it a happy result of female education. The name of "Dak" is unblest ; *e. g.*, gross management in the Post Office, Railway, and Indian Carrying Company. Correspondence from an apocryphal Mr. Palmer, of Cambridge College, who expresses unfavourable opinions upon English officers in India, and writes a long account of the exe-

cution of Muller. Discusses Russian politics. Suggests a number of impracticable reforms in the administration of justice. States some particulars respecting the expense of Government education. States that a wonderful discovery has recently been made, showing that, 3,000 years ago, Hindus, Egyptian, Jews, and Romans traded with and made settlements in America. States the evils of perjury, and suggests remedies. Calls on Government to put a stop to adulteration of goods and prostitution. Recommends that commissions in the Army should be given to Natives. Complains that the public are excluded from Judges' and Magistrates' Courts.

Books.—The catalogue is drawn up in the form suggested by the Royal Asiatic Society in their Memorandum of May, 1863, addressed to the Supreme Government; and is tolerably complete. The total number of works is 334. Of these 27 may be regarded as new books; 96 are religious, or on subjects connected with religion, consisting mostly of reprints; 77 are educational; 19 are in the Persian language, generally new editions of the Kareema, &c.; 17 are in Urdu; 25 in Hindi; 4 in Arabic, and 12 in Sanskrit. The remainder of the catalogue includes works on Law and Medicine; also Poetry and Fiction. Maps, almanacs and forms are a sufficient specification for all issues which do not come under these heads. The number of poetical works is 20. As regards language, 71 per cent. of the whole number of publications of all kinds are in the vernacular; and of the rest, 10 are in Persian, 6 in Arabic, and 13 in Sanskrit. At Benares there are 4 Presses, in all of which 16 books have been printed during the latter half of 1865; out of which 2 are almanacs, and 12 are reprints of old editions. Two books are new editions,—one *Kosh Sangraya*, a Sanskrit Dictionary, and the other a commentary on *Tulshikrit Ramayana*. Among works of general interest, now for the first time issued, are the publications of the Scientific Society, set on foot by Syud Ahmed Khan of Allygurh. Several useful works were composed or compiled in their leisure hours by Native officers in the educational department.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS AT BAREILLY AND BENARES.

1865.

North-Western Provinces' Records, No. XLIV., Art. II.

MR. S. CLARK, the Inspector General of Prisons, submits this Report.

In 1865 there were treated in the Asylums at Bareilly and Benares 529 insane patients at Rs. 41-1-1 a head exclusive of buildings and repairs. Of these 49 were criminal lunatics costing Rs. 1,963-5-1. There was an increase of 37 in the number treated above the previous year. Of the whole 75 (14·17 per cent.) were cured, and 23 (4·35 per cent.) improved and transferred to their friends,—being a ratio of 15·31 per cent. cured, improved, and in a fit state to be made over to their friends. There were 59 (11·15 per cent.) deaths against 85 (17·27 per cent.) the previous year. Dr. Corbyn reports of the Bareilly Asylum that the causes of insanity in many are the result of intoxication by *churrus* and *bhang*, and these are the cases that make quick recoveries. Of 385 cases under treatment 46 were due to these causes, 10 to fever, 26 to epilepsy, 1 to a blow on the head, 6 to hereditary causes, 12 to intemperance and 3 to ardent spirits, or 104 in all to physical causes. To moral causes 42 cases were due of which 2 were from fright, 33 grief, 3 religion, and 6 exposure to the sun. The causes were unknown in 239 cases. No violent measures of restraint had been resorted to, and the non-restraint system answered well. All the patients were employed during their lucid intervals. The value of their labour is estimated at Rs. 3,452.

Dr. R. Cockburn reports on the Benares Asylum. The average daily number of patients was 96·29 against 95·70 in 1864. There were 30 cases of cure against 28. None of the expenses were paid by friends. Of the 144 cases treated during the year 29 were females; 6 were due to bhang, 7 to ardent spirits, 9 to ganjah, 1 to opium, 1 was hereditary, 4 were due to grief, 5 to family quarrels, 2 to loss of money, 4 to loss of relations, 1 to a lawsuit, 1 to over-study, 2 to religion and in 101 cases the causes were unknown. The value of the labour of the lunatics was Rs. 1,346.

VACCINATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865-66.

North-Western Provinces' Records, No. XLIV., Art. III.

DR. PEARSON, the Superintendent General, submits this report. There were 125,072 known successful cases against 77,135 the previous year. The tables show not only how much greater is the number of operations performed, but how much larger the percentage of success attained in those districts where

vaccination has been carried on for years (*viz.*, Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Rohilcund) as compared with those divisions (Agra and Meerut, Allahabad and Jhansie, Benares, and Goruckpore) where vaccination is as yet an innovation. In some of the new districts, especially in Goruckpore and Benares, the prejudices against vaccination are very strong: the population is chiefly Hindoo; is wedded to inoculation, and regards small-pox as a kind of religious institution not to be interfered with. Moreover the inoculators are interested opponents. There were 22,848 unsuccessful and 7,991 doubtful cases. In 10,672 the result was unknown. The total number of cases was 166,583 and of vaccinators 193 each of whom, on the average, performed 194 operations a month. The percentage of successful cases was 80·74. The importance of vaccination cannot be overrated; for the mortality from small-pox in this country is something very fearful. To every Tehseel in the North-West Provinces one vaccinator is attached; and in every city where there is a municipality, composed of enlightened Commissioners, one, two, or three municipal vaccinators are employed. To about every twelve vaccinators there is a Native Superintendent, and to every fifty or sixty vaccinators a European Superintendent who is a medical officer.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865-66.

THIS Report is the last submitted by Mr. Money who has ably and successfully managed the customs department for more than 12 years. The year 1865-66 yielded Rs. 1,14,10,366 or more than in 1861-62 when the collections reached their highest point of Rs. 1,07,60,179. The general results of the year's administration are embodied in the following abstract:—

Department.	N. W. P.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt, ...	47,25,654	33,84,930	16,51,805	97,62,389
Sugar, ...	5,43,502	9,79,229	89,254	16,11,985
Miscellaneous,	8,498	6,736	20,760	35,994
Total, ..	52,77,654	43,70,895	17,61,819	1,14,10,368

In 1864 65 the gross revenues were Rs. 99,49,941 and in 1863-64 Rs. 92,21,852. Ranged according to their receipts, the divisions stand thus—Agra first, income Rs. 31,10,797; Delhi second, income Rs. 24,69,214; Hansie third, income Rs. 17,74,908; Muttra fourth, income Rs. 16,93,142; Saugor fifth, income Rs. 9,12,343; Wurdah sixth, income Rs. 5,19,448; Jhansie seventh, income Rs. 4,65,217; Raepoor eighth, income Rs. 1,84,375; Hoshungabad ninth, income Rs. 1,24,891; and Sirsa tenth, income Rs. 1,20,037. Mr. Money attributes the success of the year's operations to the restoration of commercial confidence which took place in October, and to the diversion of the capital of speculators from hazardous investments in cotton to the more safe, though at times the less lucrative, trade in salt. The great rise which has took place in the price of imported salt in Calcutta—from Rs. 39 to Rs. 128 per hundred maunds—leads to the conclusion that foreign salts will not have any prejudicial effect upon the sales of salt produced in India. As a proof that the railway will not meet the demands of the salt trade for carriage, it is mentioned that a large profit is now derived by a class of carriers who convey salt through the length of the Doab upon a cart drawn by a single bullock. The whole salt trade of the Imperial Customs amounted last year to maunds 29,71,457; during the year the Raepoor Division being added, maunds 34,77,273 crossed the Great Customs' Line. The total charges for 1864-65 were Rs. 9,95,236, or 10 per cent. on the income. For 1865-66 they amount for the whole Line to Rs. 11,78,948, or Rs. 10-5-3 per cent. on collections. The largest importations were of Balumbha salt, aggregating nearly 12 lakhs of maunds: next in order comes Salumbha salt, with nearly six lakhs, and Sooltanpooree with 5¾ lakhs. Of only one other kind, the Deedwana salt, did the importation exceed three lakhs of maunds. Of 950 persons committed to the Magistrate for smuggling 90 were acquitted, the proportion being much the same as in 1864-65.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS OF THE PUNJAB.

1861-62 to 1865-66.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, reports to Government on the working of the several customs lines and salt mines since 1860-61. The following gives the details, but it will be observed that the collections of the Delhi line have been included in the North West Customs Report epitomised above:—

Name of Line.	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Gross Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Collections.	Net Receipts.
SALT.										
Delhi and Hissar Line	31,48,089	28,79,645	34,87,374	31,55,949	28,32,817	25,10,958	32,21,334	28,91,297	33,83,924	30,58,235
Salt Range and Indus Line	27,43,858	25,63,021	25,54,169	23,85,598	30,31,568	28,08,517	33,86,690	31,55,196	33,77,721	31,70,947
Sutlej Preventive Line	2,021	Nil.	1,416	Nil.	1,319	Nil.	524	Nil.	231	Nil.
Kohat Mines ...	87,855	60,313	85,129	57,665	89,822	62,850	88,960	61,841	93,231	65,596
Total Salt ...	59,81,823	55,02,979	61,28,088	55,99,212	59,55,526	53,82,325	66,97,508	61,08,334	68,55,107	62,94,778
CUSTOMS, INCLUDING SACCHARINE PRODUCE AND MISCELLANEOUS.										
Delhi and Hissar Line	2,25,690	2,25,690	7,13,690	7,13,690	8,82,722	8,82,722	7,65,438	7,65,438	8,12,196	8,12,196
Salt Range and Indus Line	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutlej Preventive Line	.....	.....	19,203	.....	18,622	.....	20,058	.....	21,247	.....
Kohat Mines ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Customs ...	2,25,690	2,25,690	7,32,893	7,13,690	9,01,344	8,82,722	7,85,496	7,65,438	8,33,443	8,12,196
Grand Total ...	62,07,513	57,28,669	68,60,981	63,12,902	68,56,870	62,65,047	74,83,004	68,73,772	76,88,550	71,06,974

Chiefly owing to the increase at the Cis-Indus mines and on the Delhi and Hissar line, the aggregate gross collections for the Punjab have increased from Rs. 62,07,513 in 1860-61, to Rs. 76,88,551 in 1864-65. The income derived from salt has never been so high as in 1861-62, when a great impulse appears to have been given to the trade by the facilities offered for obtaining at cheap rates carriage on its return from importing grain into the famine districts. The income from duties on saccharine produce was the highest in 1862-63, since which the falling off may be explained by the inordinate amount of capital diverted to cotton speculations.

The Year 1865-66.

In a separate report for this year it is shown that the gross collections amounted to Rs. 77,97,338 of which Rs. 43,70,895 was from Delhi and Hissar, Rs. 33,37,113 from the Salt Range, Rs. 13,080 from the Sutlej line and Rs. 76,280 from the Kohat mines. The percentage of charges on gross collections fell from 8 to 7. Since the provisions of Act XIV. of 1843 came into operation the quantity of salt which has paid duty in the Punjab has been :—

Quinquennial Periods.	Total quantity in maunds which has paid duty.	Average consumption per annum.
1844-45 to 1849-50	52,74,696	10,54,939
1850-51 to 1854-55	45,68,999	9,13,800
1855-56 to 1859-60	47,84,355	9,56,871
1860-61 to 1864-65	55,46,994	11,09,398
1865-66	.....	11,28,355

It may be a question whether, with due regard to the increase of population which has taken place, an enhanced consumption might not fairly have been expected. Similar information is given below regarding the export of saccharine produce, of which the increase is proportionately much larger than salt :—

Quinquennial Periods.	Total quantity in maunds which have paid duty.	Average quantity of saccharine produce exported per annum.
1844-45 to 1849-50 ...	48,65,151	9,73,030
1850-51 to 1854-55 ...	51,67,518	10,33,504
1855-56 to 1859-60 ...	53,86,848	10,77,370
1860-61 to 1864-65 ...	58,50,154	11,70,031
1865-66	.....	15,81,546

These figures further indicate the great impulse given under British rule to the growth of sugar by the extension of irrigation from canals and wells.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP REVENUE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865-66.

THE receipts were Rs. 25,62,880 or Rs. 12,880 in excess of the estimate and Rs. 1,74,250 more than the receipts of the previous year. The increase is partly due to the new system of registration. Of the whole amount share transfer adhesive stamps yielded Rs. 561 against Rs. 248-8 the previous year; foreign bill adhesive stamps, Rs. 2,444-15 against Rs. 513-6; adhesive stamps Rs. 28,912-14 against Rs. 27,527-8; hoondees or bills of exchange Rs. 1,65,096-15 against Rs. 1,69,549, and judicial stamps Rs. 23,43,566-12 against Rs. 21,56,962-8. The decrease in hoondee stamps occurred in seven districts and is ascribed chiefly to the "cotton crash" but also partly, in Furruckabad, to evasion of the law, and to the use of Currency Notes for remittance. The number of persons convicted in 1865-66 of breaches of the Stamp Law was 117, as against 299 in 1864-65,—72 being acquitted after trial, as against 21. The number of non-official stamp-vendors increased from 928 to 978.

JAILS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1865.

DR. R. S. ABBOTT, Inspector, submits this report, which is reviewed by the Chief Commissioner. The total number of admissions into Jail in the Central Provinces was 9,935 in the year 1865, against 11,252 in the preceding year; and the daily average of the prison population was 4,016 in the year 1865, against 4,193 in the year 1864. The number of juveniles admitted into jail during the year 1865 was only 109, against 249 in the preceding year. These decreases, arising from such causes, are pronounced satisfactory. The proportion (11 per cent.) of reconvictions to total admissions is not on the whole excessive, though the number of admissions on the third and fourth convictions seems large. Out of the 14,118 prisoners who passed through the jails during the year or remained in custody at its close, 804 were punished for breaches of jail discipline; out of these, 655 were punished with whipping. The good conduct system was only introduced during the year. The system of employing convict warders and task-masters worked well; the number of prisoners who escaped, 20 in all, out of whom 9 were recaptured, is not large; and the ratio of escapes is small in those jails where the system of convict warders was most completely carried out. The daily average of prisoners in hospital during the year 1865 was 266. The proportion of deaths to the total number of persons who were in jail during the year was 3·45 per cent. But the ratio of deaths to the daily average strength was 12·15 in the year 1865, against 7·67 in the preceding year. Out of this percentage, the ratio of deaths from cholera was 3·65; the deaths due to other diseases being 8·5 on the average daily jail population. This high mortality rate is lamented. There were special visitations of cholera and diarrhœa in the four jails of Raepore, Nagpore, Jubbulpore and Bhundara. The Chief Commissioner believes it is true that these visitations are *not* directly traceable to any sanitary defects, but they usually occurred only at times when the whole neighbourhood was similarly affected.

Industrial Works.—Out of an average daily strength of 4,016 an average of 358 were non-labouring prisoners, and 314 was the daily average of sick; so that 3,434 was the average daily strength of the working prisoners. Their total earnings amounted to Rs. 1,32,414 giving Rs. 39 as the average annual earnings of each laboring convict. The average cost of each prisoner, including every possible item of Jail expenditure, was about Rs.

58 per man. Thus an ordinary labouring prisoner only earned about two-thirds of what he cost. The Chief Commissioner considers that the Inspector must not rest satisfied with this result. Greater effort must be made to make Jail manufactures yield larger profits. The labour spent on manufacture appears to be least remunerative of all branches of Jail employment. Yet when new Jail buildings are finished, the great bulk of the prisoners will be employed within the prison walls. The average cost of each prisoner in the preceding year was Rs. 51. The increase was due to the cost of rations, cost of guard, cost of treating and dieting the sick.

Education.—The prisoners in Jail who could "read and write" at the close of 1865 were 266 to 297 on the last day of 1864. There was an increase in the number who could "read and write" in the Nagpore, Saugor and Belaspore Jails. In the Baitool and Wurdah Jails, the numbers were the same at the close of 1865 and 1864; the falling off was in the remaining Jails. The number of prisoners who could "read only" was 1,290 male and 31 females at the close of 1865, to 1,677 male and 36 females on the last day of 1864. Whilst the prisoners were employed on new Jail buildings much progress in education could not be expected.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1865.

THIS Report is submitted by Colonel H. D. Taylor, Inspector General of Police.

Comparative Statistics.—The most heinous offences fell from 323 in 1864, to 265 in 1865, the decrease being 17 per cent. In 1864 the decrease was perceptible in many parts; and was a subject for congratulation. In 1865 it was much more marked, and more general. Of murder, there was no case by Thugs, only one case by dacoits, and only one by poisoning. But the several cases of murder for witchcraft reveal the degree of barbarism still prevailing in Chutteesgurh. For this the police cannot be at all held responsible. It rests rather with the Civil authorities to diffuse education, and to strive, by sanitary measures, to mitigate the horrors of those epidemics, the occurrence of which is the real cause of the superstition about witchcraft. The second noticeable circumstance in the report, is the progressive increase of the lesser crimes, chiefly against

property. The increase is ascribed to want of impunity from the unwillingness of the people to prosecute :—

			1864.	1865.
Class I.	Murder by	Thugs	2	...
		Dacoits	3	1
		Poison	4	1
		For sake of robbery ...	17	10
		Ordinary	60	65
		Total Murders ...	86	77
	Attempt at murder		11	12
	Culpable homicide		13	15
	Grievous hurt and aggravated assault		26	25
	Rioting with deadly weapons ...		1	...
	Do. Ordinary		30	29
	Dacoity		33	23
	Robbery with hurt by deadly weapons		32	17
	Robbery		54	39
	Theft with preparation for hurt ...		8	9
	Rape		29	23
	Total of Class I. ...		323	265
Class II.	Theft by house-breaking and house-trespass		5,633	7,140
	Cattle theft		1,125	970
	Ordinary thefts		9,405	9,585
	Receiving stolen property ...		426	542
	Mischief by fire		29	17
	Coining, &c.		14	8
	Total of Class II. ...		16,632	18,262
	Grand Total of Classes I. and II. ...		16,955	18,527
	Net Increase ...			1,572

Action of the Police.—According to the Police Returns, there were 22,452 cognizable cases reported to the Police in 1865, being an increase of 3,330 offences, or 17 per cent. as compared with 1864. Of these, 1,529 were cases of nuisances taken up under Section 32 and 34 of Act V. of 1861. The number of cases similarly taken up in 1864 was 564. If these cases are deducted from both years, the comparison of other cognizable offences for the two years will stand thus:—

1864	... ...	18,558 offences
1865	... ...	20,923 ,,

being an increase of 12 per cent. in 1865. The comparison of non-bailable and bailable offences for the two years is as follows :—

	1864.	1865.	*Increase.*
Non-bailable ...	16,734	18,774	2,040
Bailable	2,388	3,678	1,290
Total ...	19,122	22,452	3,330

There was thus an increase of 12 per cent. of non-bailable and of 54 per cent. of bailable offences reported to the Police. The principal increase in non-bailable offences was in thefts and receiving stolen property ; and of bailable offences, in vagrancy and bad livelihood, breach of Abkaree laws, and offences under Sections 32 and 34 of Act V. of 1861. In 1865, there were 216 prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood, against 101 in 1864. Of the cases reported during the year, the Police investigated 11,587. In 9,749, or 81 per cent. of the cases (non-bailable and bailable) investigated, the Police apprehended 16,726 persons. Of these 2,027 persons, or 12 per cent., were released on bail or recognisance by the Police, and 14,821 persons, or 88 per cent., were sent before the Magistrate; 1,377, or 9 per cent. of persons sent up were discharged without trial, and 12,647, or 85 per cent. were convicted or committed. In 1864, the percentage was 81. There was therefore an improvement of 4 per cent. in this particular in 1865. The Police arrested in 75 per cent. of the non-bailable cases that they investigated, and obtained convictions of 86 per cent. of persons sent before the Magistrates. They arrested in 97 per cent. of the bailable cases that they investigated, and obtained convictions in 83 per cent. of persons sent before the Magistrates.

Accidents and Suicides.—The death of 2,593 persons and the injury of 386 persons by accidents were reported to the Police. The number of deaths is nearly the same as in 1864. Of the above, 546 persons were killed, and 137 persons were wounded by wild beasts. The deaths under this head are less by 43 than in 1864. 904 persons were drowned, and 651 persons died from snake bites. The Liquor Ammonia kept at the police posts was successfully used in many cases as a remedy for snake bites. 541 suicides were reported to the Police. Accidental fires, which caused the loss of 82 lives, the destruction of 7,560 houses, and the loss of property valued at Rs. 4,03,831 were reported. This shows a large increase in the destruction by fires over last year.

Administration of the Police.—It is declared satisfactory that while the number of crimes diminish the number of arrests increase; while the arrests increase, the proportion of convictions increases still further; that in more than eighty per cent. of the heinous crimes arrests are made, and that in about ninety per cent. of the arrests convictions are obtained; and that in the above respects there was improvement in 1863 over 1862, again in 1864 over 1863, and now in 1865 over 1864, whereby the progression appears to be regular. The Judicial Commissioner remarks that, despite repeated orders, the Police do not even now fully and properly exhibit as arrested all the persons whom they detain. Last year the Chief Commissioner remarked on the want of detective ability in the Police. There is nothing in the present Report to show any marked improvement; indeed, such was hardly to be expected. The relations between the magistracy and the police are stated by the Civil officers to be as good as could reasonably be expected. The Judicial Commissioner records emphatic testimony to the general good conduct of the Police, both as regards their performance of duty and their bearing towards the people. The Chief Commissioner is happy to believe that this good report is quite deserved. In July the Government of India sanctioned the substitution of 74 boy Orderlies on Rs. 3 each per mensem, for 37 Constables on Rs. 6. These appointments are given to the sons of policemen, and are much sought after. The boys do orderly duty, are taught in the Police schools, and are instructed in Police procedure. These boys are retained until they are old enough to be Constables, and there is every reason to hope that they will make valuable policemen. Owing to the dearness of grain, compensation was paid to the police and the pay of the 2nd class Constables of the Upper Godavery district was raised from Rs. 6 to 7 a month. The financial result of these changes was to raise the annual cost of the Police of the whole Province from Rs. 11,67,160 to Rs. 12,06,656. The number of police punished during the year by the Magistrates was 262, of whom 135 were imprisoned and 127 fined and by Police officers 3,417 of whom 490 were dismissed, 1,985 fined and 942 punished in other ways. One Constable committed murder, and another was guilty of rape. During the Nagpore Exhibition, when Nagpore was teeming with a multitude of strangers, from all parts of, and from beyond the Province, there occurred no crime, beyond a few trifling thefts; there was no disturbance and no accident. The Exhibition grounds and buildings, containing treasures worth many lacs of rupees, were guarded by a body

of 300 Police temporarily withdrawn from various districts for this service. There was no loss of property of any kind within the enclosure.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1865-66.

MR. J. H. MORRIS, Settlement Commissioner, reviews the operations in each district of the Central Provinces and then remarks on the whole. The total area surveyed during the year was 3,278,480 acres, or 5,123 square miles, being 871 square miles more than that of the previous year: the details being village lands 23,91,771, and jungle wastes 8,86,709 acres. The boundaries of 2,003 villages were demarcated leaving 2,890, chiefly waste except in Mundla, to be marked off. The number of villages inspected during the year by the assessing officer was 3,569, which is very good, considering that the bulk of this work fell on the settlement officers of six districts, viz.—Chindwara, Mundla, Chanda, Bhundara, Raepore, and Belaspore. There were 3,387 assessments made during the year and 3,920 announced. The financial result of the revision of assessment was a net increase of Rs. 29,067 or 11¾ per cent. on the original Jumma of the villages assessed; thus making, with resumptions, &c., a total increase of Rs. 2,89,726, or 5½ per cent. on the total land revenue of these provinces which has as yet come under revision of Settlement. Of the five districts in which assessments had been made, there was a slight decrease in Chindwara and Chanda, and a considerable rise in Raepore and Belaspore; whilst in Bhundara no regular comparison can be made, in consequence of nearly all the assessed villages belonging to the Zemindarees, on which a tribute (Tukolee) or quit-rent had hitherto been paid. Assessments had been completed in nine districts up to the close of the year. There remained only Mundla, the Chutteesgurh Division, and the unsettled portions of Jubbulpore (Bijeeragogurh) and Nimar to be disposed of in the next and following years. Up to the end of the year the holdings had been tested of 15,644 proprietors of 149,209 tenants with rights of occupancy, and of 245,162 tenants-at-will. The number of proprietary right cases disposed of is large, as many as 7,782 having been decided during the year; the majority of these were newly instituted claims to shares. Good progress

was made during the year in the exclusion and demarcation of excess wastes. The important operation had been completed in all the districts of the old Saugor and Nurbudda territories, with the exception of Mundla and the Bijeeragogurh tract of Jubbulpore. It was also entirely finished in Nagpore, Wurdah, and Bhundara, and but little remained to be done in either Chindwara or Chanda. Some slight progress was also made in Raepore, Belaspore and Upper Godavery Districts. Mr. Morris puts down the area of waste excluded at not less than 15,000 square miles, and this will be very greatly increased when the vast wastes of the Mundla and other sparsely populated districts of the Provinces are brought under the operation of the rules. He had every hope of seeing Wurda completed by the end of July 1866; and Seonee before 31st October. As regards the remaining settlements, Nagpore ought to be done by the end of November, and Bhundara by April 1867;—thus making 10 settlements entirely completed by the end of the current year 1866-67. The cost of the Settlement Department during the year was Rs. 5,45,439, or Rs. 13,019 in excess of that of the previous year; including the expenditure incurred on the Upper Godavery, Nimar, and Bejeeragogurh settlements, which was not included in last year's return. Of the settlements completely finished that of Jubbulpore has cost the most, the total amount (excluding Bijeeragogurh) being nearly three lakhs, whilst Saugor cost Rs. 2,82,271, and Hoshungabad Rs. 2,65,418. The total amount already expended on the settlement of the Central Provinces is 29¼ lakhs. Before the settlement is everywhere completed, it will have cost upwards of 10 lakhs more; thus making an aggregate expenditure of some 40 lakhs. This may be considered very high, but the result has been in a great measure unavoidable. During the year the road and school funds were each enhanced from 1 to 2 per cent. on the Government jumma and the dak fund was fixed at 8 annas per cent. The number of revenue instalments was fixed at two, payable on 1st February and 1st June. The orders of Government, that at all future announcements of revised assessments the Government reserves the right, to decide whether the term of settlement shall be for 20 or 30 years, were carefully explained to the people.

Low Land Revenue.—In a review of the Report the Chief Commissioner quotes a despatch to the Government of India in which he accounted for the moderate, but comparatively low, land revenue of the Central Provinces. The yield of produce per acre is perhaps not much more than one-half of what

it is in Northern India. The people are not nearly so industrious, and do not use artificial means, such as manuring and irrigation, nearly so much. It could be proved that the average number of acres to each husbandman is greater; which, under the circumstances, goes to show that a man occupies more ground but does not work it so well. There is very little irrigation indeed. The population are scanty, consequently there is a competition among landlords for tenants rather than among tenants for land. On the other hand, the tenants do not, in the absence of full incentive, exert themselves as much as they might; and, being often in remote localities, confine themselves merely to producing their own food. If the revenue rates are low as compared with Northern India, it could be shown that the rent-rates are equally low. Instead of the strong Bhyachara communities of Northern India, or the ryot in direct relation with Government as in Western and Southern India, there are almost universally petty landlords owning one or more villages, who cultivate some land themselves and lease out the rest to tenants. In lands where out of the gross assets one share must go to the tenant and another to the landlord, it is not possible to realize so good a revenue as in those where peasant proprietors have both the cultivator's and landlord's share. It has been shown by local experience that villages or tracts assessed at rates from 20 to 30 per cent. above those now prevailing, have within recent times broken down. This consideration narrows the margin of possible enhancement.

Prices.—It is remarkable that, on a comparison of the prices of common agricultural products in the year 1856 with those now ruling, in no district are the prices of 1866 less than 250 per cent. above those of 1856. In some districts prices have during these ten years advanced 900 per cent.

Statistics.—In the appendix of the Report is given a comparative statistical statement of area, jumma and rental rates in each district in 1865-66, from which we condense the following:—

No.	District.	Total area.	Total Malgoozaree area.	Cultivation. Before assessment.	Cultivation. After assessment.	Total revenue of new assessment, including Muafee.	Revenue payable in Sumbut 1922 under new assessment.	New revenue rate on cultivated area.	Ploughs.	Population.	Rate on square miles.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.			
1	Jubbulpore	2,325,087	1,448,214	738,347	7,85,271	5,44,590	5,12,267	0 11 10	61,037	435,500	119
2	Dumoh	1,106,230	769,485	387,296	3,96,175	2,69,487	2,54,974	0 10 9	32,795	232,500	77
3	Saugor... ...	1,849,637	1,422,274	628,134	6,36,602	4,49,450	4,29,594	0 11 5	52,246	522,700	133
4	Nursingpore	1,186,218	732,071	555,452	5,58,068	4,21,699	4,21,699	0 12 3	34,603	328,000	171
5	Hoshungabad	1,539,419	1,297,613	754,613	7,57,397	4,50,133	4,24,865	0 9 6	29,461	379,000	124
6	Nimar	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
7	Baitool...	1,892,842	1,132,237	635,912	6,42,639	1,84,514	1,84,514	0 4 7	32,655	219,700	66
8	Chindwara	1,706,554	773,631	473,817	4,73,817	2,12,622	2,12,622	0 7 2	20,830	242,800	49
9	Seonee...	1,569,480	1,081,604	599,475	6,10,816	2,30,217	2,15,577	0 6 2	34,107	354,100	78
10	Mundla	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,100	27
11	Nagpore	2,820,632	1,813,522	1,262,864	12,62,864	9,81,617	9,00,230	0 12 5	66,530	915,600	252
12	Wurdah	1,021,109	871,229	668,460	6,68,460	4,30,957	4,30,957	0 10 3	33,461	304,600	129
13	Chanda	1,059,447	920,521	439,509	4,39,509	1,78,148	1,78,148	0 6 6	23,903	553,600	76
14	Bhundara	3,422,032	1,996,201	1,001,720	.....	4,61,849	4,20,946	0 7 4	67,725	711,100	120
15	Raepore	767,949	724,857	433,276	4,33,276	1,38,135	1,38,135	0 5 1	18,478	460,000	78
16	Belaspore	552,978	497,520	232,262	2,32,262	69,110	65,671	0 4 9	14,158	507,000	91
17	Sumbulpore	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296,000	26
18	Upper Godavery... ...	45,251	31,387	10,013	10,013	6,999	6,999	0 11 2	1,271	9,583	126
	Total	22,864,865	15,512,366	8,221,150		50,29,527	47,97,198		523,260	6,635,683	

TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1865-66.

THIS Report consists of a Minute by Mr. R. Temple, the Chief Commissioner.

Roads.—The total expenditure on roads in the year was Rs. 9,10,247 of which Rs. 1,32,263 was from local funds. Except the works at the Korai pass the works were finished on the road between Jubbulpore and Nagpore crossing over the Sautpoora plateau, which has a breadth of more than a hundred miles of broken, hilly country, and is flanked by two mountain ranges rising abruptly to about a thousand feet above the plains. From Nagpore this trunk line proceeds to Chanda on the Godavery, 100 miles; it was nearly complete throughout, except the bridges over the Wunna and Erun rivers. Of the Wurdah Valley branches from the same line, 30 miles were complete, and some 30 more had been worked upon. Some railway feeder roads, too, in the Wurdah and Nagpore districts progressed. The work done during the year on the Godavery navigation works was not considerable; action having to some extent been held in abeyance, in expectation of the decision of certain engineering and general questions on which Colonels Anderson and Fife (officers possessing special experience in southern and western India) were deputed, by direction of the Supreme Government, to give professional counsel. The completion of these navigation works is of vital importance to the trade of the Central Provinces. The general project had been furthered one great step in advance, by the sanction accorded by the Secretary of State to the prosecution of works at the third or upper barrier, immediately adjoining the Nagpore country. Both the main and branch lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were opened to stations in the Central Provinces,—the main line to Boorhanpore in Nimar, 310 miles from Bombay; the Nagpore branch to Poolgaon on the Wurdah river, 452 miles from Bombay and 68 miles from Nagpore. On the main line a further section of 42 miles was about being opened to Khundwa, the headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar. The branch of the East India Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore progressed fairly, and will be completed some time in 1867. On the Nagpore branch the platelaying had advanced to within 20 miles of Nagpore, and the line will be opened early in 1867.

The Nagpore Exhibition.—The resources of the country were well displayed at this Exhibition. In the department of agri-

culture the collection of samples of rice, wheat, oilseeds and pulses was very varied and extensive. There were more than two hundred and fifty varieties of rice alone, and some really excellent samples of wheat. The specimens of millet, the principal article of food of the bulk of the population, were numerous, but the prize was awarded to a very superior sample from Agra. Among the samples of cotton of the indigenous kinds, those from Hingunghat were the best. Of the foreign varieties a few interesting specimens of acclimatized New Orleans, of Sea Island, of Egyptian, and of China cottons, were exhibited. The cultivation of the first mentioned foreign variety is beginning to extend in the cotton growing tracts of Wurdah and Chanda, where experiments, conducted last year under Government supervision, met with much success. The recent appointment of a Cotton Commissioner for these and the neighbouring cotton-growing tracts of Berar will give an impetus to the cultivation of this staple and to its preparation for the English market, so as to meet the requirements of the trade. The Government Forest department set up a trophy, consisting of some thirty-nine sorts of the useful woods and timbers of these Provinces. Of the minerals exhibited, the most important was coal, sent from six districts in different parts of the Provinces. Only two of the coal fields—the Mohpanee seam near the Nerbudda, and the Chindwara seam at Burkoee, 80 miles from Nagpore—have been regularly worked. Recent discoveries have shown the upper valleys of the rivers Pench and Tewa, both in the Sautpoora Hills, to possess large coal beds; many of the exposed seams being four and more feet in thickness. Out of the 18 districts which compose the Central Provinces, 15 were able to send samples of iron ore from their own rocks and hills. In one district, Chanda, iron was sent from the same tracts where several seams of coal had been recently discovered. All these iron-ores have been worked for generations after the native method. The ore from Burwai in Nimar was judged to be almost too rich to work well, and would be apt to choke the furnace. The ore from Sirgori in the Chindwara district, in the vicinity of a rich coal seam found at the same place, is of a good workable description, containing 47 per cent. of iron. The Tendookera iron mines, worked by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, have long been famous for the quality and abundance of the ore. The building stone displayed on the occasion of the Exhibition comprised no less than seventeen varieties, such as blue and red granites; black, white, and veined marbles; blue and black basalt; oolites; red, yellow,

streaked and white sandstone; flagstones and slabs of sandstone; limestone of many kinds. Among other useful mineral products were talc, manganese, ochres and coloured earths. There were five specimens of Nagpore cattle for light and rapid draught. At some of the cattle fairs held in the Provinces, the show of oxen was really very large, particularly at Chanda, where the sales annually amount to from four to five lakhs of rupees (£50,000). Among the manufactures were the cotton and silk fabrics of the Nagpore country; the embroideries in gold and silver of Boorhanpore in Nimar; the carvings in stone and wood from Chanda and Nagpore; the armour, cutlery and metal work from Nagpore; the ropes and carpets of the Jubbulpore School of Industry; the leather work from several districts and from the regimental workshops, and the like. The cloth manufacture was the most important, as being a branch of industry in which a large section of the population is engaged. English-made piece goods were for the first time imported into our markets, in close imitation of those so long and successfully made in and about Nagpore, but at prices thirty per cent. lower. If this import continues the decline of the old cloth manufactures of the Nagpore country must set in. The weavers took in thousands to other kinds of labour.

The Season.—Though neither the autumn or spring harvests were positively unfavorable, the spring harvest in places was scanty, in other places below the average. In the Chutteesgurh country, where the cereals are the chief staples, the rice crop was fairly abundant, but the wheat was poor. Half the harvest having been deficient for two years running, Chutteesgurh did not send more than half its average quantum of grain to Nagpore. Consequently Nagpore drew upon the Nerbudda Valley Districts. In the Nerbudda country, too, the wheat and other spring crops were not so plentiful as usual; and some falling off occurred particularly from Hoshungabad, in the export to Malwa and countries beyond the Central Provinces. Some scarcity and a rise in prices followed upon these partial failures. The frequency of such untoward circumstances, occurring first in one, and then in another part of the country, causes the grain dealers to have an habitual distrust of the seasons, and to store, or even to hoard grain, sometimes in excessive quantities, as a reserve against possible needs. The yield of Mohwa and other wild fruit was generally deficient, and in some places almost failed. These constitute articles of food with the hill tribes and with several of

the poorer classes; and any failure must aggravate the pressure of the demand for the more regular sorts of provisions. The culture of the sugarcane was generally successful; but for want of the latter rains in some places the plants withered on the ground. Hence there was some diminution in the total out-turn of molasses, which forms a considerable item of local traffic. The yield of cotton, one of the largest items in the external commerce of the country, was generally fair. Notwithstanding the fall in prices of that staple, as compared with the year previous, this abundant crop must have fully reimbursed the agriculturist for any loss he may have sustained by the diminished out-turn of the spring harvest generally. This fall in the prices of cotton tended again to stimulate the local manufacture of inferior cotton cloth. But the prospects of a permanent revival do not appear to be real. The importation of English cloths fell off during the year to some extent; but that was apparently owing to the abnormal state of the Bombay market, and not to any diminution in the local demand. The manufacture of the first-rate Native cloths will probably hold its own for some time to come; but the second-rate and inferior cloths must suffer as every other rude manufacture by the hand has disappeared before the production of machinery moved by steam. Though there was not so much of agricultural produce to export as in years immediately preceding, there was more in money value realized thereupon.

Chief Imports and Exports.—Salt is produced nowhere in the Central Provinces and is therefore one of the largest *Imports* from Ganjam and the Chilka lakes on the Eastern Coast, for the Chutteesurh Districts; from the Sambur lakes in Rajpootana, for the Nerbudda Valley Districts; and from the Konkun in the Bombay Presidency, for the Nagpore country. The trade is principally carried on by the Bunjara carriers with their pack bullocks, which bring salt, and return laden with grain and cotton and other goods. The imports during the last three years were:—

		Maunds.	*Tons.*
1863-64	... ...	601,199	22,267
1864-65	... ...	764,398	28,311
1865-66	... ...	834,507	30,907

representing in money value a trade of about half a million sterling. The progressive increase is a satisfactory index of the condition of the people. Refined Sugar is another large item in the returns. It is nowhere manufactured in the

Central Provinces, but is imported almost entirely from Mirzapore. Some portion of the annual supplies passes through these Provinces on to Berar and the Deccan. The imports of the last three years were:—

	Maunds.
1863-64	200,592
1864-65	166,181
1865-66	174,661

representing in money value another import, valued at about a quarter of a million sterling. Metals and hardware form a large item of import as also of export. They include all kinds of wrought and unwrought metals—iron, brass, copper, tin, and the like. The brassware manufactured in some of the Nerbudda Valley Districts is of excellent finish, and is much prized at home and abroad. After excluding Railway material and Government stores, the imports and exports of the last three years stand as follows :—

Imports.		Exports.	
Maunds.	*Rs.*	*Maunds.*	*Rs.*
33,958	11,44,079	34,408	12,87,630
42,085	15,61,359	33,598	15,75,003
64,231	18,97,522	29,787	15,23,573

The English piece-goods trade somewhat fell off during the year 1865-66.

In 1863-64 it amounted to Rs. 41,57,169
„ 1864-65 „ „ 56,86,495
„ 1865-66 „ „ 34,95,123

The mercantile reverses at Bombay no doubt affected the trade to this extent. The Native merchants at Nagpore expressed confidence that the importation has, despite this fluctuation, a tendency to increase. The miscellaneous European goods trade, not separately registered during 1863-64, was during the past two years :—

	Rs.	
1864-65	86,695	
1865-66	25,05,936	(£250,953).

Some portion of this increase is due to improved registration on the Wurdah frontier, where the Deputy Commissioner arranged with merchants trading with Bombay to give their invoice valuations ; and some to real increase. A portion also arose from the requirements of the Nagpore Exhibition. But even after abatement for all this the increase seems very consi-

derable. The next largest import item is that of cattle. The trade is principally with Bundelcund and Malwa. The number of beasts imported—

In 1864-65 was 27,003, valued at Rs. 5,30,092
„ 1865-66 „ 55,662 „ „ 16,63,944

or more than double for the latter year; which is a very favourable sign, as indicating that the people are beginning to spend some of their profits on agricultural stock. The aggregate Imports of all kinds, including those above mentioned, stand as follows for the past three years :—

	Tons.	£
1863-64	50,488	1,954,448
1864-65	68,826	3,185,554
1865-66	76,518	2,786,464

But a truer abstract of the actual import trade would be gained by excluding Railway material and Government stores from the calculations. The figures for the three years would then stand as follows :—

	Tons.	£
1863-64	50,488	1,954,448
1864-65	57,689	2,006,325
1865-66	74,348	2,553,625

This shows on the whole a gradual, but steady, increase. The principal *Export* was cotton. It is remarkable that in a season not altogether favourable to the crop, and during a year of reduced prices for the staple, there was a larger export than in any preceding year. For the last three years of registration, the exports have stood as follows :—

	lbs.	£
1863-64	30,546,772	= 1,249,333
1864-65	30,710,722	= 949,117
1865-66	36,730,916	= 1,308,358

The bulk, or three-fourths of this trade, is with Bombay; of the other fourth, a portion is with Cuttack on the Eastern Coast, and the residue is with Mirzapore. It is certain that what is exported, will leave the cotton-yards, clean, unadulterated, and in a form more convenient for transport than heretofore. Should the demand continue at fairly remunerative prices, there is little doubt but that the cultivation may be indefinitely developed. The next largest item in the export trade is country cloth, amounting, annually, to about half a million sterling. For the last three years the exports were,—

	Maunds.
In 1863-64	60,352
„ 1864-65	54,277
„ 1865-66	55,052

Roughly estimated, the maund would include some 16 pieces of cloth, taking fine and coarse together. The export trade in grain, which rose considerably in the previous year (1864-65,) fell to a point a little above the level of the year before that (1863-64) in the year under notice (1865-66). The exports for the three years stood as follows :—

	Maunds.	*Tons.*	*Value in Rs.*	£
1863-64 ...	604,773	22,400	10,37,634	103,763
1864-65 ...	939,538	34,795	21,51,327	215,133
1865-66 ...	671,360	24,865	20,18,001	201,800

But though there was a falling off in quantity, the amount in money realized was much the same. Much of this trade that went in former years to Malwa was turned southward to Berar and Candeish. The total exports of all kinds may be stated as follows for the past three years of registration, after excluding Railway and Government stores :—

	Tons.	£
1863-64	51,853	1,954,560
1864-65	77,030	2,379,926
1865-66	61,917	2,966,141

Or taking the imports and exports together for the same three years, the figures would stand thus:—

	Tons.	£
1863-64...	102,341	3,909,008
1864-65	134,719	4,386,251
1865-66	136,265	5,519,766

This shows a steady progressive increase. The great increase in the valuation is a natural result of the rise in prices of all commodities. The Returns present another remarkable feature, that while the quantity of the imports increased 47 per cent., the valuation increased only 36 per cent. On the other hand, while the quantity of the exports increased only 19 per cent., the valuation increased some 52 per cent. This has caused an annually increasing balance of trade in favour of the Central Provinces. In 1863-64 it was a mere fraction ; in the following year it was £373,601 ; in the year under report, it is £412,526. These balances must have been adjusted by bullion imports ; and though no attempt was made to ascertain or register the exact amount, there is certain testimony

of large bullion imports having been received during the past two years.

The Course of Trade with Bombay, Berar, and countries on the *west*, was during the past three years :—

	Tons.	£
1863-64	31,254	1,624,396
1864-65	42,250	2,239,147
1865-66	70,788	3,600,287

With Mirzapore, Bundelcund, Malwa, and the countries on the *north*—

	Tons.	£
1863-64	57,335	1,987,414
1864-65	66,579	1,885,348
1865-66	47,656	1,540,388

With Gunjam, Cuttack, the South-west frontier states of Bengal, and other countries on the *east*—

	Tons.	£
1863-64	11,514	256,933
1864-65	23,973	229,820
1865-66	14,357	234,448

And with the *southern* Madras country and Hyderabad (Deccan)—

	Tons.	£
1863-64	2,238	40,265
1864-65	1,843	31,936
1865-66	3,529	144,642

These show severally, that while the small trade with Hyderabad (Deccan) and southern Madras, down the Godavery, somewhat increased, that with the Eastern Coast Districts was almost stationary ; and while the trade with Mirzapore and the northern countries fell off a little, that with Berar and Bombay on the Western Coast more than doubled within the three years.

Trade of the Towns.—The returns of imports are reliable because the farmers of the *Octroi* are bound to furnish correct statistics under legal penalties. As no duty is levied on exports the returns are not reliable and are not given. The import trade of some of the larger towns and cities shows the following aggregate values :—

	Tons.	£
Nagpore	21,709	824,292
Kamptee	29,786	624,993
Jubbulpere	21,289	374,884
Saugor	3,730	51,071

	Tons.	£
Hoshungabad	857	52,253
Seonee (Hoshungabad) ...	2,934	100,772
Hurda	4,200	95,200
Nursingpore	2,800	54,120
Boorhanpore (Nimar) ...	5,811	104,507
Hingunghat	6,458	396,771
Chanda	9,291	295,718
Bhundara	2,742	41,677
Raepore	2,764	68,419

Trade of the Fairs.—There were 77 fairs during the year attended by 1,067,934 people. The following tabulates the transactions.

Estimated value of property brought to the Fairs	Rs. 90,19,649	(£901,965)
Detail of property sold at the Fairs :—		
I.—European goods of all kinds	„ 8,08,496	(£80,849)
II.—Country manufactures and raw produce... ...	„ 26,03,318	(£260,332)
III.—Horses	„ 15,532	(£1,553)
IV.—Cattle and Sheep ...	„ 11,96,928	(£119,693)
V.—Miscellaneous goods ...	„ 14,48,781	(£144,878)
Total ...	Rs. 60,73,055	(£607,305)

There was a falling off in English piece goods but an increase from 15¼ to 26 lakhs of rupees' worth of country manufactures and produce compared with the previous years. At Chanda, at the fair held in April, the number of people was 145,100 ; at Kundulpore in the Wurdah District it was 130,000 ; at Gurrakota in the Saugor District 1,47,980 ; at Ramtek in the Nagpore District about 100,000. The largest cattle fair held in the provinces is at Chanda.

RAILWAYS.

1865-66.

Mr. Juland Danvers, Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, on 24th May 1866 submits to the Secretary of State for India, a Report on the condition of the Railways in India up to the close of the year 1865, as well as an account of the expenditure of the various Companies up to 30th April.

Progress of Works.—The length of open line increased during the year from 2,945 to 3,332 miles by the addition of 116 miles to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 40 to the Madras, and 24½ to the East Indian, and by the opening of the Punjab line between Lahore and Mooltan, a distance of 208 miles. The Jumna bridge at Allahabad was opened, so that the distance of 1,020 miles from Calcutta on the East India line could be traversed in 37 hours. The following table shows the length of each line now open for traffic and the extent remaining to be finished:—

Railway.	Total length as at present sanctioned (given approximately.)	Total length now opened (1st May 1866.)	Length remaining.
East Indian { Main line	1,276¼	1,129¼	47
East Indian { Jubbulpore line ...	225	...	225
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266¾	701½	565¾
Madras { S.-W. line, including Bangalore branch	492	492	...
Madras { N.-W. line	318	119	219
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	310	306	4
Scinde	109	109	...
Punjab	253	253	...
„ Delhi	320	...	320
Eastern Bengal	159	114	45
Great Southern	166	79	87
Calcutta and South-Eastern	29	29	...
Total ...	4,944	3,331¾	1,612¾

The extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway for 45 miles to Goalundo at the confluence of the Ganges and Burrampootra was sanctioned. The Chord Line of the East Indian Railway, connecting at Burdwan and Luckieserai two ends of the crescent formed by the main line *vid* Rajmahal, was let under contract to Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Perry. Its length from Barrakur, to which place the railway is now open, is 123 miles, and it is to be made with a double line of rails at once. There

is also a branch of 24 miles to the coal fields, to be constructed with a single line. The contract price is about 8,500*l.* per mile, exclusive of permanent way and rolling stock, which, with contingencies, will probably bring the cost to 14,000*l.* a mile, or about 2,000,000*l.* for the whole. In 1865 the number of ships which took to India railway material was 442 which carried 199,157 tons valued at £1,729,543 on which £304,387 freight was paid. The railways possessed at the end of the year:—

Railway.	Locomotives.	Passenger Carriages.		Trucks and Waggons.		Total number of Vehicles.
		Former Number.	Added in 1865.	Former Number.	Added in 1865.	
East Indian	328	518	5	4,157	510	5,190
Great Indian Peninsula ...	143	270	32	3,226	200	3,728
Madras	80	165	25	1,807	416	2,413
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	72	236	1	3,121	801	4,159
Scinde	31	66	...	647	...	713
Punjaub	34	90	13	387	105	595
Eastern Bengal	28	102	...	370	...	472
Great Southern of India ...	11	33	2	171	2	208
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	6	42	...	157	...	199
Total	733	1,522	78	14,043	2,034	17,677

The stock was inadequate for the traffic and large orders had been given by the East Indian Railway Company for 215; by the Great Indian Peninsula for 140; by the Delhi for 100; and, by the Madras, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Eastern Bengal, and others, for 38 new engines. The delivery of these 418 engines will, however, be spread over three or four years.

Shareholders.—The number was as follows at the end of 1865:—

Railway.	Registered in England.			In India.			Number of Debenture Holders.	Total Number of Proprietors on the 31st Dec. 1865.
	With Stock to the Amount of 1,000*l.* & upwards.	With Stock of less Amount than 1,000*l.*	Total in England.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total in India.		
East Indian	4,650	5,453	10,103	146	113	259	3,630	13,992
Great Indian Peninsula	3,170	4,240	7,410	78	133	211	1,203	8,824
Madras	1,896	2,613	4,509	...	...	....	845	5,354
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,432	2,225	3,657	20	69	89	598	4,344
Scinde	538	686	1,224	16	3	19	290	1,533
Punjaub	526	746	1,272	17	2	19	63	1,354
Delhi	492	578	1,070	40	6	46	...	1,116
Indus Flotilla ...	86	198	284	..	...	...	120	404
Eastern Bengal ...	387	531	918	9	18	27	399	1,344
Great Southern of India ...	231	317	548	4	10	14	58	620
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	110	242	352	28	50	78	151	581
Total ...	13,518	17,829	31,347	358	404	762	7,357	39,466

Of the total number of possessors of stock, those in India, taking Europeans and Natives together, amount to only about two per cent., and taking Natives alone, to scarcely more than one per cent. Yet in a despatch of the Court of Directors of 14th November 1849, it was suggested that provision should be made against raising too large an amount of capital in India, as it was thought that the difficulty of obtaining the annual amount required from India for the expenses of the Indian Government in England might be increased thereby.

Unguaranteed Railways.—The only ones were still the "Indian Branch Railway" and the "Indian Tramway" Companies. The Branch Railway Company have opened a line 27 miles in length from Nulhatee, on the East Indian Railway, to Moorshedabad, but hitherto the traffic has been such as to disappoint expectations. The chief hopes of the Company are, however, placed upon the line which they are constructing between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and which is rapidly approaching completion. It is made with the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and is reported to have been well executed at a cost not exceeding 5,000*l.* a mile, including rolling stock. The whole expenditure of the Company upon the two lines, including 60,000*l.* borrowed

from the Secretary of State in Council, to complete the equipment of the Cawnpore and Lucknow line, amounts to about 400,000*l.* The Indian Tramway Company has opened a line in the Madras Presidency, 19 miles in length, from Arconum to Conjeveram. It bas been constructed at the rate of about 4,000*l.* a mile, the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge having been adopted and light rails used. The traffic does not appear to be large at present, but the earnings per mile per week have only to reach the moderate rate of 9*l.* to realize a profit of 5 per cent.

Railway Employés.—The Bombay lines have not given in returns on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Two or three Natives have already been employed as engine-drivers :—

Railway.	Agent's Department.			Locomotive and Carriage Department.			Traffic Department.			Engineers' Department.			Stores Department.			Telegraph Department.			Grand Total.			No. of Miles opened for Traffic.	No. of Stations open
	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.		
East Indian (Bengal Division) ...	72	859	931	532	4,320	4,852	292	2,542	2,834	42	2,405	2,447	40	315	355	32	406	438	1,010	10,847	11,857	1,129	110
Do (North-West Provinces) ...	14	86	100	220	1,439	1,659	104	1,253	1,357	76	3,994	4,070	9	214	223	46	417	463	469	7,403	7,672		
Total ...	86	945	1031	752	5,759	6,511	396	3,795	4,191	118	6,399	6,517	49	529	578	78	822	900	1,479	18,250	19,729		
Eastern Bengal ...	6	95	101	51	323	377	38	480	518	29	1,198	1,227	2	45	47	7	53	60	136	2,194	2,330	110	21
Calcutta & South-Eastern ...	5	36	41	15	166	181	7	78	85	5	19	24	...	9	9	...	...	...	32	308	340	28	8
Madras	20	182	202	358	2,696	3,054	156	1,260	1,416	81	4,159	4,240	15	72	87	...	..	...	630	8,369	8,999	611	61
Great Southern of India	23	42	65	20	17	37	2	145	147	5	313	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	517	567	79	14
SCINDE																							
Scinde ...																							
Punjaub ...	12	28	40	60	750	810	43	438	481	29	15	44	7	263	270	28	31	59	179	1,525	1,704	253	19
Delhi	1	2	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	20	23	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25	46	Nil.	Nil.
Indus Flotilla ...																							

Among the total the number of deaths was 37 and of retirements from ill-health 20, while 50 candidates in England were rejected by the examining physician.

Accidents.—Out of about 13,000,000 passengers, 18 or 1·39 per million were killed, and 44 or 2·39 per million were injured from causes beyond their control; and five were killed and six injured from their own misconduct or incaution. One singular class of casualty with which England is not familiar, and which is not included in the returns given, is that which comes under the head of "found dead." The number of persons so found are considerable, death, it is supposed, being caused by the effects of the great heat upon those who undertake journeys and religious pilgrimages when they are physically unfit for the exertion.

Capital.—The total expenditure of capital on the lines which are open and are in course of construction amounted on 1st May to 60,645,000*l.*, of which expenditure 22,000,000*l.* was incurred in England, and 38,645,000*l.* in India. The amount raised up to the same period was 60,860,000*l.*, of which 47,980,000*l.* is in share capital, and 12,880,000*l.* in debentures. The expenditure last year was 5,384,431*l.*, of which 2,192,000*l.* was expended in England, and 3,192,323*l.* in India. This is slightly in excess of the estimate made at the beginning of the year, and is 1,500,000*l.* more than the expenditure of the previous year. The estimated expenditure for 1866-67 is for England about 2,800,000*l.*, for India about 3,600,000*l.*, which is greater than it has been for several years. This is owing to the vigorous efforts made to complete the works on the lines in course of construction, and to the large supplies of locomotive engines and rolling stock required to equip the open lines. The balance now in the Government Treasury towards meeting this expenditure of 6,800,000*l.* was only about 220,000*l.* In addition to the amount required for this year's expenditure, the sum of 1,000,000*l.*, which the Government has been obliged to advance to some of the Companies, will have to be raised during the year.

Besides the expenditure by the Companies from guaranteed capital, this year the charge against the State for land required for the new lines under construction will amount to about 360,000*l.* Last year this item was not more than 173,000*l.* The estimated loss by exchange upon the capital advanced by the Governments in India, at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee, was last year upwards of 400,000*l.* The gain by exchange upon the net receipts was about 140,000*l.*, leaving a net

loss for the year of 260,000*l.* The loss will be covered in future years by the gains arising out of the application of the 1*s.* 10*d.* fixed rate of exchange to the earnings of the railways paid into the Government treasuries. The sum which it is *now* estimated will be expended on the undertakings as at present sanctioned is upwards of 81,000,000*l.*, being 400,000*l.* in excess of last year's estimate. This is accounted for by the construction of a much larger extent of double line than was then expected to be necessary, by the additional length to certain lines, and by the greater number of engines, carriages, trucks, &c., required to equip the open lines, in order to provide for the rapidly increasing traffic. The following table shows the sums that have been annually expended since the commencement of operations, and the mileage completed in each year. As the expenditure applies to the works in progress, as well as to those which are finished, the mileage does not bear any relative proportion to the expenditure; this is particularly exemplified in the years 1859 and 1862:—

Year.	Miles opened during the Year.	Expended in England.	Expended in India.	Total.
		£	£	£
To 1850	...	130,375	44.781	175,156
In 1851	...	154,212	197,111	351,323
„ 1852	...	174,920	252,640	427,560
„ 1853	22½	252,484	418,165	670,649
„ 1854	50¼	960,878	768 710	1,729,588
„ 1855	98¼	1,939,101	1,431,904	3,371,005
„ 1856	101¾	1,752,813	1,765,094	3,517,907
„ 1857	143	1,324,873	2,092,395	3,417,268
„ 1858	145	1,940,052	3,551,073	5,491,125
„ 1859	74½	2,507,949	4,654,923	7,162,872
„ 1860	208	2,396,924	5,192,846	7,589,770
„ 1861	759	1,596,010	4,962,604	6,558,614
„ 1862	747	1,854,289	3,956,563	5,810,852
„ 1863	233½	1,411,661	3.360,114	4,771,775
„ 1864	402¼	1,387,699	2,418,345	3,806,044
„ 1865	...	2,192,090	3,192,323	5,384,413

Traffic and Revenue.—The traffic on the principal lines during 1865 exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Upon the completion of the Allahabad bridge over the Jumna

on the East Indian, and of the ghat inclines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the unfinished state of which works had in former years caused serious interruptions in the traffic, the demand for the conveyance of goods was so great that the resources of the Companies were to meet it. It is clear now that the traffic on these great highways will be enormous, and that for some time to come it will increase in proportion to the means provided for carrying it. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway will probably be the first to set the example of paying more than the guaranteed interest. Mr. Danvers is able to give only the results of the five following lines for the year ending 31st December 1865:—

Railway.	Net Receipts 1864.	Net Receipts 1865.	Guaranteed Interest 1865.	Capital, including Debentures.	Estimate Capital on open Lines.
	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	625,894	928,750	1,161,813	23,236,260	22,000,000
Great Indian Peninsula	178,220	480,494	609,233	12,184,660	10,000,000
Madras	156,378	219,452	367,326	7,346,520	7,000,000
Eastern Bengal ...	42,202	62,111	78,441	1,568,820	1,500,000
Great Southern of India	11,805	17,785	43,391	867,820	650,000
	1,014,499	1,708,592	2,260,204	45,204,080	41,150,000

The net amount earned by these Railway Companies in 1865 is thus shown to be 1,708,592*l.* The guaranteed interest paid to the same Companies during the year was 2,260,204*l.* But this amount applies to a capital of 45,204,080*l.*, while the sum expended on the lines earning 1,708,592*l.* does not amount probably to more than 41,150,000*l.*, the guaranteed interest on which would be 2,057,500*l.* The amount earned by the open lines would, therefore, fall short of the sum paid for the guarantee on the capital representing those lines by only about 349,000*l.*

Working and Expenditure.—The only part of the construction that has in any way failed is the wooden sleeper, which, on some lines, has not been found to resist the effects of the wet and heat. Iron is, consequently, being largely substituted for wood, and, on the Madras Railway, has already produced a considerable reduction in the cost of maintenance. But while the works have been admirably constructed, and the best materials have been used, it must not be overlooked that they

cannot be altogether exempt from the influences of a tropical climate, with its floods and cyclones, and that watchfulness will be necessary to ensure the preservation of the lines in their present condition. With regard to the working expenses, there are two items which, at present, are particularly high on Indian lines, and these are the European establishments and the fuel, both of which, compared with railways in Europe, entail a heavy charge. As regards the high cost of fuel, however, this does not apply to the Bengal lines, the coal for which is obtained from collieries at Burdwan, Raneegunge, and Kurhurbalee. The great advantage of these sources of supply will be understood when it is stated that the price of coal at the pit's mouth to the East Indian Railway is about 10*s.* per ton, while English coal has lately cost the railways in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies from 40*s.* to 70*s.* a ton at their maritime termini. The cost, at the most favourable times, will not be less than 40*s.* On some lines wood is used instead of coal, and, with proper precautions against the escape of sparks, answers admirably. On the Madras Railway it is calculated that the cost of wood fuel is less than half that of coal and coke. When some 150,000 or 200,000 tons of fuel are consumed annually, and when from 40*s.* to 60*s.* per ton has to be paid for it, it is time to look round for relief. Australian coal has been tried, with what success has not yet been reported; but from India herself the supply of fuel should ultimately come. By the judicious planting and preservation of forests, and by the development of the mineral resources of Central India, means will be afforded for rendering her independent of foreign supplies. In 1865 from England the G. I. P. railway obtained 26,799 tons of coke and coal at an average cost of 41*s.* 3*d.* per ton; the Madras line, 7,638 tons at 38*s.* 4*d.*; the Bombay and Baroda line 5,864 tons at 41*s.* 1*d.*; the Sind line 1,907 tons at 40*s.* and the Great Southern 2,580 tons at 38*s.*

Rates and Fares.—There was a tendency during the year to increase the rates and fares. They were still, however, low, as compared with European rates. When there is a sufficient supply of rolling stock, and a large and well sustained traffic, lower rates may be found to be more profitable than higher. It is not the high profit upon the unit, but the small profits upon the large numbers or quantity, which should be sought for. The tables show that comparatively few people travel in the first and second classes. It appears that 94 per cent. travel in the third, 4·78 travel in the second, and 1·12 in the first class. Various fares and different kinds of carriages

have been tried with the view of attracting more to the first and second, but without producing other results. Cheap fares are stronger than caste. The fares vary in the 1st class from 2¼*d.* per mile on the E. I. Railway to 1½*d.* on others; from 1*d.* to ¾*d.* 2nd class and ½*d.* to ¼*d.* 3rd class. For goods the rates vary from 1½*d.* to 1*d.* in the lowest class, and 7*d.* to 4½*d.* in the fifth class per ton per mile.

Guaranteed. Interest.—Up to the end of 1865 the sum of £15,965,855-13-5 was paid as guaranteed interest. Thus a sum of very nearly 16,000,000*l.* has been paid by the Government during the last fifteen years to the Railway Companies as interest on the capital raised by them. Of this sum, about 4,900,000*l.* has been received back by the Government from the earnings of the Companies. The sum paid last year on account of the guaranteed interest was 2,796,677*l.* as compared with 2,567,744*l.* in 1864. The receipts from the railway traffic, which in 1864 amounted to about 840,704*l.*, last year rose to 1,341,550*l.*, reducing the net payment by Government on account of the guarantee from 1,727,040*l.* to 1,455,122*l.* This improvement furnishes ground for the hope that gradually the two amounts will be balanced, and that a commencement will then be made by the Companies in paying back past years' interest, and in declaring a larger dividend than the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. to the shareholders.

Summary.—The present sanctioned system of guaranteed Railways comprises a length of nearly 5,000 miles, of which about two-thirds have been finished. One-third of the whole will probably have to be made with a double line, within the next five or six years, before which time the 4,944 now in course of construction will be opened. It is estimated that this system will cost about 81,000,000*l.*, of which sum 60,860,000*l.* had been raised, and 60,645,000*l.* had been expended on the 1st May 1866. The expenditure in England has amounted to about 22,000,000*l.*; in India, to 38,600,000*l.* Materials to the value of 17,622,172*l.*, and weighing about 2,883,635 tons, have been sent from hence. The proprietors of Indian railway stock and debentures now number 39,466, of whom 2,933 have been added during the past year. The gross receipts during the year ending June 1865 were 3,122,480*l.*, as compared with 2,303,288*l.* in the previous year. The working expenses 1,565,437*l.* as against 1,322,656*l.* The net profits were in 1863-64 840,704*l.*, in 1864-65 1,341,550*l.* The receipts from goods increased from 1,334,951*l.* to 1,844,904*l.* The number of

passengers was in 1863-64 11,631,683, in 1864-65 about 12,500,000.

Future Prospects.—Mr. Danvers thinks that there is much in the present condition of Indian railways to encourage the hope that success and prosperity are before them. The chief requisites to ensure these results are skill and energy, guided by sound principles of management. Each railway must necessarily, to a certain extent, be regulated according to its own condition and circumstances. But there are certain leading principles upon which the general administration of the railway system in India should be carried on, and these may be expressed in two words, unity and uniformity. The principle of uniformity should be applied not only to certain points of construction, such as the gauge, the bridge openings, the space between tracks, &c., but also to the weights and measures used on the different lines, to the mode of keeping and auditing accounts, and, as far as practicable, to the rates for passengers and goods and telegraph messages. Uniformity and simplicity might also with advantage regulate the control which it is the right and duty of Government to exercise under the contracts. General rules and regulations, and a tariff of maximum charges, should be established to ensure the proper management of the railways and the protection of the public, but the Government might be relieved from interference with details.

The Report is accompanied by a map showing the railways and the cotton and coal districts of India in 1866, and by coloured diagrams of traffic.

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